

ANNUAL REPORT



OF THE

DEPARTMENT OF LAND RECORDS AND AGRICULTURE

BENGAL,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING 30TH SEPTEMBER 1891

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No. 394TA.

FROM M. FINUCANE, Esq.,

Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal,

TO THE SECRETARY TO THE BOARD OF REVENUE,

LOWER PROVINCES.

Dated Calcutta, the 18th March 1892.

SIR,

WITH reference to Government order No. 456TR, dated 24th September 1891, I have the honour to submit the annual report for the survey and settlement year 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891. The Deputy Surveyor-General's annual reports have been received for the estates noted in the margin only. All of the Settlement Officers' reports were not received till the 8th February 1892, when the Dubalhati report reached my office. Mr. Reily has not sent an annual report for Orissa, but only a half-yearly report for the six months ending 30th September. He explains that as he only joined his appointment in February last, his half-yearly report, dated 28th November 1891, contains a history of the whole year's work. The tabular statements annexed to it do not, however, show the area surveyed and cost up to, and during, the survey-settlement year, but only the total area surveyed and expenditure incurred up to the end of March, and during the half-year from the end of March to the end of September 1891. Some other officers also failed to submit the annual reports called for, and have merely furnished brief accounts of the progress made up to, and during, the half-year ending 30th September 1891. The Deputy Surveyor-General's reports for Jalpaiguri, the Burdwan Raj khas mohals, Chittagong and Serail were received on the 11th, 13th, and 30th January, respectively, and his report for Orissa has not been received up to date. But Colonel Sandeman, recently, during my tour in Orissa, gave me a brief statement of the work done.

2. In this report Government estates and temporarily-settled tracts under settlement of land revenue are first dealt with, then wards' estates, and afterwards permanently-settled estates. As regards Government estates and temporarily-settled tracts, the larger settlements of Orissa, Chittagong, and Jalpaiguri are put in the forefront of the report; other Government estates and temporarily-settled tracts follow in the order given in the margin; wards' and private estates are grouped in the Commissioners' Divisions to which they belong, and in the order followed in the Government's and the Board's Annual Administration Reports. As this is the first report of its kind called for, much difficulty has been experienced in getting the facts and figures from local officers. The report has had to be very hurriedly written, and errors and mistakes will probably be detected in the figures furnished; but it is hoped that in future years, timely notice having been given of what is required, these difficulties will disappear, and that the report will be submitted on the due date. Petty settlements carried on under the Regulations, and surveys and settlements of some small estates ordered by Commissioners and Collectors under section 103 of the Tenancy Act, are not included in this report.

Jalpaiguri Western Duars.
Burdwan Raj Khas Mohals.
Chittagong and Serail.

Backergunge.	Dacca.
Tippura.	Midnapore.
Noakhali.	Nadia.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES AND TEMPORARILY-SETTLED TRACTS.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Orissu.

3. Mr. Reily in his letter of the 28th November 1891 submitted a report of the progress made in survey and settlement for the half-year ending 30th September 1891. As he joined his appointment on the 16th of February, he has, he explains, dealt in his half-yearly report with the entire work from the date he took over charge, and has not, therefore, submitted a separate annual report. The survey report for Orissa has not been received from the Survey Department. The total area surveyed cadastrally up to the 30th of September 1891 was 1,048 square miles. Of this 361 square miles were surveyed before the 30th September 1890 and 687 square miles during the survey and settlement year under report. The total expenditure on survey to the end of the year was, according to the settlement officer, Rs. 2,19,031.

4. *Settlement.*—Mr. Reily joined his appointment as Settlement Officer on the 16th February 1891, and remained in charge during the year.

5. The circle head-quarters of each of the Assistant Settlement Officers, the names of the officers who were in charge, and the number of days each officer was absent from his head-quarters, are reported by the Settlement Officer to be as follows:—

DISTRICT	Name of circle.	Head-quarters of Assistant Settlement Officers.	Officers who have held charge.
Cuttack	... | Tangi	Tangi	Babu Chakulal Sirkar from April to 13th July 1891. Ambica Charan Sen from 14th July to 3rd August 1891. Babu Chakulal Sirkar from 4th August to 3rd September 1891, and Ambica Charan Sen from 4th to 30th September 1891.
Ditto	... | Jagatsingpur	Jagatsingpur	Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh was in charge from April to 5th May 1891. James Taylor from 18th May to 9th September 1891. Babu Harish Chunder Roy from 10th to 30th September 1891.
Puri	Rahang	Puri	Barada Charan Mitra from 8th March to 5th May 1891. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh was in charge from 6th May to 30th September 1891.
Do.	... | Karmala	... | Karmala	Tahuruddin Ahmed from 8th March to 30th September 1891.
Do.	... | Lembai and Kotrang.	Kanti	Debendranath Mukerjee to 13th July 1891. Babu Chakulal Sirkar from 14th July to 3rd August 1891. Debendra Nath Mukerjee from 4th to 21st August 1891. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh from 22nd August to 30th September 1891.
Do.	... | Pipli	... | Pipli	Surjakumar Agasti from 30th March to 16th August 1891, and Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh from 22nd August to 30th September 1891.

6. The following statement shows the number of days each officer was absent from head-quarters on tour:—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of Officer.	Number of days the officer was absent on tour from head-quarters.	REMARKS.
Jagatsingpur ...	Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh	28 days.	Was in charge of the Settlement office during the absence of the Settlement Officer.
	James Taylor ..	13 "	
	Babu Harish Chunder Roy ..	10 "	
		51 days.	
Tangi ...	Chakulal Sirkar ...	43 days.	
	Ambica Charan Sen ...	22 "	
		65 days.	
Rahang ...	Barada Charan Mitra ...	11 days.	
	Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh	70 "	
		81 days.	
Serai and Chowbis-kud.	Tahiruddin Ahmed ...	148 days.	
Lembai and Kotrang	Chakulal Sirkar ...	31 days.	
	Dobendranath Mukerjee ...	108 "	
		139 days.	
Pipli ...	Surjakumar Agasti ...	83 days.	
Settlement Officer...	Herbert Reade Reily ...	83 days.	

7. Mr. Reily has not given the number of villages and the area comprised in each of these circles, but from information recently furnished during my tour of inspection, it appears that the arrangement of circles now is as follows:—

NAME OF OFFICER.	Name of Circle.	Sq. miles.	No. of plots.
Mr. Ambica Charan Sen	... Tangi ...	130	209,000
" Tahiruddin Ahmed	... Jagatsingpur ...	192	285,223
" C. A. Radice	... Karmala ...	167	133,600
" E. H. Walsh	... Kantie ...	144	276,480
" R. Nathan	... Rahang ...	148	169,440
	... Pipli ...	165	396,800
	... Kodhar ...	111	90,000
		1,047	1,560,543

These circles have been re-arranged thus:—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Name of Officer.	Area in square miles.
1. { Rahang ...	Mr. E. H. Walsh ..	316
{ Karmala ...	" Tahiruddin Ahmed ...	
2. Kotrang ...	" Barada Charan Mitra	72
3. Lembai ...	" C. A. Radice ...	72
4. Pipli ...	{ " R. Nathan ...	266
	{ Babu Mohondra Nath Seal ...	
5. Jagatsingpur ...	{ Mr. P. C. Lyon ...	191
	{ Babu Chandra Nath Ghose ...	
6. Tangi...	... Mr. Ambica Charan Sen	135

8. *Demarcation*.—The Settlement Officer has not reported the area demarcated during the year. He says that he was able to get 852 square miles demarcated and ready by the date of his report, and expected to have a further area of 858 square miles ready by the 31st of December 1891. The Survey Department will in future undertake any demarcation that is required.

9. *Attestation, Fixation of Rents, &c.*—The number of tenants whose status had been determined up to the close of the year is 29,190, the number of plots attested being 138,042, and the area attested in acres 83,752. The average number of plots attested daily in Rahang is reported to be 139; in Lembai and Kotrang 480; in Karmala 530; in Tangi 317; and in Jagatsingpur 463; but it is not possible to ascertain from the Settlement Officer's report the average daily number attested by each Assistant Settlement Officer. The work of attestation was, it is said, delayed by errors and inaccuracies of the *khasras* prepared by the Survey Department. Under the survey rules *parchas* or *jamabandi* slips should have been given to the raiyats at the time of survey, as they were given in Muzaffarpur, Srinagar, and elsewhere, but the rule on this point seems to have been overlooked by Mr. Patterson in Orissa.

10. *Jamabandi* slips are now being distributed among the tenants. The work of attestation will, it is hoped, thereby be expedited. The average standard number of plots expected to be attested daily by each Assistant Settlement Officer in Chittagang is 600. The complication of tenures and the difficulties in attestation are far greater in Chittagong than they are in Orissa; and if the *khasras* are prepared with care, there is no reason why a much larger number should not be attested by each officer in Orissa than has hitherto been reached.

11. *Fixation of Rent*.—No rents were settled during the year. The Settlement Officer reports that the existing rents have been recorded for 29,190 tenants holding an area of 83,752 acres. The rental given for these tenants according to "previous *jamabandi*" is Rs. 59,284, or on an average between 11 and 12 annas an acre. These figures are manifestly incorrect, the average rate of the existing rent in Orissa being known to be two to three rupees an acre or more.

12. *Assessment of Land Revenue*.—No assessment of land revenue has yet been made.

13. *Patwáris*.—There are, the Settlement Officer reports, 464 *patwáris* in Orissa, distributed as follows:—

Cuttack	100
Puri	308
Balasore	56
Total	464

Of this number 277 were trained in survey:—

Cuttack	...	...	64
Puri	...	...	181
Balasore	...	...	32
Total			277

14. Mr. Reily reports that even though the services of *patwáris* are got free, the cost of the area surveyed by them is almost double that surveyed by the fully paid agency of *amíns*. This is due to the fact that the same number of chainmen is required in either case, whether the services of a *patwári* or those of a professional *amín* are utilised, and while the *patwári* surveys from 3 to 4 acres a day, a professional *amín* will survey from 10 to 16 acres; hence the cost of the chainmen is more than doubled when *patwáris*' services are utilised in the survey. The Settlement Officer proposes, therefore, to dispense with the *patwáris*' services in survey, and to utilise more competent local men who have been trained to survey, and can turn out a larger area. When the survey and settlement is completed, he would dismiss the present staff of *patwáris*, and substitute for them selected Ooriya *amíns*, who may have done well during the course of the survey operations. The objection to the adoption of this course would be, that the new men so appointed would be strangers in their

several circles, and probably would not be acceptable to the raiyats and zamindars.

15. *Kánungoes*.—There are 25 kánungoes in Cuttack, 12 in Puri, and 12 in Balasore. The kánungoes in Puri were made over to the Settlement Officer in May last, and have since been employed in survey and settlement work. In Cuttack the kánungoes had not been made over to the Settlement Officer at the date of his report, but have since then been placed under him. In Balasore as there was no survey work in progress during the year, the services of the kánungoes were not required by the Settlement Officer.

16. *Boundary disputes*.—The total number of boundary disputes which arose in Cuttack and Puri was 1,039. Of these, 729 were settled during the year, and 310 remained at end of the year. In addition to the 1,039 boundary disputes filed at the time of cadastral survey, 717 disputes were reported by the Demarcation Inspector.

17. I visited Orissa twice during the year under report, and spent 12 days there on each occasion. On the first occasion, in communication with Mr. Reily, I drew up a detailed programme of work and estimates, and arranged for the employment of patwáris and kánungoes, and the utilization of the services of chaukidars as chainmen. The work of attestation and settlement had not then begun. At the time of my second visit during the rains, attestation work and the preparation of soil-class maps were not in progress. I was therefore unable at that time to pronounce an opinion as to the merits of the work being done, but I have again recently visited Orissa and recorded my opinion on the character and progress of the work in notes which have lately been submitted to the Board.

18. *Cost*.—The total expenditure on settlement during the year was Rs. 45,598. The expenditure on survey during the survey and settlement year, 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891, has not been reported.

Angul.

19. The Tahsildar of Angul, Babu Narayan Chandra Naik, has not submitted an annual report showing what remained to be done at the end of September 1890, and what was done during the year. His final report was received since the close of the year, and has been submitted to the Board. The assessment of the entire estate was made before the beginning of the year under report, and jamabandis were published; but Government having ordered in August 1890 that lands brought into cultivation within the period of last settlement should be assessed at half the full rates for the first five years, at three-quarter rates for the next five years, and then at the full rates for a further period of five years, the khatians had to be revised and explained again to the raiyats. This work was done during the year under report. Khatians were corrected in accordance with the orders of Government, and raiyats' signatures were taken upon them. Sub-Deputy-Collector Babu Chaku Lal Sircar and the Tahsildar, Babu Narayan Chandra Naik, were each in independent charge of five parganas. Babu Chaku Lal Sircar completed his circle in January 1891, when he was transferred to Cuttack. The tahsildar also completed the revision of jamabandis and the explanation of them to the raiyats of his circle during the year, and took their signatures to the khatians. Fair copies of the khatians were prepared and distributed amongst the raiyats, and another copy is being made for record in the tahsildar's office. The new jamabandis will take effect from the beginning of the year 1892. Kabuliyats cannot be taken from the sarbaráhkárs until the questions of the percentage to be allowed to them and the form of kabuliyat are settled by Government. The expenditure on settlement from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year is Rs. 54,140. The Settlement Officer estimates that a further expenditure of Rs. 7,304 will have to be incurred in making fair copies of the records for his office and taking kabuliyats from the sarbaráhkárs.

Banki.

20. The survey and settlement of this estate has been completed, as stated in paragraphs 12 and 13 of my Annual Report for the year ending March 1891. The Settlement Officer, Babu Balaram Das, has submitted a very incomplete

report of the work done during the year. He says that several objections remained undisposed of at the end of the previous year, and that further objections were made after publication of the draft records, so that the final preparation of the records was not completed before the end of the year 1891. The objections, however, have now been disposed of, and the records are being corrected and copied. The final report was promised in February 1892, but has not been received up to date. The following statement shows the number of objections disposed of during the period under report:—

Pending from previous year ending 30th September 1890.	Instituted from October 1890 to 31st March 1891	Total.	Disposed of from 1st October 1890 to 31st March 1891.	Pending on April 1891.	Instituted from 1st April to 30th September 1891.	Total.	Disposed of from April 1891 to September 1891	Pending on October 1891.	REMARKS.
246	614	860	483	377	118	495	456	39	

21. The Settlement Officer, who is also tahsildar of Banki, ceased to draw settlement allowance from the end of March 1891. The delay in the submission of his final report is, he says, due to the necessity of making enquiries on objections raised to the records as published. The total expenditure during the year on settlement work was Rs. 1,678.

22. The total number of tenants whose rents were recorded, and for whom fair rents were settled during the year, is 2,047.

23. I visited Banki on two occasions while the survey and settlement proceedings were in progress, and examined the khasras and khatians on the ground. They appeared to me to have been carefully prepared.

24. An estimate for a non-professional survey and for the settlement of Banki, amounting to Rs. 1,64,411, was submitted by the local authorities before I took charge of the work. This estimate was revised by me and reduced to Rs. 40,000. The actual cost for a professional survey has been Rs. 25,007, and for settlement Rs. 12,598; total Rs. 37,695, the increase of revenue obtained being Rs. 7,974.

25. A scheme for the reorganisation of the sarbaráhkárs' establishment with draft rules for their guidance was submitted after the close of the year, and was sanctioned by the Board. There were previously 143 circles with 195 sarbaráhkárs. The number of circles has been reduced to 75 and the number of sarbaráhkárs to 100. The records will be kept corrected by them under rules which have been approved by the Board.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Chittagong Sadar Subdivision.

26. Mr. Slack was in charge of the Chittagong settlement office until 11th of July, when, on being deputed to act as District and Sessions Judge of Chittagong, he was relieved by Mr. C. G. H. Allen, who remained in charge till the end of the year. Mr. Slack was out in camp for 141 days, and Mr. Allen for 4 days of the period during which he was in charge of the settlement office.

27. The Settlement Officer's time was employed in looking after the staff of khanapuri amins, in inspecting the offices of the assistants, and supervising the work of the khasra office, where the khatian and various other forms were written up.

28. Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Covenanted Deputy Collector, joined as an Assistant Settlement Officer on the 2nd March 1891. Up to the 23rd of April he was engaged in learning survey work, and from that date till the 11th of July was employed on settlement duty. Between the two latter dates Mr. Allen spent 2 months and 17 days in camp, and was in charge of the South Banskali and Anwara-Parki circles. These circles comprise an area of 81·8

square miles, of which the attestation of 15 villages, comprising an area of 91 square miles, was done during the year by Mr. Allen, who also disposed of 245 cases, and occasionally helped the Settlement Officer in inspecting khamapuri amins working near his camp.

29. From the 11th of July to the close of the year Mr. Allen acted as Settlement Officer, and besides supervising the work of the khasra office, also aided in the general administration of the district by disposing of such criminal cases as were made over to him.

30. Mr. Atul Krishna Rai joined as an Assistant Settlement Officer on the 31st of January last; but, having done a month's attestation work in the Belgau Circle, he fell ill and left. His place was filled on the 1st of April by Babu Durga Charan Ghose, who was deputed to act as an Assistant Settlement Officer. His circle covers an area of 70 square miles. Babu Durga Charan Ghose, besides disposing of 1,308 cases, did the attestation of 22·3 square miles in 26 villages. Up to the 12th of July, when the Babu returned to head-quarters, 8 months and 12 days were spent by him in camp. On the 12th of July, Babu Durga Charan Ghose reverted to general duty, but continued, in addition to his other work, to supervise his settlement establishment who were engaged in correcting the records, in accordance with the orders passed at attestation time, and in collecting the various figures needed for the preparation of fair-rent decisions.

31. Babu Romesh Chunder Das arrived at Chittagong on the 24th of January 1891; since that time he has been in charge as Assistant Settlement Officer of the Satkania Circle, a tract covering an area of 271 square miles. During the year he was in camp 165 days, and attested in that period 54,487 plots, besides disposing of a large number of cases. On the 10th of July this officer returned to head-quarters, and from that date till the end of the year, he acted as the Settlement Officer's (Mr. Allen's) Personal Assistant.

32. Since receipt of his annual report, the Settlement Officer has rearranged the circles thus:—

Number of villages in circle.	Name of Circle.	Name of officer in charge of circle.	Area in square miles.	Total number of plots.
66	Anwara	... Babu Jogendra Chandra Chakravarti.	97·7	98,080
48	Belgaon	... Babu Durga Churn Ghose	67	134,579
14	Jaldi	... Mr. Allen (this circle is to be given to Babu Durga Churn Ghose).	50·2	63,110
99	North Satkania (Satkania 98, Puttia 22·4).	... Babu Romesh Chander Das	115·4	210,735
35	South Satkania	... Babu Surat Chandra Das	95·5	122,508
110	West Puttia	... Babu Kanti Chandra Mukerjee	74·1	107,901
89	East Puttia	... Now officer to be appointed	61·2	100,612
50	Ramoo	... Babu Jogendra Kumar Ghose	245·97	108,797

33. Progress of—

(a) *Demarcation*.—The demarcation of the Sadar subdivision, with the exception of the hilly portions, which could not be conveniently assigned to the neighbouring villages until the topographical survey of them had been done, was finished during the year under report. The work actually done during the year comprised the demarcation of 465 villages in thanas Hathazari, Fatikchari, Raojan, Town, Kumira, and Mirkasarai.

(b) *Survey*.—In the Sadar subdivision there is an area of 1,626 square miles, of which 1,262 was estimated to require cadastral and 364 topographical survey. Up to the beginning of the year, 380 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed, and during the year under report a further area of 348 square miles, as well as 112 square miles of topographical work; but the latter will require some revision. The survey of the village sites, owing partly to the amín's misconduct and partly to intricacy of the plots, was in several instances full of errors, and khamapuri was on this account to some extent delayed.

In the present season the Survey Department has, according to the Settlement Officer, to complete the cadastral survey of 534 square miles, the

topographical survey of 252 square miles, the revision of 112 square miles of topographical work, and the traverse of—

- (i) the main circuit along the coast down to the town of Chittagong and the south bank of the Fenny river;
- (ii) some 15 miles of the Fatikchari thána boundary;
- (iii) few villages near the town of Chittagong; and
- (iv) a portion of the boundary of the proposed forest reserve.

Originally it was expected that the survey of the Sadar subdivision would be completed by the end of this official year; but owing to increase in the area for cadastral survey, more time will be required. The cadastral work was practically finished in thánas Banskali, Satkania, and Patya, save in two villages, while portions of thánas Raojan and Hathazari were done.

The Settlement Officer arranged with the officer in charge of the Survey party that this season's cadastral work be begun simultaneously in each of the remaining thánas, and that each sheet as it is done be sent to him and not kept till the whole village is finished. In this way he hopes to have work ready for his assistants when the circles south of the Karnafuli are finished, and also to get large villages ready more promptly than has hitherto been the case.

(c) *Receipt of records.*—Up to the 1st of January the work of preparing the records required for attestation in the Sadar subdivision was done by the Survey Department, but after that date it was made over to the Settlement Officer, and the Survey Department has now merely—

- (i) to supply maps for the khanapuri amíns to use when preparing the khasra;
- (ii) to furnish the areas of all plots;
- (iii) to ink maps the khanapuri of which has been done;
- (iv) to supply traces of such maps.

Before the beginning of the year the Survey Department had prepared and handed over the records of 36 villages, comprising an area of 15·9 square miles. During the year the records of 212 villages, with an area of 205·8 square miles, were prepared and handed over for settlement work.

(d) *Khanapuri.*—During the year the khanapuri of 477,682 plots was completed and the entries (previously done by the Survey Department) regarding 306,463 plots were revised. The staff employed by the Settlement Officer on this work consisted on an average 120 amíns under 11 Inspectors. Taken as a body, the average daily outturn of each amín came only to 31 plots.

(e) *Fixation of rent, determination of existing rent, decision of fair rent.*—The existing rents were recorded and the status determined of 33,679 tenants during the year in the Sadar subdivision. No fair-rent decisions were passed.

(f) *Assessment of Land Revenue.*—No assessment of land revenue was made in the Sadar subdivision during the year.

34. *Training and utilization of patwáris, kánungces and other local officers.*—There are no local village officials in Chittagong who can be utilised in keeping up the records, but a scheme has lately been sanctioned by Government under which the khas tehsil establishment will be strengthened and utilised for this purpose.

Old Thána Ramoo in Chittagong.

35. *Survey.*—The survey of Old Thána Ramoo was completed before the beginning of the year.

36. *Settlement.*—The settlement work was in charge of Babu Durga Charan Ghose up to the 4th of November, when he was relieved by Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose, who remained in charge up to the end of the year. The number of days spent in camp during the year by the officer in charge of this tract was 332.

37. The work performed by Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose consisted in completing the attestation (which was finished in May last), in deciding disputes, and preparing the necessary figures for fair-rent decisions. Within the period under report the following work was done:—

- (i) The entries regarding the lands held by 15,389 tenants were attested.

(ii) Five hundred and fifty-eight original suits and 1,062 objections were disposed of.

(iii) Eight fair-rent decisions were passed.

38. Altogether fair-rent decisions have been passed in 43 of the 50 villages in Ramoo. According to these decisions the revenue and rental of tenants paying direct to Government, inclusive of talukdars, would have increased from Rs. 53,657 to Rs. 90,126. Soil-class maps are now, in accordance with the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, being prepared, average rates for blocks of homogenous quality are being struck, and statements are being made out showing what the revenue would be according to these average soil-class rates. I visited Chittagong twice during the year, spending 13 days on the first and 10 on the second occasion, and examined the work of khanapuri being done by the Settlement Officer, and the work of attestation on the ground. Both appeared to me to be done with thoroughness and care. Some of the fair-rent decisions passed by Babu Durga Churn Ghose were also read by me, and appeared to me to be sound.

39. The standard of work expected in Chittagong is—

- (a) 30 plots daily of khanapuri by each amín ;
- (b) 600 plots attestation by each Assistant Settlement Officer ;
- (c) preparation of soil-class maps, two square miles a day, by an Assistant Settlement Officer.

40. *Cost.*—The total expenditure in the Sadar subdivision during the year was—

	Rs.
Survey	1,32,540
Settlement	58,892

41. In Ramoo there was no expenditure on survey. The settlement expenditure was Rs. 15,389.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Jalpaiguri.

42. The survey of the Duars commenced in November 1888, and the settlement work commenced at the end of November 1890. Up to the end of the year under report an area of 486,016 acres was cadastrally surveyed, and the records of 3,430 jotes were made over to the Settlement Officer by the survey party. An area of 162,063 acres comprised in 3,507 jotes in the Mynaguri tahsil was assessed during the year, and resulted in an increase of Rs. 36,210 in the revenue. The total expenditure on survey from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year was Rs. 3,26,109 and on settlement Rs. 62,685, out of which sums Rs. 1,10,784 and Rs. 30,459 respectively were expended during the year ending 30th September 1891. The following table shows the names of Settlement and Assistant Settlement Officers employed during the year:—

NAME OF OFFICER AND DESIGNATION.	PERIOD EMPLOYED.		REMARKS.
	From	To	
Mr. Donald Sunder, Settlement Officer.	1st October 1890 ...	30th September 1891 ...	Joined 20th January 1890.
Babu Haris Chandra Rai, 2nd Settlement Officer.	{ 6th November 1890 ... 1st June 1891 ...	{ 28th February 1891 ... 24th August 1891 ...	{ Joined 6th November 1890.
Babu Ram Chandra Sen, Acting 2nd Settlement Officer.	1st March 1891 ...	31st May 1891 ...	Joined 1st Māreh 1891.
Babu Rash Mohan Chandra, Assistant Settlement Officer.	6th November 1890 ...	22nd September 1891	Joined 6th November 1890.
Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee, Assistant Settlement Officer.	17th September 1891 ...	30th September 1891 ...	Joined 17th September 1891.
Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.	21st September 1891 ...	Ditto ...	Joined 21st September 1891.
Babu Harilal Gupta	23rd September 1891 ...	Ditto ...	Joined 23rd September 1891.

43. The settlement work was under the charge of Mr. Sunder throughout the year. Babu Chandra Kant Ganguli, who was his first Assistant, having taken furlough, the post which he held was abolished and two other assistants were appointed in his place. One of these, Babu Haris Chandra Rai, was designated 2nd Settlement Officer, and the other, Babu Rash Mohan Chandra, Assistant Settlement Officer. Babu Haris Chandra Rai reported himself to Mr. Sunder on 5th November 1890, and was employed up to 7th December in the Settlement Office. On the 8th December he was deputed to demarcate the boundary between Bhutan and Jalpaiguri; he was engaged on this work up to 1st March 1891, when his health failed, and he proceeded on sick leave. He was succeeded by Babu Ram Chandra Sen, who completed the demarcation work, and thereafter was employed on attestation, and on classification of soils of jotes in two taluks of pargana North Mynaguri of Mynaguri tahsil. Not being acquainted with English, he was of little use, as he was not able to write notes on the jotes which he had inspected. On June 1st, 1891, he was relieved by Babu Haris Chandra Rai, who was sent to pargana North Mynaguri, and was employed there in checking classification of soils of jotes and in attestation work; but he frequently complained of being ill from fever and unfit for duty, and had to be transferred to Orissa on 24th August 1891. The other officer, Babu Rash Mohan Chandra, shortly after his appointment suffered from illness which prevented his being employed in the mufassal. On 17th April 1891 he was sent out to attend to attestation work and checking of kharapuri in taluk Hailhaipathar, of pargana North Mynaguri; but failed, owing to illness, to do anything, and returned to Jalpaiguri on 12th May 1891. He was sent out again on 21st May 1891, but again became ill of fever and returned to the Settlement Officer's camp at Kyranti on 5th June 1891, and was employed from 6th to 14th June 1891 in helping to complete the attestation work in parganas Chengmari and North Mynaguri. On 15th June 1891 he returned to Jalpaiguri, and was employed on general work in the office up to 20th August 1891, when he was sent to taluk Baradigi, of pargana North Mynaguri, to check classification of soils and complete attestation work of some jotes. He returned to head-quarters on 5th September 1891 and did no work after that, as he complained of being ill from fever. He availed himself of leave without pay on 22nd September 1891, and has now been sent to Dinajpur as Sub-Deputy Collector in the regular line.

44. Since the transfer of the above-named officers, three new men have been appointed to fill their places, viz., Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjea, who was Income-tax Assessor of Dinajpur; Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar, who was a kánungo at Rampur Boalia; and Babu Harilal Gupta, who was a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division. None of these officers, the Settlement Officer reports, know anything of settlement work or of the Western Duars, but they are learning, and are now employed in pargana Moraghat in collecting information to enable the Settlement Officer to furnish a report as to the rates which should be adopted for jotes in Falakata tahsil. The attestation of jotodars' and chukanidars' holdings, and the work of recording their rights, in the three parganas of the Mynaguri tahsil, was completed by 28th June 1891, when the Settlement Officer returned to Jalpaiguri.

45. No work was done in the mufassal between 1st and 15th April 1891. Cholera then broke out in the Duars and compelled the staff to return to head-quarters. Out of a camp of about fifty men, twelve men died of cholera and fever in the first fortnight of April, and from then up to the time of their return to head-quarters, work was carried on under very trying circumstances, and with much difficulty. The rains commenced early in May 1891, and repeated attacks of fever so seriously affected the health of most of the muharrirs in camp, that it was found impossible to keep them out after 20th June 1891.

46. *Tours.*—The Settlement Officer was on tour for 217 days during the year; Babu Haris Chandra Rai was out for 141 days; Babu Ram Chandra Sen was out for 87 days; Babu Rash Mohan Chandra was out for 90 days; Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjea was out for 10 days, and Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar for 7 days.

47. *Attestation.*—The entries in the records relating to holdings of 11,890 jotedars and 5,089 chukanidars were explained to the jotedars, and they were also informed what land is in possession of 11,392 adhiars who are under them. Three thousand five hundred and seven jotes, covering 162,063·39 acres of land in 71 taluks of parganas North Mynaguri, Chengmari, and South Mynaguri, were inspected, and attestation of the holdings of the above-mentioned jotedars and chukanidars was completed in camp. It was not possible to complete in camp the calculation of the Government revenue payable on account of all the jotes, or to announce to every jotedar and chukanidar the amount of the increased revenue and rent. A portion of this work had to be done at head-quarters during the recess, and printed notices, with extracts from the khatians, are now being issued to jotedars, showing (1) how much land they had at last settlement, (2) the revenue paid for it, (3) how much land they have by the present settlement, (4) what amount of revenue they will have to pay, and (5) steps by which the revenue payable by present settlement, when it is progressive, will rise.

48. *Demarcation.*—The total number of jotes demarcated during the year was 2,863. The work of demarcation was done by a native surveyor, who was assisted by a staff of 16 amins. All the demarcation papers required by the Survey Department were furnished to that Department, taluk by taluk, as soon as finished. In some cases jotes which had been demarcated during the previous year had to be redemarcated during the year under report, as the earthen mounds which the amins had erected had been washed away or covered by jungle and grass, and could not be found by the Survey Department. In consequence of cholera and much sickness among the amins of the Survey Department, many jotes which were demarcated could not be measured.

49. *Survey.*—The total area surveyed during the year, according to Mr. Hanby's report, is as follows:—

	Acres.
(a) Surveyed and "khanapuri"	149,711
(b) Khasras completed of area remaining from last year's survey, 26,691 acres	
(c) Revision survey of area surveyed previously, which had to be surveyed owing to changes caused by silting from the Tista river and to errors	9,507
	<hr/> 159,218

50. The area that remained for cadastral survey at the close of the year is reported by the Survey Officer to be 6 miles, but the Settlement Officer says that the traverse survey of two blocks of land, covering 58,679 acres, or about 91 square miles, in Falakata tahsil, also remained to be done. These blocks of land contain several jotes which will have to be cadastrally surveyed. Traverse survey of about 600 acres of land in taluks Sesuabari and Morichbari of pargana South Mynaguri will have to be made, and cultivation therein will have to be cadastrally surveyed. Several jotes in parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari were omitted from survey, and will have to be done. All that remains unfinished will, it is believed, be completed by the Survey Department during the present cold season.

51. *Receipt of records from the Survey Department.*—The records of 3,430 jotes were received from the Survey Department during the year under report. These were records of the Falakata as well as of the Mynaguri tahsils. In some cases the records were, the Settlement Officer reports, carelessly prepared, and had to be returned to the Survey Department for revision. Great delay and trouble was thus caused in the Settlement office in dealing with some of the records supplied by the Survey Department. In several cases figures given in chittas against the name of a person were found to disagree with those entered in the khatians in the name of the same person, and the totals contained in the abstracts were found to be wrong.

52. *Boundary disputes.*—Five hundred and nineteen boundary disputes were pending at the commencement of the year, and 835 fresh cases were received from the Survey Department during the year. Of these, 848 cases were

disposed of, leaving 506 cases in Falakata, Alipur, and Bhalka pending at the close of the year. The majority of the cases disposed of related to streams and roads, which the Survey Department were directed by Mr. Walsh to show as Government khas. Objections were made by the jotedars; but when enquiry was made at the time of attestation, the plots to which they referred were recorded in Government khas possession, or as in possession, of the jotedar according to the circumstances of the case. Where a stream is a running one and supplies water to several jotes, it was recorded as Government khas, and where it gives water to only a single jote, it was entered as part of that jote.

53. *Khanapuri*.—There are two kinds of crop-yielding land in the Western Duars, viz., “rupit,” from which the cold-weather or aman paddy is obtained, and “faringati,” which yields the bhadoi, or early paddy, as well as tobacco, jute, and other rabi crops. The jotedars know these lands as “haimanti” and “bhadoi,” or “dola” and “danga.” The surveyors were at first instructed by the Commissioner to classify the land as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class rupit, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class faringati. The survey amins found it impossible to classify rupit and faringati into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, and the jotedars asked to have their land classified into high land or faringati, and low land or rupit. This classification was approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, and accordingly the classification was made in the whole of the three parganas of North Mynaguri, Chengmari, and South Mynaguri of the Mynaguri tahsil, thus—

(a) Basti (includes homestead, garden, and bamboos).

(b) Rupit.

(c) Faringati.

(d) Doba (fish-ponds).

(e) Wasto.

• All low land has been classified as rupit, and also all land on which two crops (viz., bhadoi paddy and aman paddy) are generally grown in one year, and only high lands on which tobacco and rabi crops are grown have been classified as faringati. This system of classification is understood by the jotedars and their under-tenants, and has been accepted by them.

54. *Fixation of rents*.—As regards fixation of rent of chukanidars and other under-tenants of the jotedars, the instructions at first given to the Settlement Officer were, to simply record the amount which the chukanidar is paying at present and to leave it to the jotedar, if dissatisfied, to apply for settlement of the fair rent to be paid by the chukanidar. These orders were given by Government, on a representation made by Mr. Lewis, the Commissioner, that *chukanis* were permanent tenures held under the jotedars, at fixed rents. But it having been subsequently ascertained that this was not an altogether correct statement of the facts, the Settlement Officer was instructed to settle the rents of the chukanidars of his own motion.

55. *Assessment of revenue*.—In assessing the revenue payable to Government by jotedars, the following points have been considered, namely, (1) situation of the jote, (2) its nearness to roads, markets, and tea gardens, and (3) the circumstances of the jotedar and his ability to pay the revenue. A considerable number of the jotedars of Mynaguri tahsil are, the Settlement Officer says, Nepaulese and others who reside in Kurseong, Tindaria, and other parts of Darjeeling district; pleaders, traders, and money-lenders of the Jalpaiguri, Hooghly, Kuch Bihar, and Rangpur districts, and Muhammadans of the neighbouring estate of Bykantpur. The jotedars of Mynaguri have been specially benefited by roads and markets which have opened out every part of the tahsil; their jotes are well under cultivation and yield good crops, and their condition, the Settlement Officer reports, is prosperous in every respect. The tahsil is well advanced, and is at present the best cultivated part of the Duars. The increase of revenue in the three parganas of Mynaguri tahsil by this settlement will not, the Settlement Officer says, be below Rs. 60,000, and will be due chiefly to extension of cultivation on nearly every jote in parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari, and also in some taluks of South Mynaguri; to the recovery by the present settlement of the amount which was remitted nearly seven years ago under the reduction scheme which Colonel

Morton had recommended; and to the application of the rates which have been sanctioned for this settlement. The number of jotes actually assessed during the year is 3,507. Of these, assessment was given out for 1,192 jotes. The area contained in these 1,192 jotes is not stated. The existing rental or revenue of them has been increased from Rs. 34,416 to Rs. 70,627. In cases in which the increase of revenue has been very great, chiefly in the taluks of parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari, the increase has been spread over five years. When Lord Ulick Browne submitted Colonel Morton's reduction scheme for consideration of Government, he observed that Colonel Morton had expressed an opinion that "the mistakes of the last settlement, or, in other words, the causes of the over-assessment were three, viz., (1) insufficient classification of land, (2) no allowance being made for injury to crops by wild animals, (3) too sudden an increase in the total rent payable for a jote." The Settlement Officer reports that he has taken care to avoid similar mistakes in the present assessment of the Government revenue. He has been asked to report how much of the increase in revenue is due to extension of cultivation and how much to his having raised to a higher class, lands which were classified under a lower class at the last settlement, and how much to the other causes mentioned. He has not yet reported on these points.

56. The work of settlement has been considerably delayed in the Mynaguri tahsil by the number of cases of mutation of names which had to be disposed of. Great difficulty was experienced in making people pay the fees for mutation of names, in cases in which they had got the survey amins to enter their names in the new records, as owners of the jotes, without previously applying to the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri to have their names entered in his registers. They had hoped to escape paying the mutation fees, and they paid up only when threatened with resumption of the jotes. Five hundred and forty-one cases of mutation of names were disposed of. Evidence as to possession was recorded in every case, and Rs. 2,456 were realised by the Settlement Officer on account of mutation fees.

57. *Patwáris and Kánungoes.*—No patwáris or kanungoes exist in the Duars. The Government revenue is collected by tahsildars, who supply all the information that is required from time to time regarding jotes and their tenants. These officers, and the men who are employed under them, will have to keep the records of the present settlement corrected.

58. His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor visited Jalpaiguri during the year, and was satisfied that good work was being done there. I regret that I was unable within the year to inspect Mr. Sunder's work myself, but I shall go in camp in the area now under settlement immediately that this report is submitted.

59. *Cost.*—The cost of survey during the year is reported by the Deputy Superintendent of Survey to be Rs. 1,03,658. The Settlement Officer reports the cost of survey to be Rs. 1,10,784. No explanation is furnished of the discrepancy. The Settlement Officer may have himself incurred some expenditure on demarcation and revision survey, which he has added to the expenditure incurred by the Survey Department, but he has not said so.

60. The expenditure on settlement during the year was Rs. 30,450.

BACKERGUNGE DIVISION.

Backergunge Government Estates.

61. The annual settlement reports of Backergunge were received on the 14th October and 3rd November. These reports were manifestly incorrect and had to be returned. A revised report was received from the Collector on the 2nd January 1892, and this again was revised by a further communication received on the 27th idem.

62. At the commencement of the year under report there were 48 Government estates under settlement in various parts of the district of Backergunge. Of these, 21 were being settled under the Regulations and 27 under the Tenancy Act. Only those being settled under the Tenancy Act, which are under my supervision, are dealt with in this report, and are shown in the appendices annexed. But the progress made in the settlement of the estates under the Regulations is also shown in the Collector's report No. 8T, dated the 31st December 1891, and No. 53T, dated 24th January 1892, which are annexed.

63. The Collector, who immediately supervises the Settlement Officers, gives the following account of the work done during the year:—

(a) *Estates under survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act.*—The 27 estates as noted

1. Joynagar, No. 5285 in the file of Mr. Dwija Das Dutt.
2. Lamchipata, No. 5219 ditto.
3. Lanchi Koralmara, No. 5394 in the file of Babu Pyari Mohan Bose.
4. Kristoprosad, No. 5257 ditto.
5. Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, No. 5292 in the file of Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.
6. Char Koralmara, No. 5250 in the file of Babu Pyari Mohan Bose.
7. Char Umed, No. 5258 ditto.
8. Char Bhairav, No. 5281 in the file of Babu Pyari Mohan Bose, including
9. Char Price, No. 5302 ditto.
10. Char Lakshi, No. 5243 ditto.
11. Lalmoan, No. 5245 ditto.
12. Lord Hardinge, No. 5249 ditto.
13. Char Kali, No. 5251 ditto.
14. Char Fasson, No. 5431 ditto.
15. Char Drummond, No. 5305 ditto.
16. Char Uday Kali, No. 5262 ditto.
17. Char Padma, No. 5234 ditto.
18. Char Shambupura, No. 5225 ditto.
19. Golakpura, No. 5226 ditto.
20. Char Madhupura, No. 5215 in the file of Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.
21. Bairagya, No. 5216 ditto.
22. Goneshpura, No. 5221 ditto.
23. Char Jangla, No. 4719 ditto.
24. Char Kala Chand, No. 5280 ditto.
25. Char Badna, No. 4697.
26. Char Sitaram, No. 5196.
27. Chandrail, No. 5277.

on the margin are all but two (Char Badna near Barisal and Char Chandrail in Patuakhali subdivision) within the subdivision of Dakshin Shabazpur, and consist of lands which have accreted to the main land or formed as new islands since the time of the permanent settlement, and came into the possession of Government either as estates resumed under Regulation II of 1819, as island chars taken possession of on behalf of Government under Regulation XI of 1825, or as surplus accretions to permanently-settled estates brought under assessment by the diara authorities.

(b) *Survey operations.*—The whole work done from the commencement of survey operations down to 30th September 1890 is shown below as accurately as I am able to give it. Out of the 27 estates, the survey had been

made and records prepared of six estates—Joynagar, Lamchipata, Shambupura, Golakpura, Char Padma, Char Badna—covering an area of 25·72 square miles, by local agency under the supervision of Babu Giris Chandra Dutt, Deputy Collector of the regular establishment; and of three estates—Chars Jangla, Kalachand, and Sitaram—the survey had been made under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola and of one estate—Char Chandrail—under the Subdivisional Officer of Patuakhali. In the case of Char Jangla the survey was made for a settlement under the Regulation, but after it was completed it was found advisable to have settlement made under the Tenancy Act, and notification was published accordingly. The cost incurred by these officers as pay of amins for survey and preparation of records is Rs. 4,213-4-9, and the total area surveyed 28·98 square miles.

(c) For the survey and khatnapi of the remaining 17 estates a professional party under the orders of Colonel Steel arrived on the island in December 1889, and remained there up to the following June. In that time the party made—

(A) A traverse survey extending over 157·46 square miles; but in this area is included 92·3 square miles, the area of Char Bhuta Jahajmara, and part of Char Annada Prosad, &c., which are not at present under settlement, but which it was advisable, either for convenience of the survey, or for the prevention of further disputes as to their position, to include within the area of traverse survey. Of the estates actually under settlement, the traverse survey only covered 65·1 square miles, i.e., the area of the 16 estates—(1) Lanchi Koralmara, (2) Kristoprosad, No. 5257, (3) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, (4) Char Umed, (5) Char Bhairav, (6) Char Price, (7) Char Lakhi, (8) Char Koralmara, (9) Madhupura, (10) Goneshpura, (11) Lalmoan, (12) Bairagya, (13) Char Lord Hardinge, (14) Char Kali, (15) Char Fasson, (16) Char Uday Kali; the party being unable to make traverse survey of one estate—Char Drummond, No. 5305—as it was found to be entirely under water at high tide.

(B) Cadastral survey of the 12 estates—(1) Lanchi Koralmara, (2) Kristoprosad, (3) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, (4) Char Umed, (5) Char Bhairav, (6) Char Price, (7) Char Lakhi, (8) Char Koralmara, (9) Madhupura, (10) Goneshpura, (11) Lalmoan, (12) Bairagya. The area of these villages by the cadastral survey is 46·79 square miles, but the Settlement Officer informs me the area by traverse survey is 57·2 square miles. The party has given no explanation of this wide difference, nor is the Settlement Officer quite certain as yet as to the reason for the discrepancy, but the difference is probably due to omission of the area of jungle land. The Settlement Officer will, however, make a strict enquiry on this point.

(C) Khanapuri of 11 of the above-named 12 villages, the exception being Char Lakhi, comprising an area of 3·75 square miles. The area which the party gives as the area over which khatnapi and record writing was completed is 41·42. This 41·42 + 3·75, the area of Char Lakhi, comes to 45·17 square miles, which is less by 1·62 square miles than the area by cadastral survey. The Settlement Officer has yet to find out wherein the difference lies.

(D.) In June 1890, the party went into recess at Barrackpore, and I am unable to state what work was done by its members from that month up to the end of September 1890. I presume they were engaged in calculating areas, filling up the remaining columns of the khasra, preparing khatian and terij with respect to villages of which the khatnapi had been done on the field, inking up the maps, and preparing tracings of the maps for the Settlement Officer.

(E.) In November 1890, the party forwarded to the Settlement Officer khasra, khatian, terij, milan khasra, area and crop statement, and tracings of maps of six estates—Lanchi

Koralmara, Kristoprosad, Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, Koralmara, Bhairav, and Price; outline maps of four estates named on the margin, of which traverse survey only was made; and field map of the estate Char Lakhi, of which the party had not done the khamapuri. Khasra, &c., for Char Umed, No. 5256, were forwarded in January 1891; of Madhupura and Lal-mohan in April; and of Goneshpura and Bairagya in May 1891. The records of the last-named four estates were forwarded in a very incomplete state, the terij and khatias being left half done and full of discrepancies; the writing, too, was in great part illegible. The seven villages, namely, Lamchi Koralmara, Kristoprosad, Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, Char Bhairav, Char Price, Char Koralmara, and Char Umed, of which the papers have been received in a complete form from the professional party, cover an area of 21·21 square miles. No information has been supplied as to what the party did in each month of the period from June 1890 to May 1891.

(F) The total cost of the work done in these estates by the survey party, as reported by Colonel Strahan in his letter referred to in paragraph 9, is Rs. 13,841. No particulars whatever have been supplied to show how this sum is arrived at, or how much should be regarded as cost of traverse survey, cadastral survey, or khamapuri, and record writing; and if, as I believe, the distribution of the total cost between the Wards' and Government estates is inequitable, the charge against the Government estates must be increased.

(G) *Settlement work.*—As regards settlement work up to the 30th September 1890, little

- | | |
|----------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Joynagar. | 10. Lal-mohan. |
| 2. Lamchipata. | 11. Char Lord Hardinge. |
| 3. Lamchi Koralmara. | 12. Char Kali. |
| 4. Kristoprosad. | 13. Char Fesson. |
| 5. Char Koralmara. | 14. Char Drommond. |
| 6. Char Umed. | 15. Char Uday Kali. |
| 7. Char Bhairav. | 16. Char Padma. |
| 8. Char Price. | 17. Shambhupura. |
| 9. Char Lakhi. | 18. Gulakpura. |

need be said. Babu Pyari Mohan Bose was appointed Settlement Officer for both Wards' and Government estates in the island of Dak-hin Shabápur in December 1889. The Government estates noted on the margin were made over to him on different dates, and two of these, however, viz., Joynagar and Lamchipata, were

transferred from his file to that of Mr Dwija Das Dutt on the 14th July 1890. The settlement work which Babu Pyari Mohan Bose actually carried out by the end of September 1890 is shown below :—

Attestation and record of rights and existing rents.—Attestation and record of rights and of existing rents of Char Joynagar and Lamchipata, which were made over to Mr. Dwija Das Dutt in July 1890. He (Babu Pyari Mohan Bose) also completed the settlement work of Char Badna, but the settlement was not actually sanctioned within the year under report. The greater part of the remainder of his time was usefully spent in assisting the survey party during their operations in this district (*vide* paragraph 14), and he was also employed in other work in connection with estates of which settlement was completed before 30th September 1890 and of which no notice is called for in this report.

(H) The Subdivisional Officer of Bhola had been appointed Settlement Officer for the

- Char Jamla.
Char Kalachand.
Bhusan Lapta Madanpura.
Madhupura.
Bairagya.
Goneshpura.
Char Sitaram.

Government estates noted on the margin, but he did not have any regular settlement work actually carried out by the end of September 1890, except that he recorded rights in Chars Kalachand and Sitaram, and recorded fair rents in the latter estate, and made first publication of draft records with respect thereto. The Subdivisional Officer of

Patuakhali had on his file the case of Char Chandrail, and completed the settlement proceedings towards the close of the year, final report being submitted within the year under report.

(I) Mr. Dwija Das Dutt joined his appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer for the

Joynagar and Lamchipata.

Government estates on the 12th July 1890. Government

estates noted on the margin were made over to him from the file of Babu Pyari Mohan Bose, on the 14th July 1890. The settlement work which he carried out from the 14th July 1890 to 30th September is shown below :—

- Supervision of the correction and copying of the records of Joynagar and Lamchi pata in the revised forms introduced.
- Settlement of disputes in those two estates.
- Making local enquiries regarding rent rates in and around these two estates.

(J) *Total cost of survey and settlement.*—Assuming that the survey party completed their work within 30th September 1890, and that the figures as to cost given by Colonel Strahan are correct, the total cost of the operations on the 24 Government estates up to 30th September 1890, is shown below :—

Survey—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost incurred for survey by local agency	4,213	4	9
Ditto by survey party	13,841	0	0
Total	18,054	4	9

Rs. A. P.

Settlement—

Cost incurred by Babu Pyari Mohan Bose (being one-third of total cost of his pay, allowance, and establishment— <i>vide</i> paragraph 19) as well as price of stones embedded by the professional party on the traverse lines of Government estates	...	1,986	14	7
Cost incurred by Mr. Dwija Das Dutt, his pay and establishment	... ..	1,236	13	1
Total	...	17,064	11	8

(K) At the commencement of the year under report the work which remained to be done is shown below :—

Survey—

- (a) Khanapuri and record writing of Char Lakhi, No. 5243, covering an area of 3·75 square miles, and revision of measurement papers and preparation of records of Char Jungla (area 65 square miles).
 (b) Completing the draft records of the four estates Lalmohan, Madhupura, Bairagya, and Goneshpur, of which the draft records were forwarded by the survey party in an incomplete state.

Settlement—

1. Lamchi Koralmara.	10. Goneshpura.
2. Kristoprosad.	11. Bairagya.
3. Bhusan Lapta	12. Lalmohan.
Madanpura.	13. Char Lord Hardinge.
4. Char Umed.	14. Char Kali.
5. Char Bhairav.	15. Char Fasson.
6. Char Price.	16. Char Drummond.
7. Char Lakhi.	17. Char Uday Kali.
8. Char Koralmara.	18. Char Jangla.
9. Char Madhupura.	

- (a) The entire settlement work of the estates noted on the margin.
 (b) The settlement of disputes and fixation of fair rents for Joynagar, Lamchipata, Char Padma, Shambupura, Golakpura.
 (c) Publication of the final records of the above-named five estates.
 (d) Completion of settlement of Chars Kalachand and Sitaram.
 (e) Submission of final report of Char Sitaram and sanction to settlement of Char Badna to be obtained. (Note.—Settlements are shown as pending in our register till formal sanction is recorded by the Collector, Commissioner, or Board, as the case may be.)
 (f) Preparation of copies of khatians for tenants of all the estates under settlement.

(L) *Work actually done during the year under report.*—Within the year the following estates were made over to Mr. Dwija Das Dutt from the file of Babu Pyari Mohan Bose :—Lamchi Koralmara, (2) Kristoprosad, (3) Char Koralmara, (4) Char Umed, (5) Char Bhairav, (6) Char Price, (7) Char Lakhi, (8) Char Lalmohan, (9) Lord Hardinge, (10) Char Kali, (11) Char Fasson, (12) Char Drummond, 5305. (13) Char Uday Kali; and the following from the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola :—(1) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, (2) Madhupura, (3) Goneshpura, (4) Bairagya. These with Joynagar and Lamchipata, which he had at the beginning of the year, make a total of 19 estates in the file within the year.

(M) The work done by him is shown below :—

Survey—

- (a) Khanapuri and record writing of Char Lakhi completed, comprising an area of 3·75 square miles.
 (b) Completion of the record writing of the four estates Lalmohan, Madhupura, Bairagya, and Goneshpura, of which the draft records were forwarded by the survey party in an incomplete state, comprising an area of 32·2 square miles.

(N) Settlement—

- (a) Attestation, including record of rents and rights and fixation of fair rents completed in the four villages noted on the margin,* comprising an area of 32·2 square miles.
 * 1. Lalmohan. 3. Goneshpura.
 Madhupura. 4. Bairagya.
 † 1. Joynagar. 6. Char Bhairav.
 2. Lamchipata. 7. Char Price.
 3. Lamchi Koralmara. 8. Char Umed.
 4. Kristoprosad. 9. Char Lakhi.
 5. Bhusan Lapta Madanpura. 10. Char Koralmara.

- (b) Publication of draft records after attestation, record of rents and rights and fixation of fair rents made with respect to ten villages named on the margin,† comprising an area of 40·1 square miles.
 (c) Raiyats settled on patit land in Char Kristoprosad, Lord Hardinge, Char Kali, comprising an area of 6·17 square miles. (This, which is a work very profitable to Government, is not a work which ordinarily comes within the province of a Settlement Officer. Mr. Dwija Das Dutt deserves much praise for his success in inducing settlers to take up these lands, which hitherto have been left in a state of jungle.)

- (d) Final publication of record of rights made in the case of Lord Hardinge and Char Kali. The number of tenants whose rents and rights have been recorded, and for whom fair rents have been fixed, by Mr. Dutt during the year under report, is 7,684; besides these, fair rents only were fixed by him for 4,866 tenants whose rent and rights were recorded by Babu Pyari Mohan Bose in the previous year. The number of suits disposed of by Mr. Dwija Das Dutt is 972—148 civil and 824 miscellaneous.

(O) *Work done by Babu Pyari Mohan Bose—*

- (a) The settlement of fair rents for 1,385 tenants of Chars Padma, Shambupura, and Golakpura.
 (b) Publication of the final records of these three estates and submission of final reports.
 (c) Preparation and distribution of copies to the tenants of these three estates.
 (d) Disposal of objections and disputes as far as these three estates are concerned.
 (e) Settlement of Char Padma sanctioned.

(P) *Work done by the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola—*

- Chur Sitiram.—Settlement report submitted and sanctioned, rights of 38 tenants recorded and rents settled.
 Char Kalachand.—Fair rents settled.
 Char Jangla.—Draft records prepared.

(Q) *Work done by the Subdivisional Officer of Patuakhali—*

- Char Chandrail.—Final report submitted and settlement sanctioned.

(R) The cost of operations during the year from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891—

Survey—

* This is amount paid in the year for work done departmentally in the preceding year.

Departmental, Rs. 381-4.* The survey work done under Mr. Dwija Das Dutt was done by his settlement establishment and is charged to settlement.

Settlement—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of settlement for the estates in Mr. Dwija Das Dutt's file	7,249	7	7
Cost of settlement for the estates in the file of Babu Pyari Mohan Bose	1,107	2	5
Cost of settlement for the estates in the file of the Sub-divisional Officer of Bhola	.....	
Total	8,356	10	0

- (S) *Work remaining to be done at the close of the year.*—With regard to Government estates under settlement, the work of survey and settlement which remained to be done at the close of the year under review was—

Survey ...

Nil.

Settlement—

Babu Pyari Mohan Bose.

- (a) Obtaining sanction of Shambupura, Golakpura, and Chur Padma.

Mr. Dwija Das Dutt.

- (b) Final report to be submitted of Chars Lord Hardinge and Kali.

Mr. Dwija Das Dutt {	1. Joynagar.	6. Char Bhairab.
	2. Lanchipata.	7. Char Price.
	3. Kristo Promad.	Char Lakhi.
	4. Lamchi Kora'mara.	9. Char Koral.
	5. Bhusan Lapta Madipura.	10. Char Umed.

- (c) Final publication after settlement of disputes to be made in the villages named on the margin.

Mr. Dwija Das Dutt {	1. Lalmoan.	3. Bairagya.
	2. Madanpura.	4. Ganshpura.
	Subdivisional Officer, Bhola. {	5. Char Jangla.
	6. Char Kalachand.	

- (d) Settlement of disputes and publication of draft records to be made in six villages named on the margin.

- (e) Preparation of copies for tenants for the villages named in (a), (c), (d).
 (f) Settling raiyats on petit land, part of Chars Umed, Bhairab, Price, and all of Char Fasson, with cadastral survey of the area settled, and preparation of record of rights in respect thereof.
 (g) Chars Uday Kali and Drummond.

(T) It may here be noted that of the 24 estates shown as pending settlement at the commencement of the year under review, there is no settlement work to be done in Char Uday Kali, in which there are no tenants, and in respect to which the previous settlement, a farming settlement, will continue in force till 1302, after which raiyats may be induced to take up the land; and in Char Drummond, in which also there are no tenants and which is still under water at high tide. The names of these two estates will be removed from the list of pending cases.

Cases pending at close of year—
 Under (a) ... 3
 (b) ... 2
 ... 10
 ... 6
 ... 1
 ... 2
 ... 24
 Finally disposed of during year ... 3
 ... 27
 Instituted during year ... Nil
 Pending at commencement of year 27

(U) Total cost of survey and settlement from the commencement to the year under report.—The total cost from the commencement of operations to the close of the year is on the figures as adopted in the report—

			Rs.	A.	P.
Survey	...	...	18,485	8	9
Settlement	...	...	11,580	5	8
Total	...	...	30,015	14	5

64. The discrepancies noticed in the Resolution on my annual report for the Financial year ending March 1891, between the number of Government estates in Backergunge and the number supplied to His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor on tour, are explained in the note annexed to the Collector's report.

65. I inspected the work of Babu Pyari Mohan Bose and Mr. Dwija Das Dutt from the 17th to the 23rd April 1891, and again since the close of the year. The work of khanapuri and attestation done by these officers appeared to me to have been done well and carefully. I examined several of their decisions, and thought them fairly convincing though somewhat discursive. The increase of revenue obtained and expected in the Government estates in Backergunge now under assessment under the Tenancy Act, is Rs. 25,114. This increase is mainly due to extension of cultivation and to the assessment at prevailing rates of lands held hitherto at abnormally low rents. There is no doubt that recognized prevailing rates do exist in these island chars in Backergunge. The chars being of recent formation, there is little difference between the rates paid by one raiyat and another on the same char, the lands of which are as a rule exactly of the same quality. Babu Pyari Mohan Bose was on tour 192 days—his headquarters is at Dowlatkhan—and Mr. Dwija Das Dutt was on tour 167 days during the year ending 30th September 1891.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Government Estates in Tippera.

66. The Deputy Collector in charge Babu Rajani Kumar Datta has submitted a confused report in which Government and private estates are mixed up, and from which it is difficult to ascertain what was actually done during the year under report.

67. *Singerguon.*—The survey and preparation of the record of rights were completed at the close of 1889-90. There were 112 objections filed under section 105 of the Tenancy Act regarding the classification of lands and entries in the khatians and 30 objections under section 106, which were disposed of in the first half of the year. The final records were published in March 1891. An increase of Rs. 2,346 has been obtained on the previous rental of Rs. 4,830, and is due to the assessment of jungle lands previously left unassessed and to enhancement of rates owing to rise in prices since they were last fixed. The total cost was Rs. 3,259, or 15 annas an acre, on an area of 3,465 acres. This high rate is due to delay caused in the decision of numerous disputes.

68. *Pargana Maisurdi.*—The survey was completed during the last cold season, and the draft records were published on 25th June 1891. There were 41 objections under sections 105 and 106 of the Tenancy Act, which were locally enquired into and disposed of. The records were published on the 30th September 1891. An expenditure of Rs. 180 was incurred on an area of 527 acres, or nearly 5½ annas per acre, and an increase of Rs. 391 obtained on the previous rental of Rs. 874, which is due partly to enhancement of rates and partly to the assessment of excess lands.

69. There was no special officer in charge of these settlements. A Deputy Collector of the district staff, Babu Rajani Kumar Datta, was in charge.

He was 125 days on tour. During the latter half of the year Babu Shashi Bushan Datta was in charge of the settlement of *Maisuri* and of the settlement of estates which are being settled under the Regulations, of which there are 28. These are not dealt with in this report. Babu Shashi Bushan Datta was on tour 92 days of the latter half of the year.

Government Estates in Noakhali.

70. *Char Peer Bue*.—This estate was notified for survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act in July 1890. The survey was completed during the year, and the records were finally published on the 6th April 1891. The estate comprises an area of 5,176 acres with 136 raiyats, and a rental of Rs. 3,145, or Rs. 551 in excess of the previous *jama*. The survey cost Rs. 478 and settlement Rs. 116.

71. *Char Gazi and Char Fakira*.—The settlement of these two estates was begun under the Regulations in December 1890. Subsequently in July 1891, Government ordered that the record of rights and settlement of rents should be made under the Tenancy Act. The estates comprise an area of 7,255 and 2,748 acres, respectively, the former being a Government estate and the latter a resumed estate, the property of private individuals. The survey was completed during the year under report and cost Rs. 1,311. The settlement work had not commenced at the close of the year. A summary settlement of the latter estate (*Char Fakira*) for the current year has been made with the proprietors at the previous *jama*.

72. The work in these three estates was carried out by a Deputy Collector of the district staff, Babu Jamini Mohan Das, who was out on tour on settlement work only 8 days during the six months ending 30th September 1891. He was also employed on other work during the year, and therefore was, it is said, unable to give proper attention to settlement duty. The measurements were tested by a Sub-Deputy Collector of the district staff. There has been much unnecessary delay in bringing these petty settlements in this district to a conclusion.

DACCA DIVISION.

Government Estates in Dacca.

73. *Jowar Joymangal*.—The survey and settlement of this estate was completed before the commencement of the year under report, but the proceedings were not finally closed, pending decision of certain disputes which were disposed of at the end of April 1891. The survey cost Rs. 221 and the settlement Rs. 161; total Rs. 382, or annas $4\frac{1}{2}$ per acre, on an area of 1,199 acres. It was not necessary for the Settlement Officer, it is said, to go into camp during the year. Babu Mohendro Nath Mojumdar, Deputy Collector of the district staff, was in charge of the proceedings from 1st October 1890 to 3rd December 1890, and Babu Srinath Bhadra for the remainder of the year under report. There has been great and unnecessary delay in completing the proceedings and submitting the final report.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Government Estates in Midnapore.

74. The only Government estate in Midnapore under settlement, under the Tenancy Act, during the year, was Bhetia. Survey and settlement proceedings were completed by the Settlement Officer by end of the year 1890, but an appeal was made against his decision by certain tenure holders locally called *aymadars*. This appeal has not yet been decided by the Special Judge, and the final report has not therefore been yet submitted. No expenditure was incurred during the year. Babu Rajendra Nath Roy is the Settlement Officer. He is also in charge of the survey and settlement of a number of private estates, of which a record of rights is being made under the Tenancy Act.

PRESIDENCY DIVISION.

Government Estates in Nadia.

75. The only Government estate in Nadia under survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act was Khosalpur. The survey of this estate, which contains an area of 425 acres, and consists of patches of land scattered throughout 13 villages, was commenced in April 1889. The measurement was

completed in May 1890. The settlement of this small estate was in charge of Babu Annoda Prosad Sen, a Deputy Collector of the district staff, who has allowed the proceedings to be unnecessarily delayed. He now reports that the settlement will be soon finished. His reports on it are confused and contradictory.

WARDS' ESTATES.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Burdwan Raj Khas Mehals.

76. The total area of the Burdwan khas mehals, which is reported to have been surveyed to the end of September 1890, is as follows:—

	Acres.
Hukumapur	16,230
Sujamutha	28,889
Bankura	151,082
Burdwan	37,817
Hooghly	7,586
Nadia	39
Total	241,643

77. The total cost of survey to the end of September 1890 is reported by the Settlement Officer to be Rs. 1,03,425. At a conference held in Burdwan on the 29th June 1891, it was proposed to make a traverse survey of tauzis Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of the Bankura district, but it was decided before doing so, that a special report be submitted by the Manager showing what results had been obtained from the traverse survey of tauzi No. 4 of that district, and whether the Raj had been put in a position to recover possession of lands of which it had been dispossessed in tauzi No. 4, of which a traverse survey had already been made. To enable the Manager to come to a conclusion on this point, Mr. Shaw with a small detachment was engaged during the year under report in (a) relaying thakbust boundaries of 21 mauzas which had been leased in patni in tauzi No. 4, so that a comparison might be made of the areas now in actual possession of the patnidars with the lands they should be in possession of, according to the thakbust maps; (b) and also in the cadastral survey of some lands in the Burdwan and Birbhum districts, which are admittedly khas, but were omitted from survey in the previous seasons (c) in distinguishing by comparison between the thakbust and present survey maps, the lands that appertain to the several lots which make up the Sujamutha estate. The boundaries of 21 mauzas above referred to were relayed during the year. An area of 2,769 acres was cadastrally surveyed in Burdwan and Birbhum. The boundaries of villages which had already been surveyed in Sujamutha were rectified. The lands appertaining to the 13 different tauzis of which the Sujamutha property is composed were distinguished. The work that remained to be done at the end of the year is as follows:—

(i) Cadastral survey of about 40,000 acres which, though most of it was notified for survey and is admittedly a part of the khas mehals, yet was never pointed out to the survey officers by the managing authorities as part of their estates, and therefore was omitted by the survey party from survey altogether.

(ii) The traverse survey of tauzis Nos. 1, 2 and 3 of Bankura with an area of about 650 square miles. Mr. Shaw is now engaged on this work.

78. The total expenditure on survey during the year was Rs. 18,982.

79. *Sujamutha.*—The survey of Sujamutha was completed before the beginning of the year under review. The settlement was at first entrusted to Mr. Reily, who it was hoped would be able to make an amicable settlement of rent with the raiyats. After Mr. Reily had made numerous attempts to affect an amicable adjustment of rents without success, the Settlement Officer, Mr. Dwijendra Lal Roy, was instructed to settle fair rents in accordance with the law. That officer reduced the existing rent in village Madhukali on the ground of deterioration of the soil, due to the obstruction of the drainage. The Special Judge reversed the Settlement Officer's decision on appeal. Some time after this I visited Sujamutha and in accordance with the orders of His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, suggested terms of a compromise which, with some modifications,

were approved by the Board and accepted by the Manager and the raiyats. This compromise has now been worked out. Delay has been caused in giving effect to it by the distribution of holdings of the 13 separate estates of which the property is composed, among the different lots to which they belong. These separate estates were surveyed and treated as one estate. According to the Settlement Officer's report, which is out and misleading, the rents of 3,534 tenants have been settled before, and 8,618 tenants during the year under report. He gives the rent according to settlement at Rs. 80,917, the previous rental being Rs. 86,103, but in fact the new rental will equal or exceed the old. Mr. Dwijendra Lall Roy was in camp for 65 days, exclusive of halts within 5 miles of Kajlagar, his head-quarters. The number of days spent on tour, considering the orders repeatedly given to him to go into every village and dispose of objections on the spot, was, I consider, utterly inadequate. The delay and extra expense attendant on the settlement proceedings in Sujamutha is greatly due to the want of co-operation on the part of the Raj officials, and to their failure to furnish the Settlement Officer with information which was in their possession.

The expenditure incurred on settlement was Rs. 14,810, of which Rs. 8,960 was expended during the year.

80. *Hukumapur*.—This estate, together with two other mehals, Panchberia and Chandnihat, in Birbhum, belonging to the Burdwan Raj were, under settlement during the year under report. They contain 90 villages with an aggregate area of 16,229·62 acres, of which area 15,586·69 acres belonging to Hukumapur and 415·60 acres in two villages belonging to Panchberia and Chandnihat, were surveyed before the end of September 1890. The remaining 109 acres of Hukumapur and 118·33 acres of Panchberia were surveyed during the half-year ending September 1891, and the records of all the 90 villages were made over by the professional survey party, to the Settlement Officer, by the end of September 1890. The records of Hukumapur were finally published on the 30th June 1891, and all the khatians fair copied. The settlement of the other two villages was amicably made, by the Settlement Officer, on the spot, under instructions, which were approved by the Board, and occupied only four days. There are 2,211 raiyats in Hukumapur, 193 in Panchberia, and 16 in Chandnihat—total 2,420, with a rental of Rs. 15,009·13·8, against the previous jama of Rs. 12,818·13·8, thus yielding an increase of Rs. 2,191. The survey cost Rs. 10,500, and settlement Rs. 17,574; fair rents had been settled for 129 tenants up to September 1890, and for the remaining 2,092 during the year. The difficulties that arose in the settlement of rents and the terms of compromise finally accepted, by the parties are described in the Settlement Officer's report, which is annexed.

81. The Settlement Officer, Babu Sukumar Haldar, was in camp 84 days. I consider the number of days spent by this officer in camp very inadequate. I inspected his office, and the work of khatapuri, attestation, and settlement of rents on the ground in March 1891, and suggested certain terms of compromise between the managing authorities and the raiyats which were ultimately accepted, and according to which the settlement has since been concluded.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Raj Srinagar-Banaili Estates.

82. Mr. Collin was in charge of the Settlement office from 1st October 1890 to 8th May 1891, but in addition to his duties as Settlement Officer he also held charge of the office of Collector of Purnea from 1st October to 7th November 1890. Babu Bepin Behari Dé, Assistant Settlement Officer, was in charge of settlement work in the Malda district from 1st October 1890 to 20th January 1891, when he was relieved by Babu Barhamdeo Narain. The latter officer was in sole charge from the 9th May 1891 to the end of the year. The head-quarters of Mr. Collin was, during the year under report, at Purnea. Babu Bepin Behari Dé's head-quarters was at Malda. Babu Barhamdeo Narain had no head quarters until he relieved Babu Bepin Behari Dé at Malda. Mr. Collin was absent from his head-quarters 33 days within the period from the 1st of October 1890 to the 7th May 1891, Babu Bepin Behari Dé 33 days between the 1st October 1890 and the 20th January 1891, and Babu Barhamdeo Narain was on tour 179 days out of the entire year. The greater part of

the settlement of these estates had been completed before beginning of the year under review. What remained to be done during the year was the final publication of the records, retrial of cases which had been remanded by the Appellate Court, compilation of statistical statements, and writing the final report. Besides this there remained in the district of Malda the measurement of five villages in pargana Kotwali, of one village of pargana Akbarabad, and the settlement of 44 villages of parganas Kotwali and Akbarabad. The five villages in parganas Kotwali and Akbarabad were at first omitted from survey at the request of the managing authorities, as they were of a scattered character, and it was thought they were not worth the expense of a survey. Later on the landlords applied for a measurement, which was accordingly carried out. The village omitted in pargana Akbarabad is one which had diluviated in the year of survey and was subsequently re-formed. As regards the 44 villages which remained for settlement in parganas Kotwali and Akbarabad, a dispute arose as to the standard of measurement, the proprietors claiming five cubits to the luggee, and the raiyats six cubits of 22 inches. The dispute was judicially decided in May 1890 in favour of the landlord; the raiyats appealed against this decision, and pending disposal of the appeal, both parties applied to have the settlement of these villages deferred. The appeal was decided by the Special Judge in favour of the landlord, but yet the raiyats refused to attend and attest the areas of their holdings and the amounts of their rents, though summonses were issued against them individually. Mr. Collin was chiefly engaged during the part of the year in which he held charge of the Settlement office, in publication of the final records, in the preparation of statistical statements, and in compilation of the final report. He also visited Malda twice and completed the settlement of eleven villages with 1,509 tenants. From November 1890 to the middle of January 1891, Babu Barhamdeo Narain was in camp in the Farkiah pargana of the Monghyr district. He settled two villages containing 316 tenants, and decided 16 boundary disputes which have been remanded for fresh trial by the Commissioner and the Board. From that time to end of the year he was principally engaged in recording rights and settling rents in pargana Akbarabad in the Malda district. Babu Bepin Behari De was engaged from the 1st October 1890 to the 20th January 1891 in the Malda district. He decided four boundary dispute cases, disposed of 170 objections under section 105, of 12 disputes under section 106, and settled the rent of 66 raiyats. The progress made in the settlement of 44 villages in pargana Kotwali and Akbarabad is described by the Assistant Settlement Officer thus:—

(a) In the Malda district the settlement of 15 villages of pargana Kotwali and 29 villages of pargana Akbarabad was made during the last administrative year. I will take up each pargana separately.

(b) In pargana Kotwali the settlement of two villages, Harinarainpur and Chuck Harinarainpur, was made by Babu Bepin Behari Dé.

Settlement of pargana Kotwali.

There was no dispute regarding rates, and both parties agreed that excess area should be assessed without any allowance. The settlement was made on these terms. Babu Bepin Behari Dé also settled the rent of 13 raiyats of mauza Sadpur. These men claimed to be fixed rent raiyats, and objected to pay additional rent for the excess area; but additional rent was decreed after an allowance of two cottahs in the bigha, and four tenants were held to be fixed rate raiyats. There was no appeal made. The settlement of two other villages, viz., Lakhigat and Jalalpur, was made by Mr. E. W. Collin. In the former, application for settlement of fair rent was made regarding nine raiyats only in whose case there was an increase of area, and it was assessed at the rate of 8½ annas per bigha without allowance with the consent of the raiyats. In Jalalpur only the existing rent was recorded without dispute, and fair rent was fixed regarding four raiyats only. He (Mr. Collin) also settled the rent of seven tenants in Sultanpur, of which the attestation had been made by me. There was no application for settlement of rent of other tenants. The settlement of two villages, Pirojpur and Boojroog Sultanpur, was made by me. There was no dispute regarding the rates, and the excess area was assessed after an allowance of two cottahs in the bigha. This was the rate of allowance made in other villages of this district in the previous year. In three other villages of this pargana, namely, Jote-Beeroo, Jote-Binode, and Rajibpur, the existing rent only was recorded in the absence of application for settlement of fair rent. In the remaining four villages of this pargana, the existing rent only of all the raiyats was ascertained and recorded. The landlords did not generally apply for settlement of fair rent in this pargana, *1stly*, because there was little increase of area; and, *2ndly*, in order to avoid disputes regarding existing rent and rates.

(c) There are five talukas in pargana Akbarabad. The first, Lukhipur, includes two villages, Lukhipur and Bishnu Pursad; the second, Gopinathpur, includes seven villages; the third, Mustaffapur, includes fifteen villages; the fourth, Srinibashpur, includes three villages; and the fifth, Hudeenugar, includes two villages, Hudeenugar and Mahammadpur.

Settlement of pargana Akbarabad.

The settlement of the first two talukas was made by Mr. Collin. He recorded only the existing rent of the raiyats who held lands only in Bishnu Pursad. Application for settlement of fair rent under section 104 (2) had been withdrawn, as there was no previous measurement of this village. In Lukhipur, owing to division and transfer of holdings, of which no notice was given to the zamindar, the rent recorded in the jamabandi papers was very disproportionate to area found by present survey, and the areas entered in the *hustabud* papers differed materially from that found by the survey. The rent of the tenants who held land in Lukhipur, and also of those who held land in Lukhipur as well as in Bishnu Pursad, was consequently fixed at the village rate of eight annas per bigha on the survey area with the consent of the majority of the raiyats. The settlement of taluka Gopinathpur was also made by Mr. Collin. The raiyats of this taluka did not attend the settlement proceedings, and their existing rent was recorded by the Settlement Officer mostly according to the *hustabud* of the zamindar. The same was also held to be the fair rent. After publication of the draft record of this taluka, the landlords presented a number of petitions, saying that several *jamas* entered in the *hustabud* did not find place in the settlement records. In course of enquiry in these cases it came to light that many raiyats of this taluka held very much more or less land than what was entered in the *hustabud*, and the rent payable was unreasonably disproportionate to the area held by them. The settlement of taluka Mustaffapur had to be made by me. The raiyats of this taluka were as recousant as those of Gopeenathpur, and there was the same disparity between the area found and the rent entered in the *hustabud*. I accordingly followed the procedure adopted regarding Lukhipur, and fixed the rental of each holding according to the area found by the survey at the village rate of 10 annas 9 pies including *battah*, which was admitted by both parties. The raiyats of taluka Srinibashpur attended the settlement proceeding, and their existing rent was correctly recorded. The same was held to be fair rent, as there was no proof of previous measurement and previous area. The majority of the raiyats of this taluka had been held to be fixed rent raiyats. The existing rent was only recorded in the village Mahammadpur, as there was no application for settlement of fair rent by either party; and although a portion of the village was diluviated, the raiyats, in order to preserve their rights, did not desire a reduction of rent. The whole of Hudeenugar had submerged in the Ganges, and emerged after two years, when one Babu Bhagabutti Charan Roy, the owner of an indigo factory, who had several villages on the border of Hudeenugar, forcibly sowed indigo in the newly-formed land. This dispute was to be tried between him and the Banaili Raj under the Survey Act, but it was compromised by Bhagabutti Charan acknowledging the proprietary right of the Banaili Raj, and the latter agreeing to give him a lease of the village at the rate of 8 annas per bigha. The old raiyats of Hudeenugar contended that their right in the land had not been extinguished, while the landlords urged that they had lost the right by non-payment of rent. This case also was compromised by lands being settled with the raiyats at 11 annas per bigha.

Abstract of the former and present rental in pargana Akbarabad.

(d) The subjoined table will show the past and present rental of five talukas in pargana Akbarabad:—

Name of the taluka.	Present rental by settlement.	Former rental.
	Rs.	Rs.
Lukhipur	.. 2,074	1,941
Gopinathpur	.. 2,468	2,390
Mustaffapur	.. 4,189	3,812
Srinibashpur	.. 377 }	- 1,006
Hudeenugar	.. 1,112 }	

The increase in Gopinathpur is due to the assessment of new holdings. The rent-roll of Srinibashpur and Hudeenugar was kept together by the landlords.

83. *Maintenance of the records.*—In order to train the patwáris of these estates in the work of survey, classes were opened at the tahsil office of the Daphar pargana and at Nohatta in Bhágalpur, at Moughyr, and at Purnea. Out of 151 patwáris of the Srinagar estate, 48 received certificates of proficiency, and the majority of the others were partially trained. The Superintendent of the survey party reported that, though only a small proportion of the patwáris of the estate received training sufficient to permit of their being provided with certificates, yet most of them took an intelligent interest in the work while in progress, and the greater number are, in his opinion, quite capable of making corrections and additions to the maps, although unable to make complete original surveys of whole villages. Since the settlement has been in progress, the number of patwáris on the Court of Wards' portion of the estate has been

reduced by 47. There are now 104 patwáris, of whom 48 have received certificates and the rest have been partially trained. This makes a provision of one patwári to every $6\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, in which the estate owns a half share. In addition to the patwáris, the Manager has appointed a staff of 15 officers, who have been selected from employés of the Survey Department, and whose duty it is to supervise the patwáris and to check the records and maps. Each of the proprietors has been supplied with copies of the village maps, and with complete copies of the records, viz., khasra, khatians, and terijes. A set of rules has been drawn up by me, and issued by the Board of Revenue for the maintenance of the records, and there should be no difficulty in carrying out the work of correcting them from time to time, if the rules are observed. The Srinagar-Banaili estates having now passed out of the hands of the Court of Wards, it will be for the proprietors to keep up the records or not as they may wish.

84. *Cost.*—The total expenditure shown in Appendix A as having been incurred to end of September 1891, is taken from the report of the Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Barhamdeo Narain, who is now in charge of the Settlement office. The total area surveyed was 698 $\frac{1}{2}$ square miles, or 447,180 acres. The total cost of survey and settlement from the beginning of the operations to the end of year was Rs. 3,01,384, and the total increase of rent Rs. 22,770.

I inspected the work twice during the year, once at Purnea and once at Malda.

DACCA DIVISION.

Dakhin Shabádpur Pargana in Backergunge.

85. The circumstances under which this estate was brought under survey were described in previous reports. The Dakhin Shabádpur pargana is divided into two mahals or estates, Nos. 1763 and 1764 of the Backergunge Collector's tauzi. Estate No. 1763 is entirely managed by the Court of Wards, and estate No. 1764 is held jointly by the Court of Wards and others. The co-sharers of No. 1764, who at first refused to join the Court of Wards in an application for survey and record of rights, submitted during the year an application for the preparation of a record of rights of their shares also. This application has been granted. The work done during the year is described by the Collector as follows:—

(a) *Survey.*—The operations for the survey and record of rights of this estate, No. 1763, commenced in December 1889, and from the commencement down to 30th September 1890 the work which had been done is shown below:—

A professional survey party under the orders of Colonel Steel arrived on the estate in December 1889 and remained there up to the following June. They were engaged on the survey of the Dakhin Shabádpur ward's estate and nine Government estates in Backergunge at the same time. The work done in the Dakhin Shabádpur estate was the following:—

(A) Travorso survey of the whole estate, the area of which was found to be 130.65 square miles comprised in 38 villages.

(B) Cadastral survey of 36 of these villages, comprising an area of 124.66 square miles.

(C) Khanapuri (i.e., filling up the first four columns of the khasra) with respect to 14 of the smallest villages in the estate, comprising an area of only 17.58 square miles.

(b) In June 1890 the party went into recess at Barrackpore. They were engaged in calculating areas, filling up remaining columns of the khasra, preparing khatians and terijes with respect to the 14 villages of which the khanapuri had been done on the field, inking up the maps, and preparing tracings of the maps for the Settlement office.

(c) The survey party forwarded to the Settlement Officer, in October 1890, khasra, khatian, terij, milan khasra, area and crop statements, and tracings of maps with respect to four villages, and similar papers with respect to one village in November, five in January, and four in May. The records of these last four and of one of the five of which records were sent in January were found to be incomplete, as the names of intermediate tenure-holders had been omitted and some of the papers were missing, so that a revision of the whole of khanapuri work connected with these five villages became necessary. The nine villages of which the papers were received in a complete form from the professional party cover an area of 5.38 square miles only.

(d) The total cost of the work done in this estate by the survey party, as reported by Colonel Strahan in his letter No. ⁷³⁹₈₃₆₋₇₈, dated 6th November 1891, is Rs. 36,045-7. No particulars whatever have been supplied to show how this sum was arrived at, or how much

should be regarded as cost of traverse survey, cadastral survey, khanapuri, or record writing. This has formed the subject of correspondence the result of which will probably be that the amount charged by the Survey Department to the Dakhin Shabarpur estate will have to be reduced. The Collector estimates that the amount properly debitable to these estates is Rs. 25,278.

But this total is Rs. 2,539-1-5 less than the total given by Colonel Strahan (Rs. 49,886-7) for the work on both the Government estates and this estate.

86. *Settlement.*—The Settlement Officer, Babu Pyari Mohan Bose, joined his appointment on the 21st December 1889. From that time till September 1890 he was engaged partly in the settlement of Government estates, partly in settling disputes, in smoothing the way for the survey party in Dakhin Shabarpur, in reconciling differences which arose between the survey amins and the tenants, and supervising and testing the khanapuri work of those amins. The work that remained to be done on the 1st of October 1890, the work done during the year under report, and the work that remained to be done at the end of the year, is described by the Collector thus:—

(a) On the 1st October 1890 the work which remained to be done was—

- (A) Cadastral survey of 24 square miles. (*Note.*—There was an area of 5.85 square miles "char" land of which cadastral survey was not needed; hence difference between area by traverse and area by cadastral survey.)
- (B) Khanapuri and record writing inclusive of inking in and completing the maps, estimating area, and preparation of tracings of 24 villages covering area of 107.22 square miles.
- (C) The settlement work of the whole estate.
- (D) The preparation of copies of records for the tenants and the Collector.

(b) Within the year, 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891, the work actually done by the Settlement Officer was—

- (A) Cadastral survey of 24 square miles.
- (B) Khanapuri, inking in and completion of maps, estimating of area completed for the 24 villages noted above, record writing completed for 13 villages out of the 24 (area of the 13 being 33.08 square miles).

For the other villages khatians and terijes were partly written, but the Settlement Officer cannot give the exact amount remaining to be done on 1st October 1891. Tracings prepared of maps of 23 villages out of the 24.

(C) The settlement work done in the year was as follows:—

- (a) Attestation and record of rents completed in 11 villages covering an area of 14.49 square miles.
- (b) First publication of records made with respect to six villages covering area of 2.09 square miles.
- (c) Final publication made with respect to three villages covering area of .30 square miles.
- (d) Number of tenants whose rights have been recorded and status determined is 8,067; this is the number of tenants in the 11 villages (a).
- (e) One hundred and twenty-one suits (99 for settlement of fair rents with respect to 590 tenants, and 22 suits on other questions) disposed of. Forty-two boundary disputes and 114 miscellaneous petitions of objection were also disposed of. Besides, the Settlement Officer also claims that he disposed summarily of a large number of verbal objections of which the only record is the corrections made in the records when such were found to be needed.

(D) Collectors' copies of records of the three villages (C) were prepared.

87. The small outturn of settlement work is explained as follows:—

(a) Records of 14 villages were received from the survey party. Of these 14 villages one had been washed away completely by the river after the survey, and no settlement work was called for with respect to it. The records of five villages covering area of 12.20 square miles were received in such an incomplete state that it was found necessary to depute amins to revise them. The remaining eight villages of which the records were received from the survey party are included in (Ca). The six in (Cb) and three in (Cc) form part of these eight. The remaining three in (Ca) are three villages of which the khanapuri and record writing were done during the year under review under supervision of the Settlement Officer. The records of other villages of which the khanapuri was made by him could not be got ready for attestation during the year.

(b) The work which remained to be done at the close of the year under review was—

Survey—

Completion of record writing of 11 villages.

Preparation of tracing of one village map.

Revision of records of five villages mentioned in paragraph 18.

Settlement—

Attestation and record of rights in 26 villages (one being diluviated, the total number of villages is now 37 only).

First publication to be made in 31 villages.

Final publication in 34 villages.

Rights of 74,000 tenants to be recorded and status determined.

88. *Cost.*—The total expenditure during the year was, for survey (khanapuri) Rs. 8,141 and settlement Rs. 6,410. The total cost of the work from the commencement of the operations to the close of the year was for—

				Rs.
Survey	...	...	...	44,187
Settlement	...	...	...	9,638
				<hr/>
		Total	...	58,825
				<hr/>

Note.—5.85 square miles of char land was omitted from cadastral survey, such survey not being needed.

89. The expenditure incurred by the Survey Department is far in excess of the estimates. The existing rents of the raiyats are accepted as fair, but it does not follow that the rental payable to the proprietors of the estate by howladars and other tenure-holders, the amount of whose rent will be settled on the basis of the rentals payable by the under-raiyats to them, will not be increased.

90. I visited Dakhin Shabázipur once during the year, and again since the close of the year, and inspected the work of khanapuri and attestation. The khanapuri, which is very complicated in Backergunge, and the work of attestation appeared to me to have been carefully done. The standard of attestation which the Assistant Settlement Officer has endeavoured to work up to is 1,500 plots a day.

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Serail Pargana Ward's Estate in Tippera.

91. The survey of this estate was undertaken by a detachment of No. 2 Party, Survey of India, in November 1889. The total area under survey, was 180,664 acres, contained in 299 villages. To the end of September 1890 the survey party had finished the traverse survey, as also the kistwar survey, of 165,882 acres, and the record-writing of 125,696 acres; the remainder was completed during the year under report, but it was not till September 1890 that the Survey Department sent in their first batch of records for 26 villages only. The settlement operations commenced in November 1890. The records of 280 villages with an area of 128,722 acres were made over to the Settlement Officer up to the end of the year under report. Of these 31, with an area of 3,378 acres, were received in the previous year. During the year, fair rents were settled and the rights were recorded of 15,773 tenants holding an area of 37,089 acres; to this must be added an area of 9,913 acres, which was either khas patit or belonged to landlords other than the Court of Wards, so that the total area of the villages settled was 47,002 acres. Of the tenants recorded as under the Court of Wards, 714, with an area of 6,642 acres, were cultivating tenure-holders, and 15,059, with an area of 30,447 acres, settled raiyats. There were also 1,221 under-raiyats, with 739 acres. An increase of Rs. 16,876 was obtained in the rental, partly by the assessment of excess lands found in the possession of tenants, and partly by assessment at prevailing rates, of lands held at less than those rates; but this amount is liable to alteration after publication of the draft jamabandi and the disposal of objections.

92. The total cost of survey to end of the year was Rs. 99,158, or annas 84 an acre, for an area of 180,664 acres, out of which Rs. 27,876 were expended during the year. The settlement cost Rs. 13,533, or 4 annas 7 pies an acre, on an area of 47,002 acres. The settlement work is reported to have proceeded without any difficulties. Deputy Collector Babu Kali Shankar Sen has throughout been in charge of the proceedings and was on tour 125 days.

93. I inspected the work once during the year, in April last. It seemed to me that the work of attestation and settlement was being well done, but the number of days spent by the Settlement Officer on tour is quite insufficient.

ORISSA DIVISION.

Kujang.

94. The survey of this estate, which appertains to the Burdwan Raj and contains an area of 146,804 acres, was completed previous to the year under report. During the year under review the rent of 28,841 tenants and 3,000 under-raiyats had been recorded, leaving a balance of 7,014 to be dealt with at the end of the year. Of ten boundary disputes instituted, nine were decided. Besides these, 2,738 objections relating to mutation of names, classification of soil and rent-free tenures and holdings were disposed of. The Settlement Officer, Babu Chandra Nath Ghosh, was on tour 181 days. The settlement has, it is reported, been completed, and the final report is promised shortly. The settlement was made amicably, the rents being adjusted by calculating the village rates on the land ascertained by measurement, by the 20 *dusti podika*. During the half-year ending September 1891, the Settlement Officer was principally occupied in settling rent-free tenures and in recording the rent of the under-raiyats, most of whom, it is said, cultivate lands of the *lakhirajdars* on the half-produce system. An increase of Rs. 7,192 has been obtained on the previous rental of Rs. 1,08,056. The cost of survey to end of the year under report was Rs. 50,648 and of settlement Rs. 21,272, out of which Rs. 13 and Rs. 5,496, respectively, were expended during the year, the details of which will be found in Appendix A. Where the application of the village rates to the area by the 20 *dusti podika* resulted in a reduction of rents, the Settlement Officer was instructed, in accordance with the recent orders of the Board and of Government, to adhere to the existing rent, and therefore had to revise the rentals of some individual raiyats, whose rentals would be reduced by strict application of village rates to survey areas. I have recently inspected the work at Massagai. The *khanapuri* and attestation appeared to me to have been carefully done. A separate report has been submitted to the Board, on the question of the assessment of rent and resumption of *lowfir* rent-free lands.

Kanika.

95. During the year Mr. Srinath Dutt was in charge of the settlement of the Kanika estate from 1st October, 1890 to 14th May 1891, when he was transferred to Burdwan. Mr. Sakhawat Hossein was placed in charge on 3rd July 1891. Mr. Srinath Dutt was 73 days on tour, and Mr. Sakhawat Hossein 85 days. The estimated area of the estate is 282,240 acres, including 104,320 acres of jungle, which latter was surveyed on the 4" scale.

96. Up to 30th September 1890 an area of 163,630 acres was cadastrally surveyed, the balance 14,290 acres having been surveyed during the year under report. Of the 632 villages comprised in the estate, the records of 440 were made over to the Settlement Officer up to September 1890, and 137 during the year under report. Mr. Srinath Dutt recorded the existing rents and the status of 7,848 tenants. He submitted rate reports for 129 villages, which, however, the Board were not prepared to accept, because it was thought that the enhancement of rent which would result from the proposed rates was too large. Mr. Sakhawat Hossein was directed to submit a revised rate report, which he has done since the close of the year for 511 villages, but the Board, as now constituted, has been unable to accept Mr. Sakhawat Hossein's proposed rates because the proposed settlement would appear to be too lenient to the raiyats. Mr. Sakhawat Hossein was principally engaged during the portion of the year when he was in charge, in preparing his rate report. His proposals, if accepted, would result in an increase of Rs. 10,704 on a present rental of Rs. 89,344. The Settlement Officer will now, in accordance with the Board's order, have again to justify his proposed rates, and possibly to revise the rentals of some of the raiyats.

97. I visited Kanika once during the year, and examined the work of attestation done by Mr. Srinath Dutt. I found that the areas of holdings resulting from survey, and the new rentals entered against their names

which were supposed to have been explained by Mr. Srinath Dutt, had not been understood by some of the raiyats whom I examined, and I instructed Mr. Sakhawat Hossein in such cases to have the attestation done over again. He checked and completed the attestation of 31 villages containing 15,087 khasra entries, disposed of 1,103 objections and of some important boundary disputes during the year. The settlement is an amicable one. It is not conducted under any law. The Court of Wards as landlord demands whatever rent it thinks equitable. If the raiyats accept the proposed rents, the settlement is concluded; if the raiyats decline to pay enhanced rents, the enhancements must be sued for in the Rent Courts. The total cost of survey to end of the year was Rs. 66,399, and of settlement Rs. 8,965-12-2.

PRIVATE ESTATES.

BURDWAN DIVISION.

Private Estates in Midnapore.

98. During the year under report there were 11 settlements under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act on the file of the Settlement Officer, Babu Rajendra Nath Roy, whose head-quarters were at Midnapore. They were—

- | | |
|--|-------------------------|
| (1) Kesiari, | (7) Nemuck Mehal, |
| (2) Gur Moyna, | (8) Belabaria, |
| (3) Dakhin Moyna, | (9) Srikanta Kalaganda, |
| (4) Sudampore, | (10) Benagalsia, |
| (5) Gur Safat, | (11) Maguri, |
| (6) Changrachak or Chowrachak No. 363, | |

the details of which will be found in appendices A and B of this report. Two estates, Chowrachak No. 365 and Uttampore, were struck off on the application of the proprietors.

(1) *Kesiari*.—This is a long pending settlement. Orders were issued for revision of the settlement records prepared by the late Settlement Officer, Babu Bissessur Banerjee, on the ground of irregularities in his proceedings, which, however, were upheld by the Special Judge on appeal in the case of four out of the 41 villages comprised in the estate. The parties in the remaining villages have come to an amicable settlement. The final report is pending compilation of the statistics which are now being collected.

(2) *Gur Moyna*, (3) *Dakhin Moyna*, (4) *Sudampore*, (5) *Gur Safat*.—The final reports of these estates were submitted during the year under report. There were appeals to the Special Judge against the decisions of the Settlement Officer in respect of estates Dakhin Moyna and Gur Safat; the orders passed on these appeals by the Special Judge have been carried out, whilst the appeals in the cases of estate Sudampore were partly dismissed and partly withdrawn.

(6) *Changrachak or Chowrachak No. 363*, (7) *Nemuck Mehal*, (9) *Srikanta Kalaganda*, (10) *Benagalsia*.—The measurements of these estates were finished in May last and were tested by the Settlement Officer. In August following cases for determining the length of the local measuring poles and the dimensions of the local bighas were locally decided, and the work of recording rights and rents was taken up in September and is now in progress.

(8) *Belabaria*.—The work was commenced here in December 1890 and was completed during the year under report. An appeal is now pending before the Special Judge regarding a boundary dispute, the hearing of which is fixed for the 4th November 1891.

(11) *Maguri*.—The completion of the proceedings in this estate is pending result of an appeal to the Special Judge in respect of three out of the five villages comprised in the estate, in connection with the length of the local measuring poles, and the dimensions of the local bighas.

99. During the year the Settlement Officer was in camp 106 days, which, considering that he has allowed the settlement of these estates to be unnecessarily prolonged, is altogether insufficient. He was, however, also employed on road cess, and other work during part of the year.

Mollarpore Estate in Birbhum.

100. This is a permanently-settled estate, owned by Mohant Gopal Dass as patnidar under the Maharajah of Burdwan, and is situated in the district of

Birbhum. The survey and record of rights were authorized under Government notification dated 5th November 1889, because of disputes likely to end in a breach of the peace. The estate contains an area of 23,530 acres comprised in forty-five villages. The survey by plane-table commenced in January 1890 under the supervision of Munshi Nundji, who also had charge of the completion of the settlement of the Dubalhati estates, and of the measurement of some villages belonging to the Hardia Indigo Factory in Champaran. Up to 30th September 1890 an area of 21,711 acres was surveyed, and the remainder 1,819 acres was surveyed during the year under report. The survey and khanapuri having been finished in October 1890, the work of computation of field areas, checking areas by summation of fields, by comparison with statement of village areas, and attestation was done during the year under report. Five boundary disputes were disposed of before, and 26 during, the year.

101. *Fixation and settlement of rents.*—I inspected, in February 1891, the work of khanapuri and attestation, which appeared to me to have been carefully done, and having enquired into the questions in dispute between the mohant and his tenants, suggested certain terms of compromise, which the Settlement Officer reports the Collector disapproved of, on the ground that they were likely to lead to enhancements, which he thought the mohant was not entitled to. As the landlord and tenants themselves hesitated and asked for numerous adjournments, thereby prolonging the proceedings and increasing the expense, the Settlement Officer was finally instructed to proceed to settle fair rents judicially in accordance with the law. He settled the rents of 131 raiyats during the year, with the result that the existing rental of these raiyats, Rs. 1,726, was increased to Rs. 2,003. The Settlement Officer expected that settlement of rents of the remaining 3,866 raiyats would have been completed by the end of January 1892, but has not yet submitted the final report.

102. The total expenditure up to September 1890 was for—

				Rs.
Survey	...	...	...	6,467
Settlement	...	...	...	...

During the year under report—

Survey	...	...	...	658
Settlement	...	...	...	6,864
Total				12,980

103. The Settlement Officer's head-quarters was at Mollarpore. He was on tour 146 days during the year under report in the Mollarpore estate, 43 days in Dubalhati, and 7 in Champaran.

RAJSHAHI DIVISION.

Dubalhati Estates in Rajshahi.

104. The final report of the survey and settlement of these estates was submitted to the Board with this office No. 200TA, dated the 2nd February 1892.

105. A survey and the preparation of a record of rights was sanctioned under section 101, sub-section 2(a), owing to the existence of serious disputes between the Rajah of Dubalhati and his tenants regarding the rent and area of holdings. The necessary notification was published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 20th December 1887, but 17 villages were subsequently added to the list under separate notifications, dated, respectively, the 25th July, 25th September, and 16th October 1889.

106. The survey by plane-table was commenced in March 1888 and ended in March 1890. The settlement was begun in November 1889 and was finished in August 1891.

107. The survey operations extended over a tract containing a total area of 41,794 acres, of which 4,136 were subsequently excluded from the survey. The area that came under settlement was 37,758 acres, classified thus :—

Cultivated soil.

				Acres.
Rice land	...	...	...	23,403
Up land	...	...	...	5,341
Total cultivated				38,744
New fallow	...	...	...	563
Old "	...	...	...	1,919
Other kinds	...	...	...	1,777
Unculturable	...	...	...	4,755
Total				9,014
GRAND TOTAL				27,758

Class of cultivator.

			Acres.
1. In possession of the proprietors	...	...	6,311
2. Tenure-holders	...	...	492

Raiyats holding under proprietors.

3. Raiyats at fixed rates	...	...	...
4. Settled raiyats	...	...	24,142
5. Occupancy	...	...	...
6. Non-occupancy	...	...	608
	Total	...	31,553
7. Rent-free holders	...	...	6,205
	GRAND TOTAL	...	37,758
8. Under-raiyats	...	...	2,204

The average area of holdings is as follows :—

Tenure-holders	...	55
Settled raiyats	...	3
Non-occupancy raiyats	...	1

108. The total number of objections filed under section 106 was 2,073, of which 192 were disposed of during, and the balance before, the commencement of, the year. The total number of applications for settlement of rent under section 104, clause (2), was 162, of which 73 were disposed of during the year under report. The total number of tenants in the estate is 8,497, and the amount of fair rent settled is Rs. 86,295. Of this the fair rents of 3,797 tenants, amounting to Rs. 38,547, was settled during the year.

109. The settlement has resulted in an increase of rental amounting to Rs. 18,167, the new rental being Rs. 86,295 and the old Rs. 68,128, while the Government revenue is only Rs. 21,602.

				Rs.	A.	P.
Average rate per acre on cultivated rent-paying area	...	...	...	3	13	0
Average rate per acre on the rent-paying area cultivated and uncultivated	...	...	...	3	6	6

110. The total expenditure has been Rs. 37,449-3-4, of which Rs. 5,223-11-6 was incurred during the year under report. Deducting Rs. 5,025-10-0 realised on account of process fees, &c., the net cost stands at Rs. 32,423-9-4, or annas 13-8½ pie per acre. Of this amount Rs. 18,921-12-8 falls to the share of the Rajah, and Rs. 13,501-12-8 to that of the tenants (inclusive of holders of rent-free lands).

111. The Settlement Officer was on tour for 196 days, as noted below :—

(a) Dubalhati estate (district Rajshahi)	...	43 days.
(b) Mollarpore estate (district Birbhum)	...	146 "
(c) Buksole estate (district Champaran)	...	7 "
Total	...	196 "

CHITTAGONG DIVISION.

Private Estates in Tippera.

112. *Jowar Alakdia Durgapur.*—This is a small estate belonging to the Maharajah of Hill Tippera. Rates were determined in November 1890 after disposal of the objections presented by the raiyats, and draft khatians were published in May 1891, the records being finally published in September 1891. The estate has an area of 1,264 acres in eight villages. The survey, which was finished before September 1890, cost Rs. 857-7-3 and settlement Rs. 226-8-2. An increase of Rs. 1,099 has been obtained in the rental, and is due to the assessment of excess land. Deputy Collector Babu Rajani Kumar Datta, who is in charge of settlement work in the district, had his head-quarters at Comilla and was out on tour on settlement work on this and other estates for 125 days.

BHAGALPUR DIVISION.

Sonthal Parganas private samindar's Estates.

113. The survey and settlement of 18 private permanently-settled estates in this district, comprising 1,430 villages, with an area of 441,510 acres, of which 203,018 are cultivated and 238,492 uncultivated, was in progress during the year.

(a) *Survey.*—The work that remained to be done at the close of the field season 1889-90 was the survey and measurement of 420 villages. On the 1st November 1890 the Settlement Officer, Mr. Craven, took the field with two assistants, Babus Ras Behary Dutt and Jogendra Chandra Bhanja. There were three field parties, one being under the immediate charge of the Settlement Officer and the two others under the two assistants. In the middle of December a third Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Baloram Das Gupta, was appointed to relieve the Settlement Officer of the personal charge of his party, which was then working in the Jamtara subdivision. The supervising staff was further strengthened in February last by the appointment of a kánungo to each party. The party working under Babu Ras Behary Dutt, in the Godda subdivision, surveyed the boundaries and measured in detail the fields of 176 villages, covering an area of 31,709 acres of cultivated land and 12,753 acres of uncultivated land comprised in 103,900 plots. The Dumka party under Babu Jogendra Chandra Bhanja surveyed the boundaries and measured in detail 66 mauzas, consisting of 13,606 acres of cultivated land and 20,560 acres of uncultivated land, the whole area being comprised in 97,400 plots. The party in Jamtara under Babu Baloram Das Gupta surveyed the boundaries of, and measured in detail, 178 villages, with an area of 29,160 acres of cultivated land and 49,376 acres of uncultivated, consisting of 210,000 plots. The boundaries were surveyed with plane-table. The writing up of the khasras and the plotting of the fields was done on the field as the work proceeded. The field work of the three parties was completed on the dates below mentioned :—

The Dumka party	...	...	21st January 1891.
" Godda "	...	...	28th February "
" Jamtara "	...	...	21st March "

(b) *Fixation of rents.*—Rules for fixing rents were drafted and published within the second half of the year under report, and were approved by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor, who also issued instructions for the guidance of the Settlement Officer. The rents of 55,000 holdings had to be revised and recalculated in accordance with these rules; this work was done by the end of August 1891. Besides attending to office work, the Settlement Officer was engaged in drawing up proceedings, fixing the assessments, and in making

enquiries as to the fitness of certain headmen. The rents fixed have been accepted without objection. To the end of the year under report draft khatians have been published for 574 out of the 1,430 villages. The work is expected to be prolonged beyond October 1891, by which time it was anticipated that it would have been finished. The delay is attributed to the want of forms indented for in February, and not supplied by the Stationery Office up to date of the Settlement Officer's report. The total expenditure to the end of the year was Rs. 1,23,078. An increase of rent of Rs. 55,491-12-0 was obtained on a previous rental of Rs. 1,59,326-6.

114. The time spent in camp by the Settlement Officer and his assistants, is as follows:—

Settlement Officer, Mr. J. A. Craven	...	...	133 days.
Babu Jogendra Chandra Bhanja, Assistant Settlement Officer,			143 „
Dumka.			
„ Ras Behary Dutt,	ditto	ditto,	151 „
Godda.			
„ Balaram Das Gupta,	ditto	ditto,	151 „
Jamtara.			

115. I was in charge of the Department up to the beginning of August, when I went on leave.

Mr. Maude was in charge of the office for the rest of the year.

I was on tour 104 days. Mr. Maude did no touring.

116. From the abstract annexed it will be seen (1) that the total area of Government estates and temporarily-settled tracts under survey and settlement, during the year, was 9,090 square miles, of which 2,381 miles had been surveyed prior to, and 1,397 miles were surveyed during the year under report; the total expenditure on survey and settlement from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year being Rs. 13,04,875, and the increase of revenue actually obtained being Rs. 1,10,078, or 8.44 per cent. on the outlay. This amount does not represent anything like the increase that will be obtained when the settlement operations are completed in Chittagong, Orissa, and Jalpaiguri, which are expected to yield an increase of revenue amounting to about eight lacs of rupees in addition to what has been actually obtained; (2) the total area of wards' estates under settlement is 1,995 square miles; the increase of rental actually obtained amounted to 6.96 per cent. on the outlay; and (3) the total area of private, permanently-settled estates, under survey and settlement was 816 square miles (inclusive of the Sonthal Parganas estates), the increase of rental obtained being 42.49 per cent. on the outlay.

117. From a revenue point of view, it is hoped that these results may be considered to be satisfactory. There has nowhere been any serious opposition to the proceedings, nor has any serious dissatisfaction with the results been expressed, on the part of either the landlords or tenants concerned.

I have the honour to be,

SIR,

Your most obedient servant,

M. FINUCANE,

*Director of the Dept. of Land Records
and Agriculture, Bengal.*

APPENDIX.

APPENDIX

Statement showing the Government Estates under Survey and

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED (CADASTRALLY).			NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER—	
						Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Orissa	Cuttack ...	The whole of the temporarily-settled estates, excluding Khurda, Angul, and Banki.	Not known; 2,213 surveyed.	*4,798 sq. miles (3,070,720 acres), of which 236 are permanently settled and 4,562 temporarily settled, and revision survey of 363 miles.	Professional	231,040 or 361 sq. miles.	439,680 (87 sq. miles).	467,720 (1,048 sq. miles).	...	1,301
	Puri ...									
	Balasore ...									
	Cuttack ...	Angul ...	628	108,408 or 638 sq. miles.	Ditto	408,168 or 638 sq. miles.	...	408,468 or 638 sq. miles.	628	...
Chittagong	Chittagong	Banki ...	144	76,800 or 120 sq. miles.	Ditto	76,800 or 120 sq. miles.	...	76,800 or 120 sq. miles.	144	...
		Sadar subdivision	933	1,010,640 (1,626 sq. miles), including 232,960 acres jungle and hill.	Ditto	243,200 (380 sq. miles).	291,100 (460 sq. miles), including 71,660 acres of jungle and hill.	537,000 (810 sq. miles).	36	212 Of these 198 were prepared by Settlement Department.
		Old Thana Ramoo	50	156,390 or 244 sq. miles.	Ditto	156,390 or 244 sq. miles.	...	156,390 or 244 sq. miles.	50	...
	Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Western Duars ...	Total number of jotes unknown. Mynaguri tahsil now under settlement, 3,507 jotes.	Ditto	330,483 or 517 sq. miles.	119,712 or 234 sq. miles.	480,195 or 751 sq. miles.	2,771 jotes.	3,430 jotes.
Dacca	Backergunge	27 char estates	27	61,000 or 100 sq. miles.	16 by professional and 10 by non-professional agency.	60,889 or 95 sq. miles.	...	60,889 or 95 sq. miles.	10 (by local agency).	16 (by the survey party).
Chittagong	Tippera ...	Singergaon ...	73	3,465	Non-professional	3,465	...	3,465	73	...
		Mazurdi ...	5	527	Ditto	...	527	527	...	5
		Char Peer Bux ...	1	5,176	Ditto	...	...	...	...	...
		Noakhali ...	1	2,718	Ditto	5,176	10,003	15,179	1	...
Dacca	Dacca	Jowar Joymanagar	10	1,199	Ditto	1,199	...	1,199	10	...
Burdwan	Midnapore	Bhotia	23	6,698	Ditto	6,698	...	6,698	23	...
Presidency	Nadia	Khosulpore	13	425	Ditto	13	193	211	...	8
Total Government Estates				5,818,011 or 9,090 sq. miles.	.....	1,523,826 or 2,381 sq. miles.	894,515 or 1,397 sq. miles.	2,418,341 or 3,778 sq. miles.	3,746	4,972

* This area is made up thus—

Surveyed to September 1891—

Permanently settled ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 102 |Temporarily settled ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 946 |

To be surveyed after 1891—

Permanently settled ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 184 |

Temporarily settled ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | ... | 3,616 |

3,750

4,798 sq. miles.

A.

Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1891, (area surveyed, and cost).

TOTAL COST—						RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF REVENUE—		REMARKS.
Up to 30th September 1890.		During year under report.		Total.		Survey.	Settlement.	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition.	
Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs.	Rs.	
...	...	2,19,031	45,698	2,19,031	45,698	...	...	...	6,00,000	† In addition 447 miles have been traversed. Mr. Reilly's report does not show the survey expenditure during the survey and settlement year. He gives the total expenditure up to 31st March 1891 as Rs. 1,25,077, and for the half-year 31st March to end of September Rs. 93,351—total Rs. 2,19,031; but it is not clear whether this includes expenditure on survey before the 1st October 1890.
26,495	6,043	1,02,998	48,067	1,29,493	54,140	0 4 0	0 2 6	554,466	...	‡ This is taken from Mr. Patterson's final report. § This includes subrahkars' allowances, the exact amount of which is not yet settled. The increase will be progressive: half the amount for the first five years, three-fourths for the next five years, then the full amount.
25,097	10,020	...	1,678	25,097	12,598	0 5 2	0 2 8	118,185	...	|| Settlement Officer does not state whether this increase is exclusive of subrahkars' allowances; apparently it is, as the increase in rent is Rs. 4,185.
92,602	22,211	1,32,540	58,802	2,25,142	81,103	0 3 3	0 1 2	...	1,20,000	¶ These rates are calculated on the whole area of the Sadar subdivision. The areas and cost shown against the Sadar Subdivision are given by the Settlement Officer and differ from those supplied by the Survey Department at page xli of these appendices.
67,706	2,972	.	13,821	67,706	16,796	0 6 11	0 1 8	1,107	35,362	
2,15,325	32,226	1,10,784	30,450	3,26,109	62,085	0 10 8	...	36,210	60,000	The area in column 5 includes forests and jungle. The figure in column 8 has been supplied by the Survey Department, and is exclusive of 8,597.75 acres of revision survey. The survey officer's report does not show the total area of traverse, topographical and jungle survey up to and during the year under report and the area remaining to be done. He says only 6 miles of cadastral survey remained at the end of the year.
18,054 (13,841 by professional party and 4,213 by non-professional).	3,224	381	8,358	18,435	11,580	0 4 0	0 3 0	5,639	19,475	
2,554	587	...	118	2,554	705	...	...	2,311	...	
...	...	180	...	180	...	0 5 5	...	301	...	
478	99	1,311	17	1,789	**116	0 1 10	0 0 2	651	...	** Only the salary of the temporary establishment, not that of the district staff, is charged.
221	94	...	67	221	161	0 2 11	0 1 8	...	1,196	
1,925	1,504	...	...	1,925	1,504	0 4 7	0 3 7	1,198	...	
39	...	166	...	205	...	...	...	...	34	The whole area was surveyed, but of this 211 acres represent the Government share in the estate.
4,50,496	79,880	5,67,391	2,67,106	10,17,889	2,86,896	...	...	1,10,978	8,35,977	

Statement showing the Wards' Estates under Survey

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED (CADASTRALY).			NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER—		
						Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
Burdwan ...	Burdwan ...	Burdwan Raj khas mohals ...	521	281,643 (440 sq. miles) and 660 miles of traverse survey of tauris 1, 2, 3, in Bankura.	Professional ...	241,643 (378 sq. miles).	2,760 (4.34 sq. miles) cadastral with re-laying boundaries and rectification of maps.	244,412 (382 sq. miles).	...	278*	
	Birbhum ...										Hukumapur, Panchberia, and Chandnihat (Burdwan Raj khas mohals).
	Midnapore ...										Sujanmutha (Burdwan Raj khas mohals).
Dacca ...	Backergunge ...	Dakhin Shabdaspur ...	337	86,272 (135 sq. miles).	Partly by professional and partly non-professional.	79,718 (125 sq. miles).	154 (24 sq. miles).	79,872 (125 sq. miles).	...	314	
Chittagong ...	Tippora ...	Serail ...	209	180,664 (282 sq. miles).	Professional ...	165,882 (259 sq. miles).	14,782 (23.10 sq. miles).	180,664 (282 sq. miles).	31	249	
Bhāgalpur ...	Bhāgalpur ...	Srinagar-Banaill ...	1,680	447,189 (699 sq. miles).	Ditto and non-professional 81 sq. miles.	446,892 (698 sq. miles).	297 (46 sq. miles).	447,189 (699 sq. miles).	675	5	
	Monghyr ...										
	Purnea ...										
Orissa ...	Cuttack ...	Kujang ...	461	146,856 (229 sq. miles).	Professional ...	146,856 (229 sq. miles).	...	146,856 (229 sq. miles).	447	14	
		Kanika ...	632	282,240 (411 sq. miles).	Ditto ...	163,630 (256 sq. miles).	14,290 (22.35 sq. miles).	177,920 (278 sq. miles).	440	137	
Total Wards' Estates ...				1,424,864 (2,226 sq. miles).		1,244,621 (1,945 sq. miles).	32,292 (50.45 sq. miles).	1,276,913 (1,996 sq. miles).	1,593	697	

Statement showing the Private Estates under Survey

Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Keslari ...	41	5,120	Non-professional...	5,120	...	5,120	41	...
		Our Moyna ...	1	407	Ditto ...	407	...	407	1	...
		Dakhin Moyna ...	1	468	Ditto ...	468	...	468	1	...
		Sudampore ...	1	145	Ditto ...	145	...	145	1	...
		Gur Salat ...	1	274	Ditto ...	274	...	274	1	...
		Chaugrachak No. 363 ...	1	550	Ditto ...	...	550	550	...	1
		Nenuak Mahal ...	8	3,924	Ditto ...	...	3,924	3,924	...	8
		Bolbaria ...	6	822	Ditto ...	...	822	822	...	6
		Srikanta Kalaganda ...	1	173	Ditto ...	...	173	173	...	1
		Benagasia ...	1	326	Ditto ...	...	326	326	...	1
Rajshahi ...	Birbhum ...	Maguri ...	6	1,774	Ditto ...	...	1,774	1,774	...	...
		Mollarpoore ...	45	23,321	Ditto ...	21,711	1,819	23,530	...	45
		Dubalhati ...	211*	41,794	Ditto ...	41,794	...	41,794	195	...
Chittagong ...	Tippora ...	Alakdia Durgapur ...	8	1,284	Ditto ...	1,284	...	1,284	8	...
Bhāgalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas ...	Sonthal Parganas ...	1,480	441,510 (690 sq. miles).	Ditto ...	234,346 (414 sq. miles).	157,164 (246 sq. miles).	441,510 (690 sq. miles).	...	...
Total Private Estates ...				621,572 (915 sq. miles).		355,522 (550 sq. miles).	199,552 (299 sq. miles).	522,081 (810 sq. miles).	243	62

A—concluded.

and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1891, (area surveyed, and cost).

TOTAL COST—						RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF RENT—		REMARKS.
Up to 30th September 1890.		During the year under report.		Total.		Survey.	Settlement.	Actually obtained.	Expected in addition.	
Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.					
12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra.	Ra.	
11,08,425	...	18,982	...	1,28,407	...	...	...	...	...	* Figures taken from Mr. Shaw's report.
	9,294		8,280		17,574	...	1 1 3	2,191	Not known.	† This figure is furnished by the Settlement Officer. The actual cost of survey to end of September 1890 has not been reported by the Survey Department.
	5,850		8,960		14,810	...	0 8 2	...		‡ In addition to these, one village has been diluviated before the beginning of the year under report. 585 square miles of char land was omitted from cadastral survey.
36,045	3,228	8,141	6,410	44,187	9,038	0 8 2	...	...		§ These were the villages of which the khasarpur was done by the Survey Department. Maps of the remaining villages which had to be khasarpurid by the Settlement Officer himself have also been handed over to him.
71,282	3,000	27,876	10,533	99,158	13,583	0 8 0	0 4 7	16,876	About 20,000	The Survey Department figures given at page xiii by the Survey Department differ from the figures supplied here by the Settlement Officer.
1,32,328	1,27,292	...	41,764	1,32,328	1,69,056	0 4 8	0 6 0	22,770	...	|| Includes the 11 villages that were surveyed but were not settled, as the notification did not apply to them.
49,108	10,963	1,540	10,309	50,648	21,272	0 5 6	0 2 7	7,192	1,500	The rate per acre is calculated on 430,535 acres, the area actually settled.
60,226	3,297	6,173	5,869	66,399	8,966	0 6 0	...	4,530	6,000	¶ This includes 104,320 acres jungle surveyed on the 4" scale.
4,52,414	1,62,924	62,712	91,925	5,15,127	2,54,849	...	...	53,550	27,500	

and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1891.

Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra.	Ra.	
8,146	2,543	...	466	8,146	3,013	0 9 10	0 9 5	2,508	...	* Out of 211 villages, 8 were exempted from survey, 1 was shown twice over in the Government notification, and the remaining 7 were demarcated within their self mouzals.
80	90	17	89	77	179	0 3 0	0 7 0	75	...	† 4,136 acres excluded from settlement.
70	73	18	78	88	151	0 8 0	0 5 2	114	...	
20	38	7	40	27	78	0 2 11	0 8 9	9	...	
40	32	11	51	51	113	0 3 0	0 6 7	124	...	
...	...	27	38	37	36	0 1 1	0 1 2	...	...
...	...	960	264	960	264	0 1 6	0 1 1	...	...
...	...	112	226	112	226	0 2 2	0 4 5	82	...	
...	...	11	24	11	24	0 1 0	0 2 2	...	...
...	...	...	19	...	19	...	0 0 11	...	...
...	...	215	97	215	97	0 1 11	0 0 10	...	...
6,467	...	658	5,864	7,125	5,864	0 4 10	0 3 11	277	2,323	
9,316	22,123	...	6,010	9,316	28,153	0 3 7	0 10 9	18,167	...	
857	...	...	227	857	227	0 10 10	0 2 10	1,699	...	
75,452	...	47,026	...	1,23,078	...	0 4 6	...	55,492	...	
19,976	24,904	1,446	13,522	21,442	32,126	...	...	77,734	2,322	
										The totals in columns 12 to 17 are exclusive of the figures for the Muntial Parganas, separate figures for survey and settlement of which have not been received. Taking half of the Muntial Parganas expenditure for survey and half for settlement, the totals for private estates will be— Ra. (a) Survey ... 82,951 (b) Settlement ... 99,965 Total ... 1,82,916

APPENDIX

Statement showing progress made in Government Estates in record of rights

DIVISION.	District.*	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.
				Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa	Cuttack	The whole Division	2,243*	...	347	.....
		Angul	628	628	...	30,398
		Banki	144	130	14	23,969
		Cuttack ... ..	...	...	...	...
Chittagong ...	Chittagong ...	Sadar subdivision	579	1†	103†	418,579
		Old Thana Ramoo	50	...	12	20,341
Rajshahi ...	Jalpaiguri ...	Western Duars	Mynaguri Tahsil, 3,507 jotes.	...	1,192	16,979‡
Dacca	Rackergunge ...	Char Budna	1	1	...	38
		" Sitaram	1	1	...	38
		" Chundrail	1	1	...	98
		" Shambupura	1	1	...	506
		" Golakpura	1	1	...	316
		" Palma	1	1	...	534
		" Lord Hardinge	1	...	1	140
		" Kali	1	...	1	17
		" Joynagar	1	1	...	4,254
		" Lanchipata	1	1	...	612
		" Lanchi Koralmara	1	...	1	68
		" Kristopershad	1	...	1	81
		" Bhutan Lapta Madan-pura	1	...	1	18
		" Umod	1	...	1	180
		" Bhairav including Price... {	1	...	1	35
		" Laksmi	1	...	1	189
		" Koralmara	1	...	1	74
		" Madhapura	1	...	1	1,408
		" Goneshpura	1	...	1	1,206
		" Lalmoan	1	...	1	1,045
		" Hairagya	1	...	1	3,153
		" Fawson	1	...	...	Nil
		" Drummond	1	...	...	Nil
		" Uday Kali	1	...	...	Nil
		" Jangla	1	...	...	Not known yet.
		" Kalachand	1	...	1	80
Chittagong	Tippura	Singerghoon	73	73	...	906
		Maizurli	5	...	5	140
		Char Peer Bux	1	...	1	136
		" Fakira	1	...	...	.....
Dacca	Nonkhali	" Gazi	1	...	...	.....
		Jowar Joymangal	10	10	...	394
		Bhotia	23	23	...	796
		Khosalpore	13	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	...	...	...	...	...
Presidency ...	Nadia ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
TOTAL GOVERNMENT ESTATES			...	873	1,689	532,823

Statement showing progress made in Wards' Estates in record of rights

Burdwan	Birbhumi	Hukumapur, Panchberia, and Chandnihat (Burdwan Raj khas mohals).	90	90	...	2,420
	Midnapore	Sujamutha	66	34	32	12,152
Dacca	Rackergunge ...	Dakhin Shabaspur	37	...	(a)3	85,000†
Chittagong ...	Tippura	Sora	209	...	137	84,166
Bhagalpur ...	Bhagalpur	Srinagar Banaili	(c)669	625	44	60,986‡
Orissa	Monghyr ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Purnea ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
Orissa	Malda ... ..	...	...	...	...	...
	Cuttack	Kujang	461	98	348	36,104
		Kanka	632	4	194	82,066
TOTAL WARDS' ESTATES			...	851	758	312,906

(a) That is, villages of which the final publication of the records has been made.

(c) The number of villages here given differs from statement A, as 11 villages were surveyed and subsequently excluded from settlement.

B.

and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1891.

NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHOSE RENT HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				REMARKS.
Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
...	29,190	29,190	...	...	...	...	ONISSA.—Rents existing said to be recorded, amounting to Rs. 59,284. * This represents the total number of villages surveyed. † This increase is progressive.
30,306	...	30,306	1,00,515	46,020	54,486†	...	
21,922	2,047	23,969	32,932	24,747	8,185	...	‡ The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
3,637	33,312	36,979	...	...	...	...
10,952	15,389	26,341	90,126	53,657	36,469	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	16,979	16,979	70,627	34,417	37,334	1,124	
88	...	88	2,887	2,220	658	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
88	...	88	708	393	375	...	
96	...	96	2,084	1,846	238	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
505	...	505	12,164	9,166	2,998	...	
318	...	318	11,884	9,507	2,377	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
534	...	534	11,575	8,507	3,068	...	
...	140	140	841	300	541	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	17	17	196	64	132	...	
4,254	...	4,254	49,904	43,982	5,922	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
612	...	612	9,072	9,207	675	...	
...	68	68	1,598	631	964	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	81	81	2,983	456	2,527	...	
...	18	18	390	101	289	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	180	180	5,157	930	4,227	...	
...	35	35	...	...	...	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	139	139	2,707	1,213	1,494	...	
...	74	74	5,983	634	5,329	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	1,188	1,188	...	...	...	...
...	1,266	1,266	...	...	...	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	1,045	1,045	...	...	...	...
...	3,153	3,153	...	...	...	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	
...	80	80	693	235	458	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	
906	...	906	7,141	4,830	2,311	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	140	140	1,205	874	391	...	
118	20	138	3,145	2,694	551	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
...	
...	394	394	1,618	512	1,106	...	† The attestation only has been completed in these villages. § These are the tenants in the 3,507 jotes mentioned in column 1.
796	...	796	2,809	1,071	1,198	...	
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	No work has been done.
75,148	106,265	180,413	432,004	2,38,725	1,74,403	1,124	

and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1891.

			Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
2,211	209	2,420	15,009	12,818	2,191	...	
3,534	8,618	12,152	80,918	86,106	...	5,189*	* This figure is incorrect; the rent settled will be equal to, or slightly in excess of, existing rent.
—	8,067	8,067	6,747	6,967	...	(b) 220	† This represents the approx- imate number of holdings of which separate khattians have been prepared, not the number of tenants.
...	15,773	15,773	92,671	75,395	16,876	...	
57,119	3,347	60,966	3,52,606	3,29,836	30,196	7,416	‡ Exclusive of under-riyasa.
4,662	38,341	33,503	1,15,219	1,08,066	7,192	...	§ Includes 3,000 under- riyasa.
109	7,848	7,957	33,428	24,598	4,530	...	
67,685	73,203	140,888	6,96,627	6,48,676	60,975	12,624	

(b) This decrease is nominal. The three villages of which the settlement was completed were subject to *uluvina*. The nominal rental is Rs. 292, the actual realisations only Rs. 19.

APPENDIX

Statement showing progress made in Private Estates in record of rights

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of ryots in the villages in column 4.
				Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Burdwan ...	Midnapore ...	Kesari	41	41	...	2,454
		Gur Moyna	1	1	...	159
		Dakhin Moyna	1	1	...	188
		Sudampore	1	1	...	54
		Gur Safat	1	1	...	171
		Changrachak No. 363	1	...	...	237
		Nemuck Mahal	8	...	...	1,506
		Belaharia	6	...	6	335
		Mrikanta Kalaganda	1	...	...	76
		Benagalda	1	...	...	117
Burdwan ...	Birbhum ...	Maguri	5	...	...	...
Burdwan ...	Birbhum ...	Mollarporo	45	...	45	3,997
Rajshahi ...	Rajshahi ...	Dubalhati	211	195	...	8,497
Chittagong ...	Tippora ...	Alakdia Durgapur	8	...	8	361
Bhagalpur ...	Sonthal Parganas ...	Sonthal Parganas	1,430	1,430		54,620*
Total Private Estates ...			....	240	59	72,764

NOTE.—The totals in columns 5 and 6 are exclusive

APPENDIX

Abstract of Appendix A, showing progress and expenditure on Government estates,

ESTATES.	TOTAL AREA SURVEYED.						TOTAL		
	Up to 30th September 1890.		During the year under report.		Total.		Up to 30th September 1890.		
	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Acres.	Square miles.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Government estates (Estimated area acres 5,818,011 = 9,690 square miles.)	1,523,626	2,381	894,615	1,397	2,418,341	3,778	Ra. 4,50,498	Ra. 79,890	Ra. 5,30,376
Wards' estates (Estimated area acres 1,460,985 = 2,297 square miles.)	1,244,621	11,945	32,292	50.45	1,276,913	1,995	4,52,414	1,62,924	6,15,338
Private estates (Estimated area acres 5,21,872 = 816 square miles.)	353,599	550	166,852	260	522,081	816	19,976	24,904	1,20,883
TOTAL ...	3,123,976	4,882	1,093,359	1,707.45	4,217,335	6,589	75,452 (Sonthal Parganas.)		12,66,046
							9,22,566	2,67,703	
							75,452		

Average cost of survey on total area
Ditto settlement ditto

B—concluded.

and settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1891.

NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHOSE RENT HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				REMARKS.
Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
8	9	10	11	12	13	14	
2,454	...	2,454	Rs. 8,394	Rs. 5,886	Rs. 2,508	...	* Includes raiya. 12,443 sub-
168	...	168	1,609	1,533	76	...	
183	...	183	1,804	1,793	11	...	
54	...	54	730	721	9	...	
171	...	171	946	933	13	...	
...	
...	
...	335	335	1,002	919	83	...	
...	
...	
...	
...	3,097	3,097	2,003	1,726	277	...	
8,497	...	8,497	80,295	64,124	19,169	32	
...	301	301	4,265	3,196	1,069	...	
...	...	54,620*	2,14,818	1,59,326	55,492	...	
11,516	4,693	70,829	3,21,806	2,44,161	77,767	32	

of the figures for the Sonthal Parganas.

C.

temporarily-settled tracts, Wards' and Private Estates now under survey and settlement.

0087.						INCREASE OF REVENUE OR RENT.					REMARKS.
During the year under report.			Total.			Actually obtained.	Expected in addition.	Total of columns 17 and 18.	Percentage of increase actually obtained on total outlay on total cost, columns 16 and 17.		
Survey.	Settlement.	Total.	Survey.	Settlement.	Total.						
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
Ra. 5,67,391	Ra. 2,87,106	Ra. 8,54,497	Ra. 10,17,639	Ra. 2,86,996	Ra. 13,04,635	Revenue. Ra. 1,10,078	Ra. 8,36,977	Ra. 9,46,055	8.44	* Exclusive of estates of which survey and settlement previously completed. † Bunkarpore, Chonramon, and Maldwar, of which survey and settlement completed, are excluded. ‡ Exclusive of estates of which survey and settlement were completed before the year.	
62,712	91,925	1,54,637	5,15,127	2,54,849	7,69,976	53,559	27,500	81,059	6.90		
1,446	13,522	62,594	21,442	88,426	1,62,946	77,734½	2,323	80,057½	42.49		
47,626			1,23,078								
6,31,549	3,92,553	10,71,728	15,54,458	5,90,261	22,57,797	2,41,371½	8,65,800	11,07,171½	10.69		
47,626			1,23,078								

Ra. A. P.
cadastrally surveyed is 0 6 1½ per acre.
ditto is 0 2 5 ditto.
Total ... 0 8 6½

APPENDIX D.

* No. 1706, dated Cuttack, the 28th November 1891.

From—H. R. REILLY, Esq., Settlement Officer, Cuttack,
To—The Commissioner of the Orissa Division.

WITH reference to the Government Circular No. 15TA, dated the 17th October 1891 calling for a report on the progress made in survey and settlement of Orissa for the half-year ending 30th September 1891, I have the honour to submit the following report.

2. There has been some delay in submitting this report, due to the fact that while on leave at Darjeeling His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor drew my attention to certain errors and discrepancies which were found to exist in the figures contained in the progress report submitted for previous months, and I was anxious on my return (on the 2nd November) to reconcile those errors before submitting the present report.

3. The area of the three districts is given differently by different authorities, and I have met with very great difficulties in my endeavours to get at anything like accurate figures for the three districts. It was only on the 17th November that I got the corrected figures for Cuttack. I have in the present return adhered, and intend in future to adhere, to the areas given in the revenue survey records. These figures are more likely to be accurate than those taken from other sources.

4. I give in the margin the area of each of the three districts of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore. I think it advisable, however, to treat each district in detail, as the matter is somewhat complicated by the fact that in some cases the area of Angul and Banki has been included within the area of the Cuttack district, while in other cases the area of these two estates has been excluded. Then, again, the entire area of Kanika has been taken as lying within the ambit of the Cuttack district. This is not so. A large portion (177 square miles) of this estate falls within the ambit of the district of Balasore.

5. In Puri, also, a small portion of the permanently-settled area has been surveyed without the previous knowledge or consent of the District Officers, and this area has been included in the returns and statements prepared and submitted by the Survey Department, but which do not find a place in the returns and statements submitted by my office, and these discrepancies have hitherto caused confusion in our returns.

6. The statement given below shows in detail the total area of Cuttack :—

Cuttack.

NATURE OF ESTATE.	Total area.	Previously surveyed.	Surveyed in 1877 for irrigation purposes but now requires revision.	Area of new survey up to last return, 30th September 1891.	Total of columns 3, 4, and 5.	Area remaining to be surveyed.	Traversed up to 30th September 1891.	Area demarcated up to 30th September 1891.	Balance.	Area eliminated.	Area remaining to be demarcated.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
Permanent-settled estates	1,483	623	10	60	708	778		40	735	368	370	* Out of this area, demarcation is in progress in 1,000 square miles, and will be ready for traverse by the 30th December at the latest.
Temporary-settled estates	3,004	000	244	227	1,600	1,404	282	340	826		826	
Total	4,577	1,023	363	227	2,308	2,282	282	428	1,561	368	1,203*	

The total area of Cuttack, it will be seen, is given in the survey records as 4,577 square miles. This includes the two Government khâs mahâls of Angul and Banki, and the permanent-settled estates. Of this area, 1,483 square miles are permanently-settled and 3,094 square miles are temporarily-settled estates.

7. Of the permanent-settled area,* viz., 1,483 square miles, the following estates have already been surveyed :—

* Permanent-settled estates.		Square miles.	
1. Killah Aul ...	...	80	80
2. Nienpur ...	...	17	51
3. Chhedra ...	...	3	37
4. Durpan ...	...	100	91
5. Dompura ...	...	84	83
6. Harishpur ...	...	62	09
7. Madhupur ...	...	60	53
8. Patia ...	...	42	21
9. Kujang ...	...	368	38
10. Kanika ...	...	285	40
11. Sukinda ...	...	338	86
12. Kalkala ...	...	17	56
13. Derabisi ...	...	60	85
Total	...	1,482	95

(a) Kujang (season 1888-89) and ... 358
(b) That part of Kanika which lies in Cuttack (season 1888-89) ... 265

Total ... 623

8. If this previously surveyed area, viz., 623 square miles, is deducted from the total permanent-settled area (1,483-623), there remains an area of 860 square miles still unsurveyed. Of this area, viz., 860 square miles, a portion of one pargana Derabisi, No. 33 in the accompanying map (19 square miles), was surveyed in 1878 for irrigation purposes, and portions of the following permanent-settled

estates were surveyed in 1890-91, as these lands fall within the irrigated tract (High Level Canal) :—

1. Portion of Madhupur (season 1890-91), No. 9 in map ...	11
2. Portion of Darpan, No. 39 in map ...	50
3. Chausatipara in 1890-91, No. 10 in map ...	5
Total ...	66

But as a revision survey is necessary of the 19 square miles of pergunnah Derabisi, I have not entered these 19 square miles in column 3 of the statement given above as *already surveyed*. The permanent-settled area still unsurveyed would, therefore, be 794 square miles, of which 775 would have to be a new, and 19 square miles a revision survey.

9. The recent Government orders state that only such of the permanently-settled area as come "within our stride" while surveying the temporary-settled area should be cadastrally surveyed. A map accompanies this report, giving the exact position of each of the permanent-settled estates. There are really, in my opinion, only two estates that may be said not to come within our stride, viz :—

	Square miles.
1. Sukinda, No. 1 in the map ...	338.66
2. Kalkala, No. 40 in the map ...	17.56
Total ...	356.22

This would reduce the area of permanent-settled to be surveyed to 438 square miles :—

	Square miles.
Permanent-settled area ...	794
Minus Sukinda and Kalkala ...	356
Total ...	438

All the other permanent-settled estates in my opinion come within the definition given in His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's note of 19th October 1891, and will have to be surveyed, and a record of rights undertaken. As an Appendix to this report I give the names of all permanent-settled estates in each of the three districts of Cuttack, Puri, and Balasore in statements X, Y, Z, and the reasons in detail why, in my opinion, a survey and record of rights seems necessary in each case.

10. The total temporarily-settled area in Cuttack is given as 3,094 square miles. Of this, 999 square miles included in Angul and Banki have been surveyed and settled prior to 1890-91, and would, therefore, have to be excluded, leaving an area of 2,095 square miles. Of this area 344 square miles including either the whole, or a portion, of 18 pergunnahs comprising the irrigated tracts, was cadastrally surveyed in 1878; but as a revision survey of this area is necessary, I have not excluded these three hundred and forty-four (344) square miles from the area to be surveyed. The figures would, however, stand as follows :— New survey 1,751 square miles, revision survey 344 square miles. Of this 1,751 square miles where a new survey was necessary the cadastral survey of 257 square miles was completed by the close of the past season 1890-91. There would, therefore, remain 1,494 square miles of new survey still unfinished, and 344 square miles of revision survey. The area to be surveyed in Cuttack would be as follows :—

	Square miles.
Temporary-settled area ...	1,494
Permanent-settled area ...	419
Revision of area cadastrally surveyed in 1878, see column 10 of statement, page 2 { Permanent-settled ...	19
{ Temporary-settled ...	344
Total ...	2,276

Explanation of difference of 7 square miles between statement balance of paragraph 6 "to be completed" and that shown in body of report.

NATURE OF ESTATE.	Area.	Area surveyed.	Balance.	Omitted.	To be surveyed.	Revision.	REMARKS.
Permanent-settled ...	1,483	689	794	356	419	19	* An area of 356 square miles has been omitted and 363 square miles to be surveyed, difference 7 square miles.
Temporary-settled ...	3,094	1,296	1,838	...	1,494	344	
Total ...	4,577	1,945	2,632	356*	1,913	363*	

Puri.

11. The statement given below shows in detail the total area of Puri :—

NATURE OF ESTATE.	Total area.	Previously surveyed.	Surveyed in 1878 for irrigation purposes but now requires revision.	Area of new survey up to last return, 30th September 1891.	Totals of columns 3, 4, and 5.	Area remaining to be surveyed.	Traversed up to 30th September 1891.	Area demarcated up to 30th September 1891.	Area remaining to be demarcated.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11
Permanent-settled area...	192	...	...	36	36	156	...	...	156	In progress of demarcation. * Area of lake Chilka.
Temporary ditto ...	2,304	972	...	689	1,661	643	165	143	335*	
Total ...	2,496	972	..	725	1,697	799	165	143	491	

The total area of Puri, it will be seen, is given in the Survey Records as 2,496 square miles. This includes Khorda and all the permanent-settled estates. Of this area 192 square miles are permanent-settled and 2,304 are temporarily-settled estates.

12. The two permanent-settled estates (1) Andhari, No. 6 in map, (2) Manikpatna, No. 2 in map, were surveyed prior to my arrival in the district. This survey was undertaken by the Survey Department under a mistaken impression that the permanent-settled estates were to be surveyed. The area thus surveyed amounts to 36 square miles; and now that the work has been completed, and I understand the records are ready and are lying in the Survey Office, I think the best course would be for Government to order a record of rights in these two estates. If the area of these two above-mentioned estates are deducted from the total permanent-settled area (that is 192 square miles minus 36 square miles), we would still have left 156 square miles of permanent-settled estates in Puri remaining to be surveyed. The situation of the four remaining estates (Nos. 1, 3, 4, and 5 in the map) are given in the accompanying map of Puri. It will be seen that the area is small, viz., 156 square miles, and considering the situation of the estates, I think a record of rights should be made of these four estates.

13. The temporarily-settled area in Puri is given as 2,304 square miles. Of this 972 square miles of Khorda has already been surveyed and settled, and must therefore be excluded, leaving an area of 1,332 square miles, which had to be surveyed.

14. Of the 1,332 square miles, 689 square miles have been cadastrally surveyed during the season 1890-91, leaving an area of 643 square miles to be surveyed in the coming season. Of this area, however, the Chilka lake covers 344 square miles. The actual cadastral work will not extend over 340 square miles.

Balasore.

15. The total area of Balasore is shown in detail in the statement following :—

NATURE OF ESTATE.	Total area.	Previously surveyed.	Surveyed in 1878 for irrigation purposes but now requires revision.	Area of new survey up to last return, 30th September 1891.	Totals of columns 3, 4, and 5.	Area remaining to be surveyed.	Traversed up to 30th September 1891.	Area demarcated up to 30th September 1891.	Area remaining to be demarcated.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Permanent-settled area...	411	177	...	...	177	234	...	...	234
Temporary ditto ...	1,823	...	...	...	...	1,823	...	283	1,540
Total ...	2,234	177	...	...	177	2,057	...	283	1,774

The total area of Balasore is given as 2,234 square miles. Of this 411 square miles are permanent-settled and 1,823 square miles are temporary-settled estates. Of the permanent-settled area, viz., 411 square miles, 177 square miles, the portion of Kanika ward's estate, lying within Balasore, was surveyed in season 1889-90, and is now, I believe, under settlement. If this area is deducted from the total permanent-settled area, we have left an area, of $411-177=234$ square miles. This area consists of 10 small estates, all of which fall within the definition given in paragraph 13 of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor's note, dated 19th October 1891, that is, they came "within our stride" when surveying the temporary-settled

area. In fact, in 8 out of 10 estates the permanent-settled villages are, I believe, interlaced with temporary-settled villages, and in these 8 cases there can be no doubt about its being absolutely necessary to make a survey and record of rights. In the two remaining cases (parganas Bhograi, No. 5 in map, and Fatehabad, No. 1 in map, respectively), it will be seen on a reference to the map that they are surrounded by temporary-settled areas, and in my opinion must be brought under survey and a record of rights made. I am unable to give the area of each individual estate, as this is unknown to me at present. Even in the two mahals, Bhograi, No. 5 in the map, and Fatehabad, No. 1 in the map, the entire pargana is not held under a permanent lease. Only portions of the pargana, it is said, are held under permanent-settled tenure, and until I ascertain the area of the villages held and under a permanent lease, I cannot give the area of each individual estate. But the total area has been ascertained and given, and may be treated as approximately accurate.

16. The temporarily-settled area amounts to 1,823 square miles, and no portion of this area has been surveyed up to date. In fact, no cadastral or traverse survey has been made up to date in Balasore. All that has been done is that 283 square miles have been demarcated and are ready for traverse work this season, and we hope to get a further area of 800 square miles ready for traverse by the end of December, and, if necessary, another 500 square miles will be ready demarcated by the end of March, or a total area ready demarcated of 1,300 square miles before the close of the season.

17. *Information as to the work done by the Settlement Officer and his assistants, showing the distribution of work to each officer, his head-quarters, and the number of days he was absent on tour.*

The following six circles were established in the districts of Cuttack and Puri :—

1. Tangi	} District Cuttack.
2. Jagatsinghpur ...	...
3. Rahang ...	...
4. Karmala	} District Puri.
5. Lembai and Kotrang...	...	
6. Pipli ...	...

18. The circles' head-quarters of each of the Assistant Settlement Officers, and the names of the Assistant Settlement Officers who were in charge of each of the circles during the half-year, are shown in the statement given below, and the number of days each Assistant Settlement Officer was absent from head-quarters :—

DISTRICT.	Name of circle.	Head-quarters of Assistant Settlement Officers.	Officers who have held charge.
Cuttack ...	Tangi ...	Tangi ...	Babu Chaku Lal Sirkar, from April to 13th July 1891. Ambika Charan Sen, Esq., from 14th July to 3rd August 1891. Babu Chakulal Sirkar, from 4th August to 3rd September 1891, and Ambika Charan Sen, Esq., from 4th to 30th September 1891.
Ditto ...	Jagatsinghpur	Jagatsinghpur	Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Esq., was in charge from April to 5th May 1891. James Taylor, Esquire, from 18th May to 9th September 1891. Babu Harish Chunder Roy, from 10th to 30th September 1891.
Puri ...	Rahang ...	Puri ...	Barada Charan Mitra, Esq., from 8th March to 5th May 1891. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Esq., was in charge from 6th May to 30th September 1891.
Ditto ...	Karmala ...	Karmala ...	Tehyruddin Ahmad, Esq., from 8th March to 30th September 1891.
Ditto ...	Lembai and Kotrang.	Kanti ...	Debendranath Mukerjee, Esq., prior to my taking charge to 13th July 1891. Babu Chakulal Sirkar, from 14th July to 3rd August 1891. Debendra Nath Mukerjee, Esq., from 4th to 21st August 1891. Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Esq., from 22nd August to 30th September 1891.
Ditto ...	Pipli ...	Pipli ...	Surjakumar Agasthi, Esq., from 30th March to 16th August 1891, and Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Esq., from 22nd August to 30th September 1891.

The following table shows the number of days each officer was absent from head-quarters on tour :—

Name of circle.	Name of officer.	Number of days the officer was absent on tour from head-quarters.	REMARKS.
Jagatsinghpur ...	Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Esq.	28 days.	Was in charge of the Settlement Office during the absence of the Settlement Officer.
	James Taylor, Esq. ...	13 „	
	Babu Harish Chunder Roy ...	10 „	
		51 days.	
Tangi ...	Babu Chaku Lal Sirkar ...	43 days.	
	Ambika Charan Sen, Esq. ...	22 „	
		65 days.	
Rahang ...	Barada Charan Mitra, Esq., ...	11 days.	
	Ernest Herbert Cooper Walsh, Esq.	70 „	
		81 days.	
Serai and Chowbis-kud.	Tohoruddin Ahmad, Esq. ...	148 days.	
Lembai and Kotrang	Babu Chakulal Sirkar ...	31 days.	
	Debendranath Mukerjee, Esq....	108 „	
		139 days.	
Pipli ...	Surjakumar Agasti, Esq., ...	83 days.	
Settlement Officer...	Herbert Reade Reily, Esq. ...	83 days.	

Demarcation.

It will be seen that every considerable progress has been made in demarcation work since the 30th June 1891. The Government in their letter No. 421T—R, dated 23rd September 1891, intimated that they expected 1,400 square miles to be cadastrally surveyed in the current year, and a further area of 1,400 square miles to be traversed ahead ready for cadastral survey in the coming season. I was therefore called upon to get 2,800 square miles demarcated. I at first thought this would be impossible, more so, that during the rains,

	* P. S. area.	T. S. area.
Cuttack ...	40	396
Puri ...	...	143
Balasore ...	...	283
	40	812
Total	852	

progress in 28 parganas in	† P. S. area.	T. S. area.
Cuttack ...	71	1,015
Puri ...	...	143
Balasore ...	198	283
	269	1,441
Total	1,710	

end of February.

The demarcation of Puri has been completed as far as the temporarily-settled area is concerned. This of course does not include the 335 square miles of lake Chilka. I have given instructions to the Assistant Settlement Officer to demarcate the 156 square miles of permanently-settled area during the current month. Even if it is decided not to cadastrally survey the remaining four permanently-settled estates, the demarcation of the area will have to be made in any case to enable us to complete our maps.

I understand His Honor to say that he wanted the survey of Cuttack to be taken in hand before we put our hand to Balasore. With this object in view I have made arrangements to get the entire temporary-settled area in Cuttack demarcated during the current season. And have also taken steps to get quite 800 to 900 square miles demarcated in

Balasore as well. I shall find no difficulty in future in keeping the demarcation work quite 1,000 to 1,400 square miles ahead of the traverse.

Final orders with regard to the permanent-settled area in Orissa have not been received up to date. I have therefore hitherto restricted the demarcation of the permanent-settled area to such estates as come within the irrigated area. I have very little doubt, however, that pargana Aul, No. 24 in the map, will eventually have to be surveyed, and I have therefore given orders to have this area demarcated in anticipation of the Government orders.

The entire staff of nine officers made over to me will be engaged in attestation and soil maps of the 1,048 (1,035 square miles shown was wrong, and the Survey Department has since supplied corrected figures, which is 1,048) square miles, which have been cadastrally surveyed, and of which we have received, or are about to receive, the records. I have no officer available to take up and dispose of the boundary disputes that will crop up when the 1,400 square miles are under survey. In the Director's note, without number and date, but which was evidently written in February last, and which contains a detail estimate for the Orissa survey and settlement, in paragraph 59 Mr. Finucane makes provision for two officers to do demarcation work, and also to supervise field work of amins and dispose of boundary disputes. His Honor has given me one Sub-Deputy to do demarcation work. And this officer when he joins will be put in charge of the demarcation. But I have no officer to supervise the field work of over 1,400 square miles or to take up the boundary dispute cases. During the past year only 1,048 square miles were under survey, and there were 546 boundary dispute cases filed. This year the area to be surveyed, both cadastral and traverse, amounts to 2,800 square miles, and the number of boundary disputes will be quite 1,800 to 2,000. These cases will have to be taken up on the spot and disposed of, and I hope the Government will see their way to sending me at least two officers to dispose of these cases and also to supervise the amins at work in the field. I don't think that highly-paid officers are necessary for work of this kind. But they must be officers who have had some knowledge of revenue work. It is excellent training for an officer who is to be put to settlement work the following year.

Survey Statement A.

The statement A given in paragraph 4 of the Government letter No. 455TR, dated the 24th September 1891, has been filled in, and is given as an appendix to this report.

Column 5 gives the total area to be surveyed, including such of the permanently-settled estates which in my opinion, for reasons given in paragraph 9 of this report, come within the definition of paragraph 13 of the Lieutenant-Governor's note dated 19th October 1891,

* Previously surveyed excluding per-	
manently-settled area	623
+ Sukindá	338
Kulikalá	17
Total	978

but the permanently-settled and temporarily-settled areas are shown separately. I have excluded from this area all permanently-settled estates previously surveyed* and also the two permanently-settled estates which in my opinion will not have to be surveyed.

Record Received (C).

The figures given in columns 10 and 11, "Records received by the Assistant Settlement Officers," are taken from the Survey Department returns. They do not agree with column 19 of statement B. The truth is, the Survey Department state that they have handed over 1,301 records, while the Assistant Settlement Officers only acknowledge to have received 1,160 records. The difference is 141.

Some two months ago a difference of this kind was detected by me, and on going into the matter I found that the Survey Department enter in their returns all records *despatched*, while the Assistant Settlement Officers only enter, in the return submitted by them, those records which have been *actually received*. I have written to the Survey Department to say that in future they must not enter in their returns any records as having been made over until the receipt from the Assistant Settlement Officer for such records is in their hands. Unless this is done there will be endless confusion.

Column 13.—The expenditure prior to my taking over charge is unknown to me, hence only such expenditure as has been incurred since I took over charge has been shown.

Column 15.—The details of Rs. 41,213 shown in this column are given below:—

	Rs.
1. Amount disbursed on account of the salaries of the Settlement Officer, his establishment and contingencies from April to 30th September 1891, as shown in the cash-book at the Sadar Office, Cuttaok	13,881
2. Total of the contingent bills received for my countersignature from all Assistant Settlement Officers	14,304
3. Salaries of the Assistant Settlement Officers	13,028
Total	41,213

Statement B, Settlement.

Column 4 is blank. (Please see note in statement B).

Column 8—Is blank as we cannot give the number of tenants for the entire area under survey. I don't see how this can ever be done until the entire records are received, and even then till the attestation is completed. The figures can only be treated as approximately

correct. I can of course give the information after collecting it from the road cess papers, but these will not be accurate, and moreover the road cess papers in this district are nine years old.

I have added columns 19 and 20, in which I have given the number of villages for which records have been received and the number of tenants in these villages. It will be seen that I have added a column No. 5, showing the total number of villages surveyed up to date. This will enable us to ascertain how many records are still due from the Survey Department.

It will be seen that 2,243 villages have been surveyed (column 5). Of this number we have received (column 19) the records of 1,160 villages. The number of records therefore which are still with the Survey Department amounts to 1,083. These records, I am informed, will be in my hands by the 15th December 1891.

I have also added three new columns, Nos. 12, 13 and 14, in which are given the number of plots in the area, the number attested up to 31st March, and the number attested during the half-year under report. The annexed statement shows the number of tenants whose status have been determined and the number of plots attested up to the close of the half-year ending 30th September 1891:—

NAME OF CIRCLE.	Number of tenants whose status have been determined.	Number of plots attested.	Area in acres.	Number of plots attested each day.	REMARKS.
Itahang	8,387	35,568	17,900	139*	Two months recess has been allowed, in which owing to rain and floods no attestation was possible. The working days of a month have been taken as 26 days in the other four months. Mr. Walsh, it must be remembered, was in charge of three circles during the months of August and September, when Mr. Agasti and Mr. Mukhurji left. He had to see to the boundary disputes and attestation of all three of their circles. His time being taken up elsewhere, he was unable to devote his entire time to attestation in Itahang, hence the apparent smallness of work when compared with Mr. Ahmed, who was in uninterrupted charge of Karmala. Mr. H. C. Roy was engaged in attestation for seven days only, giving an average outturn of 463 plots per day.
I, e m h a i a n d	794	3,844	1,085	480	
Kutrang.					
Karmala	17,707	85,388	58,602	530	
Tangl	1,604	9,998	4,973	317	
Jagatsinghpur	638	3,241	1,123	463	
Total	20,190	1,38,012	83,762		

The rate of progress in attestation is much impeded owing to the numerous errors that are found to exist in the khasras supplied by the Survey Department up to 30th September 1891. It will be seen that 138,042 plots were attested (column 3 of the statement given above). Out of this number, the Assistant Settlement Officers report that over 34 per cent. were found to be incorrectly recorded.

The tenants, on being called upon to hear the entries read out to them, state that they were not present when the survey was made; that the amins would give them no information, and that they knew nothing about the entries made against their names. I have been on the spot and seen much of the attestation done before me. In a large portion of the cases the attestation-writer has to go out into the field and get almost every plot identified. All this extra work, due entirely to the fact that the records in their initial stage are, to say the least of it, carelessly done, takes up the time of the Assistant Settlement Officer uselessly. The idea that attestation is done by simply reading out to the assembled tenants the number and boundaries of the plots entered against the name of each individual tenant is a fallacy as far as Orissa is concerned, and it was on this that the estimate of work to be done was based.

This season I hope to have a jamabandi slip in use which each raiyat will have in his possession, and in which each plot and its boundary will be entered, and the tenant will be thus given an opportunity to get himself familiar with the plots put down to his name, and attestation will be made more easy. But in the absence of these jamabandi slips, and when the khasras have been made up without in any way consulting the tenant, the attestation officer has much trouble in getting an ignorant and pig-headed raiyat to consent to the entries entered against his name. This extra work has thrown the attestation work back very much, and is the cause of the poor outturn in many of the circles.

Then, again the preparation of soil maps, and the necessary statements connected with it, take up a lot of the time of the Assistant Settlement Officer and his staff. I trust, therefore, that the Assistant Settlement Officers will not be expected to turn out the same standard of work as that found possible in Chittagong and elsewhere. As the officers become better acquainted with their work, a large outturn of work may be expected, and I have no doubt during the coming season the outturn of work will be much higher.

Khanapuri.

The enclosed statement marked C and D will show the progress made in Khanapuri in the area surveyed in the districts of Cuttack and Puri up to 30th September 1891. In my opinion it would facilitate work and enable us to do our attestation much faster if the Khanapuri were made over to the Settlement Department. This, I believe, has been done in Chittagong, and has answered admirably. I trust the Government will let us do our

own khandapuri next year. I have under recent orders of Government undertaken the khandapuri of the 363 square miles of the irrigated tracts in which revision survey is now in progress.

Fixation of rent.

The fixation of rent can only be determined after the status of the tenants and the existing rents paid by raiyats have been ascertained and recorded. For a record of the status of the tenants, please see column 10 of the statement B.

Assessment of Land Revenue.

No revised assessment of land revenue has yet been made.

Patwadris.

There were 464 patwadris in all, distributed as follows in the three districts:—

Cuttack	...	100
Puri	...	308
Balasore	...	56
Total	...	464

Of this number, during the months of March, April, and May, the only three months available for field work after I took over charge, the following patwadris were trained:—

Cuttack	...	...	...	04
Puri	...	...	...	181
Balasore	...	...	...	32
Total	...	...	...	277

The patwadris that refused to attend the training schools have been told that they have forfeited their appointments, and I would propose to dismiss all these men. Unless Government is prepared to do this and act firmly in this matter, all hope of getting any work out of these patwadris had better be abandoned.

In my letter No. 1421, dated the 26th September 1891, I have shown that the local patwari is such a lazy, incompetent man, that even though we get his services free, the cost of the area surveyed by him is almost double that of a paid agency. This is due to the fact that we have to keep up the same number of chainmen in either case, whether we utilize the services of the patwari or a professional amín, and the lazy, incompetent patwari only surveys three to four acres a day, while the paid agency survey from 10 to 16 acres, hence the cost of the chainmen is more than doubled when patwadris' services are utilized.

Kánungos.

There are 25 kánungos in Cuttack, 12 in Puri, and 12 in Balasore. The kánungos in Puri were made over to me by the Collector so far back as May last, and they have been employed in survey and settlement work. They have also carried out their own duties under an arrangement come to with the Collector.

In Cuttack the kánungos have not been made over to me as yet. I believe the Collector of Cuttack is now prepared to do so, and four men reported themselves to me on the 2nd November 1891. The remaining 21 men have not reported themselves yet.

In Balasore I have not yet taken over either the kánungos or patwadris, as no survey work has yet been undertaken in that district.

I believe all the kánungos are competent men, and will be able to supervise the work of amíns. I intend to use eight out of the 25 kánungos of Cuttack to supervise the khandapuri of the 363 square miles where a revision survey is in progress.

Boundary disputes.

* Cuttack	...	182
Puri	...	907
Total	...	1,089

The boundary disputes filed in the two districts of Cuttack and Puri aggregate 1,030.* Of this number 729 have been disposed of, leaving a balance of 310. I give below a tabular statement showing in detail the number for each circle:—

District.	Name of circle.	Total number of disputes.	Disputes settled up to 30th September 1891.	Disputes remaining to be settled.
Cuttack	Tangi	21	15	6
	Jagatsinghpur	111	...	111
Puri	Rahang	610	596	14
	Karmala	8	2	6
	Lembai and Kotrang	105	64	41
	Pipli	154	53	101
	Total	1,089	729	310

It will be noticed that the numbers pending in Tangi, Bahang, and Karmala circles are few. Moreover, all these cases that remain for disposal in these three circles are of a complicated nature, and in which the dispute cannot be settled till the Assistant Settlement Officer is in possession of further evidence.

The disputes in Jajatsinghpur and Pipli were not touched by Mr. James Taylor or Mr. Surjokoomar Agasti. The two officers* recently appointed to these circles have been instructed to take these disputes up and dispose of them.

* Mr. R. Nathan to Pipli.
Baloo Hari Chandra Roy to Jajatsinghpur.

In addition to the boundary disputes filed at the time of the cadastral survey, there are quite 717 disputes reported by the Demarcation Inspectors. These disputes refer to the 15† parganas under demarcation (Cuttack 546 and 141 in Balasore).‡ I have at present no officer specially deputed to supervise demarcation work. The Director of Land Records in his note on the survey and settlement of Orissa put down two Assistant Settlement Officers for this work. His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor determined to place at my disposal two Sub-Deputy Collectors for this work (His Honor's Note dated the 19th October 1891). These two officers have not yet joined. Pending their arrival these disputes will have to be disposed of by Mr. Sen and Mr. Walsh, and this will impede the work of attestation in their respective circles.

† These two do not make 717.
M.F.

APPENDIX X.

I give below my reasons why some of the permanently-settled estates should be surveyed and a record of rights made. I have treated each of the three districts separately.

Cuttack.

There are 13 permanently-settled estates in Cuttack. Of these two, viz. Kujung and

Names of estates.	No. in map.	Area.
1. Patia ...	51	42.21
2. Mudhupur ...	8	60.58
3. Dompárá ...	49	81.83
4. Aul ...	24	80.60
5. Bisampur ...	82	17.51
6. Harichpur ...	83	62.09
7. Sukindá ...	1	338.66
8. Kalkalá ...	40	17.60
9. Chedrá ...	28	3.37
10. Darnalá ...	33	50.85
11. Durpan ...	39	100.91

nine of the eleven estates will have to be surveyed. I propose to take each pargana separately.

A portion of these two estates have already been under survey, as they both come within the irrigated tract. I take it the remaining portion of these two estates will be cadastrally surveyed and a record of rights made.

	No. in map.	Area.
Durpan ...	39	100.91
Darnalá ...	33	50.85

This is a ward's estate.

Mudhupur ...	8	60.58
--------------	---	-------

of the Court of Wards.

1. Dompárá ...	49	81.83
2. Aul ...	24	80.60
3. Harichpur ...	83	62.09
4. Bisampur ...	82	17.51
5. Chedrá ...	28	3.37

Both these estates in my opinion are outside our operations, and may be well omitted from survey and settlement. The area of these two estates is chiefly taken up by hills covered by jungle, and the area under cultivation is said to be very small. Moreover, I am

given to understand that the area under cultivation varies every year, few, if any, of the fields being under cultivation more than three years. It is hardly worth while in a case of this kind to make a cadastral survey and a record of rights which will not be useful for more than three years.

Patia, No. 51 in the map, comes within our stride, and survey and settlement should be made of this estate.

APPENDIX S.

Puri.

There are six permanent-settled estates in Puri, and every one of these may be said to fall within the limits of the temporary-settled area. As a matter of fact, two of these estates* (1) Andhari (2) Manikpatna, have already been cadastrally surveyed, and the records are now lying in the Survey Office. They were surveyed prior to my

	No. in map	Area in square miles.
* Andhari	6	12.43
Manikpatna	2	21.19
Total	...	38.62

arrival under a mistaken impression that both the permanent-settled as well as the temporary-settled area had to be surveyed.

Now that the records are ready, it would be a waste of money not to utilize them, and in these two estates, at any rate, I take it a record of rights will have to be made.

	Area in square miles.
1. Malood (1)	18.89
2. Rajrakali (3)	18.50
3. Parikood (4)	68.24
4. Marichpur (5)	53.10
Total	158.40
Plus area of Andhari and Manikpatna	33.82
Total of permanent-settled estates	192.02

If these two estates are deducted, we have four small estates, the total area of which does not exceed 158.40 square miles. These, in my opinion, fall within His Honor's definition as being mixed in with the temporary-settled area, and should be taken in our stride.

B. C. MITRA,

For Settlement Officer, Orissa Division.

APPENDIX Z.

Balasore.

There are 11 permanent-settled estates in Balasore. Of these, two, viz. (1) Bhograi and (2) Fatihabad, are, it will be seen, not mixed in with the temporary-settled area. With regard to the eight remaining estates, the names of which are given below, the lands of these estates, I am given to understand, are interlaced with the lands of other

temporary-settled villages, and must therefore be surveyed:—

Names of estates.	No. in the map.	Area in square miles.
(1) Bhograi	5	48.73
(2) Fatihabad	1	61.89
Total		110.62
1. Naugalsur		14.72
2. Sahabunder		10.97
3. Bhelore Chour		40.00
4. Napoo Chour		35.31
5. Chuck Ismailpur (portion)		8.26
6. Birkool (portion)		8.83
7. Kankra Chour (portion)		11.00
8. Mirgodā (portion)		2.77
Total		126.86
Plus Kanika		177.62
GRAND TOTAL		304.48

B. C. MITRA,

For Settlement Officer, Orissa Division.

Consolidated statement for the three districts of the Orissa Division.

DISTRICT.	Nature of estate.	Area	Previously surveyed.	Surveyed in 1878.	Area of new survey, 30th September 1891.	Total of columns 4, 5, and 6.	Area to be surveyed.	Traversed up to 30th September 1891.	Area demarcated up to 30th September 1891.	Balance column 9 - column 10.	Area eliminated.	Area remaining to be demarcated.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14
Cuttack ...	Permanently settled	1,183	623	19	66	708	775		40	765	350	415	
	Temporarily	3,064	959	344	257	1,600	1,494	282	386	820		820	
Puri ...	Permanently	192			39	86	156		156			156	
	Temporarily	2,304	972		686	1,601	613	166	143	385		335	
Balasore ...	Permanently	411	177			177	234		234			234	
	Temporarily	1,823					1,823		283	1,540		1,540	
	Total	9,307	2,771	363	1,048	3,192	5,125	447	862	3,826	356	3,470	

B. C. MITRA,

For Settlement Officer.

DISTRICT.	Name of pargana.	Area in square miles according to previous survey.	Number of mauza according to present survey.	NUMBER OF MAUZAS OF WHICH KHANAFURI HAS BEEN DONE.		REMARKS.
				To 30th September.	Area in square miles.	
CUTTACK	P. S. Durpan ...	100.91	219	204	48.06	
	" Mendhupur ...	60.58	52	52	10.17	
	T. Bardiala ...	6.81	16	16	7.03	
	" Benahar ...	47.16	47	39	20.00	
	" Deogan ...	50.93	142	90	60.00	
	" Erruckpur ...	4.79	12	12	3.08	
	" Gundito ...	14.91	7	4	4.00	
	" Kanchi Khund ...	4.65	14	14	4.67	
	" Katay ...	68.35	135	68	53.00	
	" Kernalkhund ...	9.61	25	25	10.01	
	" Kckakhund ...	29.27	77	76	29.21	
	" Kounia ...	7.57	10	8	5.88	
	" Kohomda Joypur ...	21.48	18	12	3.35	
	" Olos ...	41.57	9	9	5.69	
	" Saibur ...	33.56	61	61	35.59	
	" Ulti ...	79.19	25	25	8.69	
	" Dalijona ...	79.64	9	8	4.79	
	Total ...	660.98	873	723	313.22	
PURI	P. S. Andari ...	12.43	18	18	13.60	
	" Manikpatna ...	21.19	12	12	22.77	
	" Choubiskood ...	105.46	189	180	99.50	
	" Kodhar ...	27.19	45	45	27.96	
	" Kotrang ...	55.83	225	225	56.73	
	" Kotdesh ...	181.55	292	292	155.64	
	" Lembai ...	89.97	217	217	87.44	
	" Oldhar ...	41.14	42	42	67.33	
	" Rahang ...	149.49	245	245	148.35	
	" Serai ...	67.35	104	104	67.35	
	Total ...	751.60	1,380	1,380	736.67	

B. C. MITRA,

For Settlement Officer.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of Revenue during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

A.

DIVISION.	District.	Number of parganas.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	ESTIMATED AREA IN SQUARE MILES.		Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED—				NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY SURVEY TO SETTLEMENT DEPARTMENT.		TOTAL COST.				RATES PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF REVENUE.		REMARKS.			
				Permanently settled.	Temporarily settled.		Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total.	During the half-year.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.		Expected.	Actually obtained.	
1				5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19						
Orissa	Cuttack	78	See note in statement B.	Eliminated. 504	Previously surveyed 996	Professional agency.	111	107	216	292	323	30	317	Ra. 28,142	Ra. 2,163	Ra. 89,364	Ra. 17,011	Ra. 2,19,081	Ra. 19,204	Ra. A. P. "	Ra. A. P. "		Settlement work not started.	
		graph of report 358		Previously surveyed 623																				
		Total 1,433																						
	Puri	85		192	Previously surveyed 972		1,362	46	529	119	196	163	725	530	424	Ra. 97,535	Ra. 2,192							
	Balasore	75		294	Previously surveyed 177																			
				Total 411																				
		157					157	636	290	412	447	1,048	560	741	1,25,677	4,365	93,354	41,213	2,19,031	45,508	0 2 4 0 0 5			

† If this it is not stated how much was surveyed before September 1890, and how much between 1st October 1890 and 30th September 1891.
 ‡ This is apparently the total expenditure on 1,048 miles, but how much was spent in the year,—1st October 1890 to 31st September 1891, is not given, but ought to have been.
 M. F.

Statement showing the progress made in Government Estates and temporarily-settled Tracts in Record of Rights and Settlement of rents up to 30th of September 1891.

B.

DIVISION.	Districts.	Name of circle.	Total number of villages surveyed.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED.		NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHOSE RENTS HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.		ATTTESTATION.			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				Number of villages of which the records have been received from the Survey Department.	Number of raiyats in column 19.	REMARKS.		
				Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half year under report.	Total of columns 9 and 10.	Number of plots.	Number attested up to 31st March 1891.	Number Area in of plots. acres.	According to now settlement.	According to previous settlement.	Income.				Income.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
ORISSA.	Cuttack.	Tangi	This information cannot be supplied for either the district or circles until all the paraganas have been surveyed. I find that the number of revenue survey mauzas do not agree with that found in the present survey, the tendency is invariably towards an increase in number. No survey has yet been commenced.	863	...	63	See remark in column 4.	...	1,604	1,604	67,720	...	9,998	...	2,481	...	...	(a) 254	11,562
				...	...	6		...	638	638	10,438	...	8,244	...	...	...	...	(a) 32	2,009
				863	...	60		...	2,212	2,212	78,329	...	13,212	...	2,481	...	...	(a) 296	13,671
				...	36	45		2,092	6,295	8,387	198,113	3,524	32,044	...	12,122	...	...	930	34,575
Puri		Rabang		...	...	194		...	17,767	17,767	143,695	...	85,388	...	43,283	...	...	285	25,315
		Piplos		1,350	...	...		...	794	794	127,544	...	3,814	...	1,398	...	...	26	2,115
Balasore		Lemhai and Koting.		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	324	25,564
		Balasore		...	...	...		...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
			GRAND TOTAL	1,350	36	242		2,092	21,856	26,943	467,325	3,524	121,276	...	56,803	...	...	874	87,602
				2,213	36	311		2,092	27,093	29,190	545,653	3,524	131,518	...	59,284	...	...	1,160	101,173

(c) In statement "A," columns 10 and 11, the survey shows 247 village records made over to this department. This difference is due to the survey, including all records despatched by them up to the 30th September 1891. But the settlement do not receive the last batch till the month fallen, hence the difference.

APPENDIX E.

Extract from Annual Report of Survey Operations. Season 1890-91.

No. 8 PARTY (ORISSA), SURVEY OF INDIA.

30. *Detail Survey.*—The cadastral survey was commenced in the High Level Canal tract, in which an area of 119 square miles had been traversed in advance during the past season, and was carried on in the parganas noted in the following statement :—

NAMES OF PARGANAS.	Number of villages.	Number of fields.	Number of "kittas."	Area in acres.	Area in square miles.
Kokuakhand ...	77	48,643	138,200	18,694.40	29.21
Khirkwalkhand ...	25	17,840	53,867	6,406.40	10.01
Kanohikhand...	14	5,844	18,010	2,988.80	4.67
Chowsatpara ...	9	10,855	28,721	3,641.60	5.69
Dalijora ...	9	3,919	11,075	3,052.80	4.77
Kundai Jaipur ...	13	8,253	19,384	2,144.00	3.35
Arakhpur ...	12	6,919	14,753	1,971.20	3.08
Alti ...	25	16,813	42,844	5,561.60	8.69
Killa Darpan ...	209	63,427	181,867	32,038.40	50.06
Killa Madhupur ...	52	13,473	44,815	6,508.80	10.17
Total ...	445	195,816	553,036	83,008.00	129.70

On the completion of the above parganas, the camp was obliged to be moved south to Jagatsinghpur, as no more traverse work near the locality was ready; this necessarily caused some delay.

Detail survey operations were continued in the parganas mentioned in the following statement :—

NAMES OF PARGANAS.	Number of villages.	Number of fields.	Number of "kittas"	Area in acres.	Area in square miles.
• Saibir ...	61	65,998	131,996	21,497.60	33.59
Deogan ...	142	90,956	181,912	40,288.00	62.96
Bardiala ...	16	9,728	24,320	4,499.20	7.03
Gandito ...	7	3,983	7,966	2,828.80	4.42
Kurnia ...	10	4,758	11,895	3,763.20	5.88
Katay ...	135	77,969	194,922	36,211.20	56.58
Benahar ...	47	36,483	109,449	13,491.20	21.08
Total ...	418	289,875	662,460	122,579.20	191.53

11. *Cadastral area surveyed.*—The cadastral survey on the scale of 16 inches to a mile was carried on in the parganas mentioned in the following table, which also shows in detail the number of villages, fields, "kittas," and area of each pargana :—

NAMES OF PARGANAS.	Number of villages.	Number of fields.	Number of "kittas."	Area in acres.	Area in square miles.
Limbai ...	235	157,127	226,076	57,242·30	89·44
Kotrahang ...	213	117,345	165,164	36,307·94	56·73
Kodhar ...	45	46,088	92,902	17,895·86	27·96
Andhari ...	8	2,559	6,489	9,519·69	14·87
Manikpatna ...	12	5,903	13,632	15,215·93	23·78
Oldhar (portion) ...	13	6,430	13,527	2,937·45	4·59
Tappa Kalajuri ...	17	21,775	38,230	6,032·90	9·43
Kotdesh (portion) ...	275	310,260	464,965	89,101·83	139·22
Total ...	818	667,487	1,020,984	234,253·90	366·02

APPENDIX F.

No. 1223GS, dated Chittagong, the 30th October 1891.

From—F. A. SLACK, Esq., Settlement Officer, Chittagong,
To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

I HAVE the honour to submit herewith the half-yearly statements A and B, called for by the Government of Bengal in their letter No. 455T—R, of the 24th ultimo, and to make the following report. The statements sent relate to the half-year ending the 30th ultimo.

2. Separate statements have been given for Old Thána Ramoo, since that settlement has always been treated apart in an office point of view from that of the Sadar subdivision.

3. Besides forms A and B, I have prepared and now submit a third form (C), which shows for the various areas which have been brought under the Tenancy Act the work done or to be done, that relating to the Government estates being shown (so far as the work done is concerned) apart from that concerning private estates. This form shows for Ramoo the result in those villages where the assessment has been finished and the estimated result for the whole area.

4. *Information as to the work done by the Settlement Officer and his assistants, showing the distribution of work to each officer, his head-quarters, and the number of days he was absent on tour.*

(a) During the period under review, I was Settlement Officer till the recess began, viz., till the 11th of July, when I was relieved by Mr. Allen on my being appointed to officiate as District and Sessions Judge of this district. The Settlement Officer spent his time from the 1st of April till the recess mainly in looking after the kharapuri, which was under his direct supervision, and on which about 120 amins a month were engaged. In addition to this the Settlement Officer visited and inspected in the same time his assistants Mr. Allen and Babu Durga Charan Ghose, and also supervised the work of the Kharara office, where the records, viz., the khatian and various other authorized forms, are written up. This office is at head-quarters and employs a large number of amla, at present on the average about 187. The head-quarters of the Settlement Officer and his assistants are at Chittagong, and during the half-year the Settlement Officer was out on tour 65 days.

(b) Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose was the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of Old Thána Ramoo throughout the year under report, and was engaged in completing the attestation, deciding disputes, and preparing the necessary figures for fair-rent decisions. He spent 183 days out in camp. During the half-year he attested 14,776 plots, thereby completing the work, disposed of 348 original civil suits, and 285 miscellaneous cases. Against his decrees 29 appeals were preferred, and so far as is at present known three were remanded, six were dismissed, and one was decreed. Besides this, he submitted two fair-rent proposition statements.

(c) Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Covenanted Deputy Collector, was the Assistant Settlement Officer in charge of the Jaldi or South Banakhali and the Anwara and Parke circles in the Sadar subdivision (mujmillis showing the various villages in each Assistant Settlement Officer's circle of the Sadar subdivision, and other particulars will be sent hereafter, but the Survey Office is unable to supply me with them in time for this report). These two circles comprise an area of 81·8 square miles, of which the attestation for 31 square miles comprised in 15 villages was done during the period under report. In addition to this Mr. Allen disposed of 245 cases, of which three were appealed against to the Special Judge, whose orders have not yet reached me. Mr. Allen, after finishing his survey course, spent on actual settlement duty two months and 17 days in camp, viz., from the 23rd of April to the 9th of July. I also occasionally utilized Mr. Allen in inspecting the kharapuri work of certain amins who were employed in this circle.

(d) Babu Durga Charan Ghose was in charge throughout the half-year of the Belgaon circle in the Sadar subdivision, which comprises part of the Banakhali thána, and in area amounts to 70 square miles. During the half-year this officer was out on tour 3 months and 12 days (from April 1st to July the 12th), and besides disposing of 1,308 cases did the attestation of 50,103 plots, covering an area of 22·3 square miles in 26 villages. The attestation in this circle, which remains to be done after the close of the half-year, amounts to 92,657 plots. This officer on his return to head-quarters in July was transferred to the General Department temporarily, but managed, while carrying on his ordinary magisterial duties, to watch over his settlement establishment, who were engaged in bringing the records up to date in accordance with the changes noted at attestation time and in collecting the various figures needed for the fair-rent proposition statements.

(e) Babu Romesh Chunder Das was throughout the half-year in charge of the Satkania circle, which comprises an area of 271·7 square miles included in 318,610 plots or kharara numbers, of which 57,626, including 40,482 done during the half-year under report, have been attested. This circle is too large for one officer, and as soon as the additional assistants who have been applied for arrive, it will be divided into two. Babu Romesh Chunder Das was practically wholly employed during the half-year on doing attestation. He also submitted fair-rent proposition statements for 18 villages, and disposed of 469 cases during this time, of which seven were appealed to the Special Judge with the result that one was remanded, one decreed, two confirmed, and three have not yet been disposed of. This officer was out in camp three months and 12 days between the 1st of April and 16th of July 1891, after which he came into head-quarters and acted during the recess as Personal

Assistant to the Settlement Officer (Mr. Allen, who was then engaged on criminal work in addition to his own duties), besides looking after his own establishment, who were engaged on work similar to that noted above with regard to Babu Durga Charan Ghose.

5. *Progress of—*

(a) *Demarcation.*—The demarcation of all the cultivated tracts both in the Sadar subdivision and Old Thána Ramoo was completed before the 1st of April last. The jungle and hill portion in Old Thána Ramoo had been partitioned before the commencement of the present year among the various mauzas, so that now no land exists there which is not included in some mauza. In the Sadar subdivision the apportionment of the hill and jungle tracts among the various villages bordering such tracts cannot be completed till the topographical maps of such tracts are ready. Owing to certain errors in survey, this work could not be done during the past recess for thánas Patia, Banakhali, and Satkania, but I trust to be able to finish it before the year closes.

(b) *Survey.*—The survey of Old Thána Ramoo was completed before the beginning of this year.

In the Sadar subdivision there is an area of 1,626 square miles, of which 1,262 is estimated to require cadastral and 364 topographical survey. Of this the department had surveyed cadastrally 589 square miles up to the 31st of March last, since when up to the 30th September 139 square miles cadastral and 112 square miles topographical have been done. The topographical work, as already pointed out, will require revision. Some delay was caused in the khanapuri work by the errors found to exist in the survey of many of the basti sites in villages. The Survey Department has, therefore, in the coming season, to complete the cadastral survey of 534 square miles, the topographical work of 252 square miles, the revision of 112 square miles of topographical, and in addition the traverse of (i) the main circuit along the south bank of the Fenny river and the sea coast down to the town of Chittagong, (ii) some 15 miles of the Fatickeherry thána boundary, (iii) a few villages near the town of Chittagong, and (iv) a portion of the boundary of the proposed Sitakhund forest reserve. These various items of work will, I am told, be completed by the commencement of the rains of 1892. The work originally was expected to be finished by the end of the current official year, but owing to the unexpected increase in the cadastral area, longer time will be required. Turning to thánas it may be pointed out that the cadastral work has practically been finished in thánas Banakhali and Satkania, in thána Patia, save with regard to two villages, while portions of thána Raojan and Hathazari have been completed. I have arranged with the Deputy Superintendent in charge to begin cadastral work in each and all of the uncompleted thánas directly the season commences, so that as the various circles to the south are completed by the assistants, work may be found ready for them in the northern circles.

(c) *Receipt of records.*—The records of Old Thána Ramoo had all been received before the year began. Up to the 1st of January the work of preparing the records required for attestation in the Sadar subdivision was entrusted to the Survey Department, but after that date it was made over to me, the Survey Department merely having to—

- (a) supply maps for the khanapuri amins to fill in and write up the khasras;
- (b) furnish the areas of all plots;
- (c) ink up maps the khanapuri of which had been completed, and
- (d) supply traces of such maps.

Up to the 31st of March last the records of 79 villages (of which 50 had been done by the Survey Office) containing an area of 51·3 square miles nearly had been done, and since then up to the close of the half-year the records of 169 more villages, comprising an area of 170·4 square miles nearly, have been got ready for attestation work.

• (d) *Khanapuri.*—This work, as regards Old Thána Ramoo, had been finished before the year began. As regards the Sadar subdivision it had, up to the 1st of January last, been done by the Survey Department, but from that date it was made over to me. Owing to various reasons, the khanapuri which had been done by the Survey Department had all to be revised, and in addition to that fresh villages were taken up during the period under report, so that by the close of the half-year 798,121* plots had been done, of which 260,279 were completed since the 1st of March last. The staff employed was on the average 120 amins per mensem, which enabled me just not to exceed my supply of maps from the Survey Office. Taking the amins as a body, each man did only 31 plots a day. This rate of progress is not rapid, but looking at the material available and the complexity of the tenures, I am unable to hold out hopes of its being much exceeded. To enable me to obtain an increase in the staff, I used to hold periodical examinations of candidates for aminships, and in that way have managed to create a supply, which will, I think, enable me this season to increase my number to close on 200.

(e) *Fixation of rent, whether determination of existing rents or decision of fair rent.*—As regards the villages in the Sadar subdivision, no fair-rent decisions have yet been passed. For 18 villages in thána Satkania fair-rent proposition statements have been prepared. The method of procedure hitherto observed was as follows:—The existing rents were recorded, great care being taken to see that what was recorded was correct. When this had been done, then for each taluk a table was made showing the lands divided into cultivated and waste which each tenant held, and the rent he paid. So far as the meagre data at my disposal go, it

* This does not agree with the number given in the Annual Report 477,682 + 306,463 = 774,145.

would appear that owing to the rise in prices Government is entitled to a rise of 62 per cent., so that (omitting fractions) in the case of a taluk whose present Government rent is Rs. 15, Government should now get Rs. 25, and the gross assets, upon which the talukdar is to be allowed 30 per cent., should be Rs. 35. In the case of taluks whose lands had all been sublet, if the existing rentals yielded a sum which, after deducting the 30 per cent., gave a net rental for the taluk which came appreciably near the 62 per cent. increase, then the existing rents were left untouched save in those cases where it was clear that a tenant was holding his lands at an unfair rent. In this way advantage could be taken of the efforts which the talukdars had made to increase their rentals, and an increase, so far as I have seen, a large one, to the Government revenue was secured without in any way creating opposition from the bulk of the cultivators. With regard to a taluk whose existing rentals were not considered fair, or whose lands, were all, or mostly all cultivated by the talukdar himself, the rents were assessed at rates the propriety of which was discussed in the fair-rent decision, and which were based on recorded evidence.

Under instructions lately given me by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the method above sketched out will not be followed out in all its details, but a report will be submitted dealing with certain areas and submitting proposals for their assessment by soil rates. In Old Thána Ramoo, where for most of the villages the fair-rent decisions have been passed, a report on similar lines will be submitted as soon as possible, so that it may be considered whether the steps which have been taken should be modified or confirmed.

(f) *Assessment of land revenue.*—Noabad taluks being tenures, the sum payable to Government by a noabad talukdar is fixed by the Settlement Officer acting under the Tenancy Act. There is only one temporarily-settled estate in the district, viz., noabad Taraf Joy Narayan Ghosal, but the assessment of this estate cannot be taken up until all the thánas have been attested, since the lands comprising the estate are scattered over very many villages in each thána. The gross assets upon which the assessment will eventually be made will, however, be determined in the same way as in the case of a noabad taluk.

6. *Training and utilization of patwáris, kánungos, and other local officials.*—There are no local officials here, but the care which is being taken now in training up amíns from among the residents of this district will suffice to provide a supply from which to choose men to fill the posts of the patwáris, who, I understand, will eventually be appointed.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of Revenue during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH RECORDS HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.						TOTAL COST UP TO—						RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF REVENUE.		REMARKS.	
						Up to 31st March 1901.	During the half-year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 31st March 1901.	During the half-year under report.	Total.	31st March 1901.		During the half-year under report.		Total.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Actually obtained.		Ex-pected.
												Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.										
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
Under sub-division of Chittagong.	Chittagong.	Inapplicable to this settlement owing to the vast number of estates comprised in this area.	593	1,005 square miles or 1,440,840 acres. This includes both Government and privately-owned settled estates of the latter category not being accurately stated till the survey and settlement is done.	Produce of 111,000 or 1,440,840 acres. This includes both Government and privately-owned settled estates of the latter category not being accurately stated till the survey and settlement is done.	569	221 square miles including 111 square miles of jungle and hills.	840	This number includes 50 villages of which the records were prepared by the Survey Office and made over to the Settlement Officer.	100	1,53,344 0 11	43,444 14 4	69,917 13 3	37,668 0 10	2,25,141 14 2	51,108 15 2	0 3 3	0 1 37	Fair-vent decisions have not yet been prepared.	1,50,000	(a) These figures are calculated with regard to the whole area of the Federated area. Since to throw the total expenditure merely on the area surveyed) or the area for which records have been prepared could tend to induce an erroneous impression since no account would then be taken of the work done on incomplete villages.				

[illegible]

The figures showing area and cost do not agree with those supplied by Mr. Grant, the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Survey Party. The Settlement Officer has been requested to explain them.

2. Model

F. A. BLACK,
Settlement Officer.

Statement showing progress made in Government Estates and temporarily-settled tracts in Record of Rights and Settlement of rents up to 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORDS OF RIGHTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.		Total number of raiyats (tenants of all kinds) in the villages in column 4.	NUMBER OF RAIYATS (TENANTS OF ALL KINDS) WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.				TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS (HOLDING DIRECTLY UNDER GOVERNMENT) WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				REMARKS.
				Up to 31st March 1901.	During the half-year under report.		Up to 31st March 1901.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Under sub-division of Chittagong.	Chittagong	Inapplicable to this settlement owing to the vast number of estates comprised in the area.	579 This includes only Thanes Pata, Raxhal, Seta, Kania and Bhojan. The only areas to which the Tenancy Act has yet been extended.			Of the villages in which attestation has been actually begun 36,979 Approximate number of villages in which attestation has not begun ... 351,000 Total ... 418,979	7,908 Government tracts ... 17,391 Permanently-settled tracts 19,679 36,979	29,111	36,979	(a)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a) No records of rights has been completed and finally published during the period under report. The attestation has been completed with regard to 164 villages. (b) The proposition statement of the settlement of the rent of 13 villages of the Bhojan circle have been approved, but as they were sent late to the concerned office, no settlement of rent could be completed. Owing to recent orders these fair-rent proposition statements will be revised.	

NOTE.—According to the details of this statement given on the next page, the figures in columns 8 and 9 should be 7,679 and 29,100 respectively. M. P.

F. A. SLACK,
Settlement Officer.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
Name of thana and Circle.	Total number of villages under survey and within.	AREA.		Total number of villages attended.	AREA.		Number of notified tenants of the notified villages.	Tenants under permanent settlement.	Total of columns 8 and 7.	Number of unnotified villages.	AREA.		Approximate number of the unnotified villages.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	REMARKS.
		Acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.					Acres.	Square miles.			
Banakhali	24			31st March 14 30th September 12	12,673		1,293 10,154	1,627 2,364	13,368	12					Number of tenants whose khattas have been attended up to the 31st March 1891— Government tract ... 2,074 Permanently-settled tract ... 4,806 7,879 And since then up to the 30th September 1891— Government tract ... 14,227 Permanently-settled tract ... 14,672 Total ... 29,100 GRAND TOTAL ... 29,979
Jaldi	14	232,399	360	30th September 8	17,344		998	3,021 1,404	2,332	6					
Satkana	109			31st March 41 30th September 22	20,313		1,751 2,506	3,146 9,415	16,540	46					
							4,297	12,553							
Total	151	232,399	360	57	50,530	93	16,662	17,878	34,540	64	1,72,800	270	129,600	164,140	
Outpost Anware and Banks of Banakhali thana	74			30th September 7	2,500	4	547	1,592	2,439	297	1,41,760	284	136,320	138,759	
Paliya	230		286	.....										
	204														
Raojan and outpost Rangma of that thana	114	154,240	241	.....						114	1,54,240	241	115,680	115,680	
GRAND TOTAL	579	670,860	889	194	62,060	97	17,509	19,470	36,979	473	5,08,840	795	381,600	418,979	

F. A. SLACK,

Settlement Officer.

Ramoo.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13			
NAME OF THANA AND CIRCLE.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	AREA.		Total number of villages situated.	AREA.		Number of recorded tenants of the al- located villages.	Tenants under per- manently-allotted estates.	Total of columns 8 and 7.	Number of unsatis- fied villages.	AREA.		Approximate num- ber of tenants of the unsatisfied vil- lages.	Total of columns 8 and 11.	REMARKS.
		Area in acres.	Square miles.		Acres.	Square miles.					Acres.	Square miles.			
Old thana Ramoo.	50	186,800'40	244	50	1,64,800'40	244	31st March 1891 10,699 30th September 1891 778 <hr/> 11,467	-	26,341	Nil ..	...	...	...	...	...

F. A. SLACK,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX G.

No. ^{1088 G. C.}₁₁₋₃₄, dated Chittagong, the 21st November 1891.

Memo. by—W. OLDHAM, Esq., Officiating Commissioner, Chittagong Division,

FORWARDED to the Director of Lands Records in continuation of this office No. ^{1088 G. C.}₁₁₋₃₄, dated 3rd November 1891.

No. 1310Gs., dated Chittagong, the 19th November 1891.

* From—F. A. SLACK, Esq., Settlement Officer, Chittagong,
To—The Commissioner of the Chittagong Division.

WITH reference to your memorandum No. ^{655 G. C.}_{VIII-14} of the 6th instant, I have the honour to submit herewith my yearly report for the year ending the 30th of September 1891, and beg to state that it was not sent in earlier because I was under the impression that only a half-yearly report was required from Settlement Officers by the Government letter No. 455TR of the 24th of September last.

2. Statements in Form A and B, showing the work done during the year under report in the Government, private, and temporarily-settled estates in the Sadar subdivision and old Thána Ramoo of this district, are appended. separate statements being given for each of the two tracts, since they have always been treated apart from one another.

3. I have not given a statement showing the results of assessment of land revenue, because this has not yet been settled for the nonhad talukdars either in the Sadar subdivision or old Thána Ramoo. In old Thána Ramoo the fair rents payable by the tenants under the talukdars have been fixed with regard to 43 villages, but the gross assets upon which depends the assessment of land revenue of each taluk will have to be revised in accordance with the orders lately issued regarding the preparation of soil maps. In the Sadar subdivision no fair rent decisions have as yet been passed.

4. Information as to the work done by the Settlements Officer and his assistants, showing the distribution of work to each officer, his head-quarters, and the number of days he was absent on tour.

(a) Settlement Officer.—The head-quarters of the Settlement Officer and his assistants are at Chittagong. I was in charge of the office until the 11th of July, when on being deputed to act as District and Sessions Judge of this district, I was relieved by Mr. C. G. H. Allen, who remained in charge till the end of the year. I was out in camp during the year for 141 days, and Mr. Allen as Settlement Officer for 4 days.

My time was employed in looking after the staff of khamapuri amins, in inspecting the offices of the assistants, and supervising the work of the khasra office, where the khatian and various other authorized forms are written up.

(b) In old Thána Ramoo, a tract containing nearly 245 square miles, the work was in charge of Babu Durga Charan Ghose up to the 4th of November, when he was relieved by Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose, who remained in charge up to the end of the year. The number of days spent in camp during the year by the officer in charge of this tract was 332.

The work performed by this officer consisted in completing the attestation (which was finished in May last), in deciding disputes, and preparing the necessary figures for fair rent decisions. Within the period under report the following work was done:—

- (i) The entries regarding the lands held by 15,389 tenants were attested;
- (ii) Five hundred and fifty-eight original suits and 1,062 miscellaneous suits were disposed of, and
- (iii) Eight fair rent decisions were passed.

(c) In the Sadar subdivision Mr. C. G. H. Allen, Covenanted Deputy Collector, joined as an Assistant Settlement Officer on the 2nd of March 1891. Up to the 23rd of April Mr. Allen was engaged in learning survey work, and from that date till the 11th of July he was employed on settlement duty. Between the two dates last mentioned Mr. Allen spent 2 months and 17 days in camp, and was in charge of South Banskhali and Anwara Parki circles. These circles comprise an area of 81.8 square miles, of which the attestation relating to 15 villages, comprising an area of 31 square miles, was done during the year by Mr. Allen, who also disposed of 245 cases, and occasionally helped me in inspecting khamapuri amine working near his camp.

From the 11th of July to the close of the year Mr. Allen acted as Settlement Officer, and besides supervising the work of the khasra office, also aided in the general administration of the district by disposing of such criminal cases as were made over to him.

(d) Mr. Atul Krishna Raye joined as an Assistant Settlement Officer on the 31st of January last, but after doing a month's attestation work in the Belgaoon circle, he fell ill and left. His place was filled up on the 1st of April by Babu Durga Charan Ghose, who was deputed to act as an Assistant Settlement Officer. The circle above named covers an area of 70 square miles, and Babu Durga Charan Ghose, besides disposing of 1,308 cases, did the attestation of 22.3 square miles in 26 villages up to the 12th of July, when the Babu returned to head-quarters. Three months and 12 days were spent by him in camp. On the 12th of July, Babu Durga Charan Ghose reverted to general duty, but managed, in addition to his own work, to supervise his settlement establishment, who were engaged in correcting the records in accordance with the orders passed at attestation time, and in collecting the various figures needed for the preparation of fair rent decisions.

(c) Babu Rames Chandra Das arrived at Chittagong on the 24th of January last, since when he has been in charge as Assistant Settlement Officer of the Satkania circle, a tract covering an area of 271* square miles. During this period he has been in camp 165 days, and has attested in that period 54,487 plots, besides disposing of a large number of cases.

* This area is subject to correction owing to an error in the survey figures.

On the 16th of July this officer returned to head-quarters, and from that date till the end of the year he acted as the Settlement Officer's (Mr. Allen's) Personal Assistant.

5. Progress of—

(a) *Demarcation*—The demarcation of old Thana Ramoo had been completed before the year began, while that of the Sadar subdivision, save as regards the hilly portions, which could not conveniently be allotted to the neighbouring villages until their topographical survey had been done, was finished during the year under report. I hope to be able to portion out the hilly tracts in thanas Patia, Banskhali, Satkania, before the present official year ends. The demarcation work actually done during the year comprised the demarcation of 465 villages in thanas Hathazari, Fatikchari, Raojan, Town, Kumira, and Mirkasari.

(b) *Survey*.—The survey of old Thana Ramoo was completed before the beginning of the year. In the Sadar subdivision there is an area of 1,626 square miles, of which 1,262 is estimated to require cadastral and 364 topographical survey. Up to the beginning of the year 380 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed, and during the year under report a further area of 348 square miles was done, as well as 112 square miles of topographical work; but the latter will require some revision.

The survey of the village sites, owing partly to the amins' misconduct, and partly to intricacy, was in several instances full of errors, and so khanapuri was to some extent delayed.

In the coming season the Survey Department has to complete the cadastral survey of 534 square miles, the topographical survey of 262 square miles, the revision of 112 square miles of topographical work, and the traverse of (i) the main circuit along the coast down to the town of Chittagong and the south bank of the Feny river, (ii) some 15 miles of the Fatikohari thana boundary, (iii) a few villages near the town of Chittagong, and (iv) a portion of the boundary of the proposed forest reserve.

These various items of work will, I am told, employ the Department up to the rains of 1892. Originally it was expected that the work would be done by the end of this official year, but owing to the expected increase in the cadastral area, more time will be required. With reference to the thanas, the cadastral work has practically been finished in thanas Banskhali, Satkania, and Patya, save in 2 villages, while portions of thanas Raojan and Hathazari have been done.

I have arranged with the officer in charge of the survey party that this season cadastral work shall be begun simultaneously in each of the remaining thanas, and that each sheet as it is done shall be sent to me, and not kept till the whole village is finished. In this way I hope to have work ready for assistants when the circles south of the Karnafuoli are finished, and also to get the big villages ready more promptly than has hitherto happened.

(c) *Receipt of records*.—Up to the 1st of January the work of preparing the records required for attestation in the Sadar subdivision was done by the Survey Department, but after that date it was made over to me, and the Survey Department has now merely (i) to supply maps for the khanapuri amins to use when preparing the khasra; (ii) to furnish the areas of all plots; (iii) to ink maps the khanapuri of, which has been done; and (iv) to supply traces of such maps.

Before the beginning of the year, the Survey Department had prepared and handed over the records of 36 villages comprising the area of 15.9 square miles. During the year the records of 212 villages covering an area of 205.8 square miles were prepared and handed over for settlement work. Of these 212 villages, the records of 14, covering an area of 35.4 square miles, were prepared by the Survey Department.

(d) *Khanapuri*.—During the year under report the khanapuri of 477,682 plots was done, the entries (previously done by the Survey Department) regarding 306,463 plots were revised. The staff employed by me consisted on the average of 120 amins under about 11 Inspectors. This number enabled me just not to exceed my supply of maps from the Survey Office. Taken as a body, the average daily outturn of each amin came only to 31 plots. I am unable to hold out hopes that this scale will be much increased during coming the season. To enable me to secure supplies of trained men, I used to hold periodical examinations of all candidates for aminships, and in this way have considerably increased the number of available men.

(e) *Fixation of rent, whether determination of existing rent or decision of fair rent*.—Under recent orders the method which will be followed in fixing rents will be to take existing rents and check them with the results obtained from the soil maps. As regards old Thana Ramoo, a report will be prepared showing, with regard to the 43 villages for which fair rent decisions have been passed, the results which might have been obtained by using the rates obtainable from the soil maps.

(f) *Assessment of land revenue*.—There is only one temporarily settled estate in this district, viz., noabad taraf Joy Narayan Ghosal. With regard to that estate, the gross assets which will form the basis on which to make the assessment of land revenue will, so far as the tenants are concerned, be calculated under the Bengal Tenancy Act.

6. *Training and utilization of patwaris, kanungoes, and other local officers*.—There are no local officials here, but the care which is now being taken to train up amins from among the residents of this district will suffice to provide a supply from which to choose men to fill the posts of the patwaris who I understand will eventually be appointed.

A.

Statement showing the estates under survey and settlement during the year ending 30th of September 1891 in the Sadar Subdivision, District Chittagong.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH RECORDS HAVE BEEN PREPARED BY THE SETTLERY OFFICER—		TOTAL COST.						RATES PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF REVENUE—	
						Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Up to the 30th Sep. 1890.	During the year under report.	Up to 30th September 1890.		During the year under report.		Total.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Actually obtained.	Expected.
						Sq. M.	Sq. M.	26	213	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.		
1	Sadar sub-division of Chittagong.	Chitta. There are two many estates to be entered here.	555	1,086 square miles or 1,040,000 acres. This includes both Government and permanently settled estates. The area of the latter cannot be accurately given till the survey and settlement is done.	Professional agency.	240	400 including 113 square miles of jungle and hill.	Those were prepared by the Survey Department.	Of these, 14 were prepared by the Survey Department.	Ra. A. P. 92,001 15 0	Ra. A. P. 22,210 11 6	Ra. A. P. 1,125,540 9 2	Ra. A. P. 20,000 3 9	Ra. A. P. 2,25,121 16 2	Ra. A. P. 81,208 15 1	Ra. A. P. (a) 3 3	Ra. A. P. (a) 1 5 1/2	Rs. 1,20,000	Rs. 1,20,000

(a) These figures are calculated with regard to the whole area of the Sadar subdivision. Since to throw the total expenditure merely on the area for which records have been prepared would tend to involve an erroneous impression, since no account would then be taken of the work done in incomplete villages.

B.

Statement showing progress made in the Private Estates, Government Estates, and Temporarily-settled Tracts in the Sadar Subdivision of the District of Chittagong with the record of rights and settlement of rents for the year ending the 30th of September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORDS OF RIGHTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of villages in the villages in column 4.	NUMBER OF RAIYATS (TENANTS OF ALL KINDS) WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.				TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS (HOLDING DIRECTLY UNDER GOVERNMENT) WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				REMARKS.
				Up to 30th Sep-tember 1890.	During the year.		Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settle-ment.	According to previous settle-ment.	Increase.	Decrease.		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	
Sadar Subdivision of Chittagong.	Chittagong	There are too many estates to be entered here.	This includes 579 villages of Patia, Banchhal, Matkhan, and Rajgan, the only areas in which the Tenancy Act has yet been extended. The total number of villages in the whole subdivision is 924.	(a)		Of the villages in which attention has been actually begun, 36,975; approximate number in the villages (579) in which attention has not been begun is 391,600.	3,657	33,346	36,975	(b)	(b)	(b)	(b)	(a) No records of rights have yet been completed and finally published during the period under report. The attention has been completed with regard to 184 villages, of which one only was completed before the beginning of the year under report. (b) The proposition statement for the settle-ment of the fair rents of 18 villages of the Bakham circle have been approved, but these owing to recent orders will be revised.	

A.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement during the year ending 30th September 1891 (Rangoon).

District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Settlement in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional agency.	Area surveyed.			NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN MADE OVER AT THE SURVEY OFFICE TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER—	TOTAL COST.												RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF REVENUE—		REMARKS.
					Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.		Up to 30th September 1890.				During the year under report.		Survey.		Settlement.		Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Expected.	Actually obtained.	
									Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.									
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	Total of columns 20 & 21.			
Chittagong	Chittagong Old Thana Bazon. In which there are many estates to enter here.	50	155,300-00	Professional agency.	155,300-00	...	...	155,300-00	50	...	67,706 5 5	5,978 3 3	...	13,823 7 7	67,706 5 5	14,775 9 9	...	...	...	...	...	...

B.

Statement showing progress made in Government and Private Estates and Temporarily-settled Tracts with the records of rights and settlement of rents up to 30th September 1891 (Ramoos).

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORDS OF RIGHTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of raiyats (tenants of all kinds) in the villages in column 4.	NUMBER OF RAIYATS (TENANTS OF ALL KINDS) WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS PAYING DIRECT TO GOVERNMENT WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				
				Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Chittagong.	Chittagong	Old Thana Ramoo, where there are too many estates to enter here.	50	...	12 As regards raiyats only.	20,341	16,062	15,380	26,341	Rs. 90,120	Rs. 53,057	Rs. 36,469	...	

F. A. SLACK,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX H.

No. 17R, dated Calcutta, the 30th January 1892.

From—LIEUT.-COLONEL C. STRAHAN, R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General, in charge
Revenue Branch, Survey of India,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Lower
Provinces.

FORWARDS a report of the Survey operations in Chittagong and Sarail during the survey year 1890-91, together with the table showing the survey results and cost thereof during the half-year ending 30th September 1891 for the same districts.

Report on the Survey operations in the District of Chittagong for 1890-91.

At a consultation held by the Director of Land Records during his visit to Chittagong, in December 1890, it was decided to make over all the writing of records in the Chittagong District to the Settlement Department, owing to the numerous revisions in the records of the previous season as submitted by the survey amils, which were due to these men not being sufficiently acquainted with the dialect of the country to be able to understand the excessive complications of the different tenures. It was also decided to make such arrangements as would allow of the completion of the survey of the district by the end of the survey year, 1891-92; this area comprised the thanas Pattia, Raojan, Rangania, Hathazari, Fatikcherry, Mirki Sarai, Kumira and Islamabad, and amounted to about 650 square miles of cultivation and about 500 square miles of hills and jungle. To meet this demand for increased area, it was found necessary to increase the strength of the establishment by more than half as much again than had been intended. The scale employed for the cultivated tract was as usual the 16-inch; the jungle lands were surveyed topographically on the same scale, only the main drainage lines and boundaries however being shown; the hills were sketched on two-inch sheets reduced from these 16-inch maps.

2. The demarcation of village boundaries in the cultivated portion of the district was completed by the Settlement Department about the end of March, and was continued into the jungle portions for each village by the Survey Department where boundaries could be pointed out; but where they did not exist, the country was cut up into convenient blocks for survey, the boundaries being made in continuation of those of the adjoining villages which will be marked on the maps so as to render it clear to which village each block belongs. The demarcation of the Hill Tracts boundary was completed late in June after very great difficulty, but the demarcation of the thana boundary between Fatikcherry and Hathazari on the east and Mirki Sarai and Kumira on the west could not be completed. The work on both these boundaries and in the jungle blocks presented exceptional difficulties; notwithstanding this, an area of 806 square miles was completed in traverse during the season.

3. The district, owing to the small size of the fields (about 13 to the acre), the large and intricate village sites with their close tangle of thick-set hedges, and moats surrounding homesteads, and the impenetrable nature of the jungle, offers immense difficulties to an economical survey. It is in fact about as difficult a district to survey as could be found in Bengal or elsewhere, and progress has been unavoidably slow, and cost of survey necessarily high.

4. The average daily progress made by the amils under these circumstances was about 14 acres when working in cultivation, and only five acres in village sites. The total outturn for the survey year and the cost thereof will be found in the table at the end of the report.

5. At first maps for khanapuri were not supplied until each mauza was surveyed, but as this was found to cause great delay, some of the mauzas being very large and the maps thereof being in many sheets, it was decided that each sheet should be submitted to the Settlement Officer as completed, and in this manner the maps of 254 villages of new work were supplied to him during the season. Area statements were in like manner supplied to the Settlement Officer for the preparation of the records as fast as they could be finished; but the rapidity with which this could be done did not at first meet the expectations of the Settlement Officer. However, some delay in this respect during the field season was unavoidable for several reasons, but more especially on account of the useless expense of keeping up an establishment strong enough to cope with the work when coming in at its maximum rate, which was only occasionally the case; at other times, many of the men would have been sitting idle, and the remedy would have been as bad as the disease. In recess when a sufficient quantity of work was ready, the establishment was proportionately increased.

6. In office the following maps and areas have been supplied to the Settlement Officer and finished in drawing during the season :—

NAMES OF THANAS.	FOR KHANAPURI.		DRAWING COMPLETED.			TRACINGS COMPLETED.		AREA TAKEN OUT.	
	Villages.	Area in square miles.	Villages.	Sheets.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.	Villages.	Khasra numbers.
Rethania	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Banskhali	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pattia	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
	418	619	268	516	616,528	288	676,230	228	473,495

7. The number of traverse squads at work varied from 15 in January to 21 in June; the cost of traversing is Rs. 50·6 per square mile. The number of field amins in December and January was 93, but they were increased during February, March, and April to 140, after which they were greatly reduced, as it was found impracticable to carry on out-of-door work owing to the floods caused by the early rains. The cost of field survey is Rs. 130·6; owing to the great difficulty experienced in preparing the records of the previous season's work, and the desirability of submitting as many as possible to the Settlement Officer before moving into the field, out-of-door operations were not commenced until the 10th December, and the office of the Dakhin Shahbápur detachment with one assistant did not leave recess quarters until 1st January 1891. The revision of the khanapuri work of the previous season in Chittagong had been carried on from the early part of November.

8. The inhabitants are very law-abiding, and on the whole well-disposed, but they took more interest in the khanapuri than the survey work, and appeared to be imbued with a certain amount of suspicion as to the reason of both; however, they seldom offered any obstruction to the progress of the survey, and are eager about their possessions being written up.

9. It does not appear probable that the class of men obtainable in the district would ever make good or zealous field surveyors. The work would be too arduous for them, and requires more dexterity than they seem to possess. The few candidates who have offered themselves for service have not proved very successful. Local menial labour can be had, but is of an uncertain nature, as the men will not work all day, or every day, and when the hot season is on, they cannot do without umbrellas, while the feast of the Ramzan renders them unfit for outdoor work for a month. They work on a daily hire of four annas in the open and six annas in jungle, whereas khalásis imported from India will take service at Rs. 8 a month, and work steadily at all times at that rate.

10. Mr. C. G. H. Allen, c.s., now Assistant Settlement Officer, was instructed in surveying during the early part of the year.

Report on the operations in district Tippera, pargana Sarail.

1. In pargana Sarail, district Tippera, kistwar and khanapuri work combined were carried out. At the end of last field season a small area of 23·19 square miles of field survey, and 44 villages equal to 77·18 square miles of record writing, were left incomplete. To finish these areas a detachment at first consisting of 20 amins with inspectors, &c., under an assistant surveyor was deputed; after the first fortnight the detachment was reduced by ten amins, who were transferred to Chittagong, and after that as each man completed his allotted task, he was transferred to Chittagong.

2. The kistwar was finished early in January 1891, and the khanapuri by the end of March, the detachment remaining in the field till the end of April to supply the Settlement Officer with as many records as possible before going into recess. A severe storm, which completely destroyed the office huts about the 25th April, necessitated a hasty return to recess quarters, but the records of 181 villages were supplied before doing so. The remaining records were completed and sent to the Settlement Officer in small instalments as a certain number of villages were got ready, and by the end of October the whole of the estate had been completed and sent.

3. The field work was performed entirely by Hindustani agency, each amin being supplied with a muharrir whose pay varied from Rs. 10 to Rs. 12 to write the khasra in Bengáli, while they themselves kept a check record in Urdu. The Hindustani amins were able to write 80 to 100 numbers daily; the local patwáris employed last season did 25 to 30 numbers daily; none of them came forward to offer their services this season. A large number of local men and men from Dacca were employed in office in preparing the records, superintended by men who had received a thorough training during the previous season, and the results were more satisfactory than last year. The use of fractional figures instead of decimals to show parts of a kani in the khatians gave much trouble, and very great difficulty was experienced in defining the limits of the mahal chaks from the old maps.

4. The raiyats showed the same indifference as last year to the progress of the work, and would not attend to point out their fields. They were said to be biding their time to contest the Settlement Officer's operations hereafter. The lands are rich and highly productive, the large class of land-owners are comparatively opulent, and the ordinary cultivators very well-to-do, and both as a rule are highly independent and very litigious.

5. The outturn for the year and the cost thereof will be found in the table at the end of the report.

Survey year 1890-91.

NAME OF DISTRICT.	OUTPUT.										COST RATE PER ACRE.					Total cost exclusive of charge for instruments.	REMARKS.
	Traversing.			Topography.						Survey.		Stone embedding.	Record writing (khamrupur).				
	Number of stations permanently marked	Number of village, river and jungle circuit.	Village boundary survey.	Cadastral survey, 16 inches = 1 mile.	Skeleton topographical survey 16 inches = 1 mile.	Topographical, 2 inches = 1 mile.	Number of villages.	Number of fields.	Average size of fields.	Traversing.	Cadastral, 16 inches = 1 mile.						
Chittagong	27,644	508	Sq. miles. 806	Sq. miles. 349	Sq. miles. 120	Sq. miles. 82	505	1,050,875	0.13	As. P. 1 3	As. P. 8 3	As. P. 0 2	As. P. ...	(a) 1,27,024	Mr. Suck gives Rs. 1,32,540 as the expenditure under this head. M. P.		
Tippura (Sarall) ...	62	25	16	20,361	0.72	...	3 9	...	1 0	(b) 27,400			

(a) Includes Rs. 722 and Rs. 2,168 expended on completion of cadastral maps and records of Wards and Government estates respectively in jangama Shabaspur, district Backergunge.

(b) Includes Rs. 1,916 for connecting Sambhusara, G. T. S., with M. C. No. 1 and office work.

SURVEYOR-GENERAL'S OFFICE,
REVENUE BRANCH,
Calcutta, 30th January 1892.

CHAS. STRAHAN, Lt.-Col., R.E.,

Deputy Surveyor-General,
In charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

Statement showing the estates under survey and settlement of revenue during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

DIVISION.	District.	Number of estates.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.			NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE AREAS HAVE BEEN SUBMITTED BY SURVEYOR TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.	TOTAL COST UP TO						RATE PER ACRE.								
						Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total area surveyed.		Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	31st March 1891.		During the half-year under report.			Total.							
												Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.		Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.				
Chittagong	Chittagong	Nine thánas of the Sadar subdivision.	933	Cultivation ... 507,690 Jungle ... 232,960 or 1,626 square miles.	Professional agency.	Acres. 376,350	Kistwar ... 89,072 Jungle topography ... 76,500	Cultivation ... 465,362 Jungle ... 76,800 Total ... 542,162	101	166	Rs. A. P. 1,55,324 0 11	Rs. A. P. 69,817 13 5	Rs. A. P. 22,251 14 2	Rs. A. P. 91,611 14 10	8 08	...								
																	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.
181,334	.....	181,334	191	108	80,723 15 2	10,887 15 8	91,611 14 10	8 08	...														

* Includes cost of traverse survey of 34 patni villages, area 22,215.63 acres.
N.B.—No field work was done in Dakshin Shahbazar during the year.

CAMP NAZIR HAT,
The 6th January 1892.

F. GRANT,
Offg. Deputy Superintendent,
In charge, No. 2 Party (Eastern Bengal.)

APPENDIX I.

No. 980R, dated Jalpaiguri, the 16th November 1891.

From—E. E. Lewis, Esq, Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

WITH reference to your circular No. 15T.A., dated 17th October 1891, I have the honour to forward, in original, a letter No. 814, dated 9th November 1891, with enclosures, from the Settlement Officer, Western Duars, Jalpaiguri, to your address.

2. From the enclosed statements it will be observed that Mr. Sunder has not taken credit for all the work that has been done during the past year. In fact, the settlement record regarding the whole 3,507 jotes entered in column 4 of statements A and B is complete, but only in the case of 1,192 jotes have completion figures been returned, because in other jots though the papers are complete, the entries had not been explained to the tenants by the close of September. Since then the work has been pushed on, and but little, I am informed, remains to be done. I had hoped to have submitted a completion report regarding Mynaguri tahsil before I retired, but have been unable to do so, since there are about 100 jots scattered about North Mynaguri and Chengmaree that still remain to be surveyed; so that the Settlement Officer cannot give me correct figures regarding the relative amounts of waste or cultivated or the actual increase of revenue. These jots were omitted by the survey party through what appears to have been great carelessness, and their existence was only brought to light when Mr. Sunder took the field, and going from jot to jot, as he had to do, became aware of the existence of cultivated lands regarding which no maps or papers had been furnished by the survey. These are said to have been all arable waste land jots which had not been demarcated by the officer who was deputed to mark off the jots by means of the maps, &c., pertaining to the mal jots in the Deputy Commissioner's office. All the mal or original jots were demarcated; but the Demarcation Sub-Deputy was not supplied, it would seem, with all papers connected with the more recent or arable waste land jots, and so it happened that, as regards many of the latter, boundaries were not marked off, and they were returned by the survey as Government khas. The difficulty and delay which has been caused need not have arisen if the survey authorities had brought to notice the existence of these undemarcated jots and solicited orders in respect of them.

3. The actual increase of revenue has not been ascertained, but it will probably amount to Rs 60,000 on the whole tehsil. The increase is due to the large extension of cultivation in North Mynaguri and Chengmaree, and also to the assessment at enhanced rates. The increase in the case of individual jots has often been very considerable, and in order to lighten the burden of enhancement, I proposed to spread the increase over a series of years—a proposal which was sanctioned by Government and has been carried into effect. As pointed out by Mr. Sunder, the operations, both survey and settlement, have been seriously interfered with by sickness. Malarious fever must always be counted on in the Duars, but to this was superadded this season a virulent outbreak of cholera, which for a time broke up Mr. Sunder's camp and completely demoralized his establishment; in fact it was with difficulty that he could get his amín and others to resume work. The climate of the Duars is a deadly one, and appears to prostrate the strength and energy of all who have to encounter it, even though they may escape actual attacks of fever; and in judging of the outturn of work this very serious impediment to progress must not be forgotten.

4. In paragraph 16 Mr. Sunder alludes to the correspondence that has passed in connection with the very important question of the fixing of a fair rent payable by the okukanidar. The matter was referred to Government through you by my No. 514Ret, dated 22nd September 1891, and rents are now being fixed in accordance with the orders passed.

5. *Timber-bearing tracts.*—The important question of the manner in which such tracts should be dealt with came under discussion during the year, and orders were passed by Government; but as I have asked for a reconsideration of those orders, I need not do more than allude to the matter as one ultimately connected with the settlement of the Duars, which should be settled at an early date.

6. I regret that I have had no opportunity of submitting a completion report on the resettlement of the Mynaguri tahsil and of recording my views on more than one subject connected with the settlement operations, and as I retire from the service immediately, the opportunity will not offer itself in the future; but I cannot conclude these remarks without bearing testimony to the very valuable assistance that I have received from the Settlement Officer, Mr. Sunder. He has worked early and late, and devoted his best energy to the work on which he has been engaged. His acquaintance with the colloquial of the district, his knowledge of the people and their ways and customs, conveniently fitted him for the post of Settlement Officer for which I selected him, and these qualifications have been unsparingly devoted to the Government service. In order to secure continuity of administration, and for the preservation of Government interests, I am very strongly of opinion that a manager should be appointed to have charge of the Government estates of the Duars under the Deputy Commissioner, and I know no man in Bengal better fitted for the post than Mr. Sunder.

No. 814, dated Jalpaiguri, the 9th November 1891.

From—DONALD SUNDER, Esq., Settlement Officer, Western Duars,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

WITH reference to your circular No. 15T.A., dated 17th October 1891, and subsequent telegram, I have the honour to submit the following report on the survey and settlement operations in the Western Duars of Jalpaiguri district for the year commencing 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891, inclusive. The delay in submission of this report sooner is due to my having been seriously ill from bronchitis, which incapacitated me from attending to work for some days, as also to the non-receipt of information from the Survey Department until 28th October 1891.

2. For want of papers from the Survey Department no settlement work was done prior to 28th November 1890; hence, instead of sending you a separate report for the half-year ending 30th September 1891, I submit this report embracing the period from October 1890 to end of September 1891, inclusive.

3. When the survey of the Duars was commenced in November 1888, jot boundaries were not properly demarcated, and the surveyors found considerable difficulty in proceeding with work, as, owing to some mistake, none of the jot records of last settlement were supplied to them. When the new records of jots in pargana South Mynaguri were supplied to this office, they were found to be incorrect and entirely opposed to facts, and all the papers had to be returned to the Survey Department for revision. Thus a large amount of work had to be redone, while many records had to be rewritten. This delayed any settlement work being commenced until the end of November 1890.

4. The subjoined table shows the names of officers in the Settlement office during the year under report :—

NAME OF OFFICER AND DESIGNATION.	PERIOD EMPLOYED.		REMARKS.
	From.	To.	
Mr. Donald Sunder, Settlement Officer.	October 1st, 1890 ...	September 30th, 1891	Joined on 20th January 1890.
Babu Haris Chandra Rai, 2nd Settlement Officer.	November 5th, 1890 and again from June 1st, 1891.	February 28th, 1891 August 24th, 1891.	Joined on 5th November 1890.
Babu Ram Chandra Sen, Acting 2nd Settlement Officer.	March 1st, 1891 ...	May 31st, 1891 ...	Joined on 1st March 1891.
Babu Rash Mohan Chandra, Assistant Settlement Officer.	November 6th, 1890 ...	September 22nd, 1891	Joined on 6th November 1890.
Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjen, Assistant Settlement Officer.	September 17th, 1891	September 30th, 1891	Joined on 17th September 1891.
Babu Jadab Chandra Mazumdar, Assistant Settlement Officer.	September 21st, 1891...	Ditto ...	Joined on 21st September 1891.
Babu Harilal Gupta ...	September 23rd, 1891...	Ditto ...	Joined on 23rd September 1891.

5. The settlement work was under my charge throughout the year under report.

6. My assistant, Babu Chandra Kanta Gangoli, having taken furlough, the post which he had held was abolished and two assistants were appointed instead of him. One of these was Babu Haris Chandra Rai, who was designated Second Settlement Officer, and the other was Babu Rash Mohan Chandra, who was gazetted as Assistant Settlement Officer. Babu Haris Chandra Rai reported himself to me on 5th November 1890, and was employed up to 7th December in the office. On 8th December 1890 he was deputed to demarcate the boundary between Dhutan and Jalpaiguri and did this work up to 1st March 1891, when his health failed and he proceeded on sick leave. He was succeeded by Babu Ram Chandra Sen who completed the demarcation work and thereafter was employed on attestation work and classification of soil of jots in two taluks of pargana North Mynaguri of Mynaguri tahsil. He did not know English, and was of little use, being unable to write any notes on the jots which he had inspected. On June 1st, 1891 he was relieved by Babu Haris Chandra Rai, who was sent out to pargana North Mynaguri, and was employed there in checking classification of soil of jots and attestation work; but he frequently complained of being ill from fever and unfit for duty, and this caused his transfer to Orissa on 24th August 1891. As to the other officer, Babu Rash Mohan Chandra, shortly after his appointment he suffered from an attack of conjunctivitis, which prevented his being employed in the mufassal. On 17th April 1891 he was sent out to attend to attestation work and checking of khaspuri in taluk Hai Haipathar of pargana North Mynaguri, but failed to do anything, as he became ill from fever and returned to Jalpaiguri on 12th May 1891. He was sent out again on 21st May 1891, but again became ill from fever and returned to my camp at Kyranti on 5th June 1891, where he was employed from 6th to 14th June 1891, in helping me with completion of attestation work in parganas Chengmari and North Mynaguri. On 15th June 1891 he returned to Jalpaiguri and was employed on general work in the office up to 20th August 1891, when he

was sent to taluk Baradigi of pargana North Mynaguri to check classification of soil and complete attestation work in connection with new records of some jots which the Survey Department were late in furnishing. He returned to head-quarters on 5th September 1891, and did no work after that, as he complained of being ill from fever. He availed himself of leave without pay on 22nd September 1891, and has now been sent to Dinajpur as Sub-Deputy Collector in the regular line.

7. Since the transfer of the above-named officers, three new men have been appointed to fill their places, viz., Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee, who was income-tax assessor of Dinajpur, Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar, who was a kánungo at Rampur Boalia, and Babu Harilal Gupta, who was a clerk in the office of the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division. None of these officers know anything of settlement work or of the Western Duars; but they are learning, and are now employed in pargana Moraghat in collecting information to enable me to furnish a report as to the rates which should be adopted for jots in Falakata tahsil. It will thus be seen that I have been very handicapped from the beginning, and have worked almost single-handed in the settlement of Mynaguri tahsil, which comprises more than one-third of the work which has to be done in the Western Duars. I have had no help from my assistants. I commenced attestation work, recording of rights and checking of classification of soil of jots in taluks of pargana South Mynaguri, on the 28th November 1890, and went on from there to taluks of parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari. All attestation of jotdars' and chukanidars' holdings and work of recording of their rights, &c., in the three parganas of the Mynaguri tahsil was completed by 28th June 1891, when I returned to Jalpaiguri.

8. No work was done in the mufussal between 1st and 15th April 1891. Cholera broke out in the Duars and compelled us to return to head-quarters. Out of a camp of about fifty men, twelve men died of cholera and fever in the first fortnight of April, and from then up to the time of my return to head-quarters, work was carried on under very trying circumstances and with much difficulty. The rains commenced early in May 1891, and repeated attacks of fever so seriously affected the health of most of my muharrirs in camp, and so many deaths had occurred and frightened the men, that I found it impossible to persuade them to remain out after 20th June 1891.

9. *Tour.*—I was absent on tour for 217 days during the year; Babu Haris Chandra Rai was out for 141 days; Babu Ram Chandra Sen was out for 87 days; Babu Rashmohan Chandra was out for 90 days; Babu Upendra Chandra Mukerjee was out for 10 days, and Babu Jadub Chandra Mozumdar for 7 days. I have stated in paragraph 4 as to how each of the above-named officers was employed during the year.

10. In the work of attestation, entries in the records relating to holdings of 11,890 jotdars and 5,089 chukanidars have been explained to them, and they have also been informed as to what land is in possession of 11,392 adhiars who are under them. Their rights have also been recorded. Three thousand five hundred and seven jots, covering 1,62,063.39 acres of land, in 71 taluks of parganas North Mynaguri, Chengmari, and South Mynaguri, were inspected, and attestation of the holdings of the above-mentioned jotdars and chukanidars was completed in camp. Owing to the great sickness and outbreak of cholera, as mentioned in paragraph 8, it was not possible to complete in camp calculation of Government revenue payable on account of all the jots, or to announce to every jotdar and chukanidar what increased revenue and rent they will have to pay. A portion of this kind of work had to be done at head-quarters during the recess, and printed notices, being extracts from khatians, are being issued by me personally to jotdars, informing them (1) as to how much land they had at last settlement; (2) what revenue they paid for it; (3) how much land they have by the present settlement; (4) what amount of revenue they will have to pay; and (5) steps by which the revenue payable by present settlement will rise. For chukanidars, we are preparing a similar notice giving them full particulars from the khatians as to how much of each class of land is contained in their holdings, and what rent is being paid to the jotdar for such land as recorded by us and ascertained from them in camp. These notices to the chukanidars will shortly issue.

11. *Demarcation.*—The total number of jots demarcated during the year was 2,863. The work of demarcation was done by a native surveyor, who was assisted by a staff of 16 amins, and all papers necessary for the Survey Department were furnished to that Department, taluk by taluk, as soon as finished. In some cases jots which had been demarcated during the previous year had to be redemarcated during the year under report, as the earthen mounds which the amins had erected were either washed away or had been covered up by jungle and grass, and could not be found by the Survey Department. In consequence of cholera and much sickness among the amins of the Survey Department, many jots which were demarcated could not be measured; but this work will be completed during the ensuing cold season, and it is hoped that it may not be necessary for the surveyors to return to the Duars after next year.

12. *Survey.*—From the enclosed statement, marked A, it will be seen that 155,532.80 acres of land were surveyed during the year under report. These figures are taken from Captain Hodgson's monthly progress reports. In his report for September 1891, it is stated that only six square miles of land in the whole of the Duars remain to be cadastrally surveyed; but this, I believe, is incorrect. The traverse survey of two blocks of land, covering 58,679 acres, or about 91 square miles, in Falakata tahsil, remains to be done. The land contains several jots which will have to be cadastrally surveyed. Traverse survey of about 600 acres of land in taluk Sesuabari and Morichbari of pargana South Mynaguri

will have to be made, and cultivation thereon will have to be cadastrally surveyed. Several jots in parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari were omitted from survey and will have to be done. All that remains unfinished will, it is hoped, be completed by the Survey Department during the ensuing cold season. I am not in a position to state exactly how much work remains to be done by the Survey Department, as Captain Hodgson has refused to supply information without the permission of the Surveyor-General.

13. *Receipt of records from the Survey Department.*—The records of 3,430 jots were received from the Survey Department during the year under report. These are records of Falakata tahsil as well as Mynaguri tahsil. In some cases the records were carelessly prepared and had to be returned to the Survey Department for revision. Great delay and trouble had been caused in my office in dealing with records supplied by the Survey Department. In several cases figures given in chittas against the name of a person were found to disagree with those entered in the khatians in the name of the same person, and the totals contained in the abstracts were found to be wrong. The correcting of such errors and recopying of papers in my office has caused great loss of time.

14. *Boundary disputes.*—Five hundred and nineteen cases said to be boundary disputes were pending at the commencement of the year, and 835 fresh cases were received from the Survey Department during the year. The total number of cases was 1,354. Out of the above, 848 cases were disposed of, leaving 506 cases of Falakata, Alipur, and Bhalka pending at the close of the year. The majority of the cases which were disposed of related to streams and roads which the Survey Department were directed by Mr. Walsh to show as Government khas. Objections of jotdars were recorded by the Survey Department, but when inquiry was made at time of attestation, the plots to which they referred were either recorded as in Government khas possession, or as in possession of the jotdars, according to the circumstances of the case. Where a stream is a running one and supplies water to several jots, it has been recorded as Government khas, and where it gives water to only a single jot, it has been included as part of that jot.

15. *Khanapuri.*—When survey operations commenced in 1888-89, the Survey Department was instructed to khanapuri according to nature of the land. There are two kinds of crop-yielding land in the Western Duars, viz. "rupit," from which the cold weather or aman paddy is obtained, and "faringati," which gives to the cultivator the bhaidai or early paddy, as also tobacco, jute, and all rabi crops. The jotdars know these lands as "haimanti" and "bhaidai," or "dola" and "dauga." The surveyors were instructed to make khanapuri as 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class rupit, and 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class faringati. The surveyors and North-West amins were confused, and failed to distinguish 1st class faringati from 2nd class rupit. Jotdars never attempt to classify land themselves, and they were in dismay at the work of the Survey Department. When the settlement proceedings commenced, I tested the khanapuri work of the survey amins and found it impossible to classify rupit and faringati into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class. Jotdars protested and said to me, "We cannot divide our lands into 1st, 2nd, and 3rd class, so how can you? We only know high land (faringati) and low land (rupit);" and they asked me to classify as they understand things. Accordingly, I have classified land in the whole of the three parganas of North Mynaguri, Chengmari, and South Mynaguri of Mynaguri tahsil, as noted below:—

- (a) Basti (includes homestead, garden, and bamboos).
- (b) Rupit.
- (c) Faringati.
- (d) Doba (fish ponds).
- (e) Waste.

I have classified as rupit all low land and all land on which two crops, viz., bhaidai paddy and aman paddy, are generally grown in one year; and I have shewn as faringati only actual high land on which tobacco and rabi crops are grown. This system of classification is understood by jotdars and their under-tenants, and has been accepted by them. In some cases the fact of a field being faringati has been challenged; but when it was pointed out that the land was dofasal, and that a crop of jute as well as one of aman paddy has been obtained from it in the same year, there was no further objection to the land being classed as rupit. Khanapuri work of the Survey Department is regularly tested on the fields, and any changes which are necessary in consequence of bad work of the amins and surveyors, is corrected at once and before attestation of holdings is proceeded with.

16. *Fixation of rent, &c.*—As regards fixation of rent of chukanidars and under-tenants, my instructions were to simply record the amount which the chukanidar is paying at present and to leave it to the jotdar, if he is dissatisfied, to institute a case for fixing a fair rent to be paid by the chukanidar. While proceeding with work in taluks of North Mynaguri and Chengmari, I pointed out to the Commissioner of the Rajshahi Division, under whom I am employed, that the settlement cannot possibly succeed if the above-mentioned instructions be adhered to in the case of jots in parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari. Prior to the present survey and settlement operations, blocks of jungle land in these parganas had been taken up for cultivation by Meches, Garos, Nepales, and Rajbansis, from whom the tahsildars used to realise Government revenue annually at Rs. 4 per hal of land, that is, for as much land as a man could cultivate with a single plough. Revenue was not recovered at any rate per acre on the area of land which the man had held. Thus one man, or two or three men jointly, often had a block of

50 or 100 acres of land for which they paid only Rs. 8 or Rs. 12 as Government revenue through their mondol or headman. When the survey began all land of the above description was found under cultivation and was measured according to possession, the mondol being shown in the records as the jotdar, and the people who had broken the land being entered as his chukanidars and adhiars. At time of attestation these chukanidars were found in possession of land for which they are paying the jotdar the nominal rent of Rs. 4, while the revenue payable to Government by the jotdar for it according to the present settlement comes to about Rs. 15, the land being good rupit and entirely under cultivation. I explained to the Commissioner that, under these circumstances, it is necessary to permit me to fix a fair rent to be paid by these chukanidars. I also pointed out that, owing to great extension of cultivation, the revenue payable by jotdars is rising, and that it was unfair to them not to interfere in the matter of chukanidars' rents. Some chukanidars had taken up waste jungle land on jots at Re. 1-8 and Rs. 2 per acre. Now all the land, being entirely cultivated, it is only right that we should fix a fair rent for the chukanidar without compelling jotdars to proceed to the Courts to obtain enhancement of rent. Jotdars of the Duars, as a rule, make short work of chukanidars who object to pay a fair rent. They are prevented from ploughing, their cattle are repeatedly impounded, false complaints are made against them, and they suffer no end of worry and trouble. Chukanidars know only too well that, if they do not satisfy the demands of the jotdars, they will be compelled to leave the jot. None of the chukanidars have lease, and jotdars allege that they should either be made to pay a fair rent or to give up their holdings for men who are willing to take them up on the jotdars' terms. I explained this to the Commissioner, whose instructions on the matter as contained on his letter No. 477 Rct. of 15th September 1891, are given hereunder :—

"I have the honour to acknowledge the receipt of your letter No. 622, dated 4th September 1891, and, in reply, to state in the case of the Meches who have hitherto been paying dao tax, you are certainly justified in fixing the amount payable by the chukanidar to the jotdar as well as the rent due by the latter. In fact, the persons who have been entered as chukanidars really held no real chukani title, and you are bound to fix what constitutes a fair rent for them to pay to the jotdar, and record such amount in the settlement papers, letting both jotdar and chukanidar know that the sum so entered represents the rent payable by the one and realizable by the other during the currency of the pending settlement. So far as the Mech and Nepalese cultivators referred to are concerned, the above orders dispose of the case; but your letter appears also to ask for instructions on the wider question of the right of the Settlement Officer to interfere in the case of all chukanidars who may be holding at rates which, if recorded as the future limit of the jotdars' demand, will not admit of any enhancement of the latter's rent at the rates lately sanctioned by Government. This wider subject lately came under consideration, when I examined the assessment papers in order to dispose of certain appeals against the enhancement of rent, and in deciding these appeals I passed orders which deal with this question. I have deemed it advisable, however, to take the present opportunity of again recording my opinion in the matter. There are two main objections that may be urged against the adoption of your proposal to record in certain cases in the settlement papers, as the sum payable for the future by chukanidars, not the existing rent, but what you may judge to be a fair rent. The objections are (1) that, according to the principle accepted in the Tenancy Act as underlying the laws for settlement of rent, the existing rent must be assumed to be the fair rent until the contrary be proved; (2) the distinct order that, in the case of chukanidars, the existing rent alone shall be entered, and the jotdar be held incapable of enhancing except by a regular suit. As to the first objection I admit the existence of the general principle, but deny its applicability in the present instance. Existing rents can only be assumed to be fair rents under certain conditions, that is, when the tract of country under settlement has been long enough in occupation for the rate of rent to become settled by competition and usage; the above assumption cannot be made in the case of a tract of country lately occupied, and in the process of being reclaimed from waste. In the former case we will probably find that competition and usage have secured a high but uniform level of rent; in the latter we are certain to find great want of uniformity in rates of rent; the rates even for contiguous land being very divergent, the difference being due to the longer or shorter period that has elapsed since the land was reclaimed. That this must be so will be apparent, if we examine the conditions under which lands are let for purposes of reclamation. Waste lands are settled with the jotdar by Government at a regular rate per acre; the jotdar, however, does not sublet according to any fixed rates; but an intending cultivator takes a block of waste agreeing to pay a lump sum, the amount of which varies according to the quality of soil and difficulty of reclamation. The rent is, of course, always an easy one, but it is understood that when the land has been brought under cultivation a fair rent will be fixed at some future period: the length of time during which the low rent shall be payable is not fixed; the duration of the period depends on the difficulty of reclamation, and partly no doubt on the easiness or good nature of the jotdar. There is no written lease, but the understanding is, that sooner or later the rent shall be liable to enhancement. There are no established rates of rent: the whole arrangement is a matter of private arrangement between the jotdar and his chukanidar; there is no fixity even regarding the period that may elapse before enhancement takes place, but the underlying agreement is well understood, that when the land is under cultivation the original low rate shall be exchanged for a higher one. In such a condition of things it is absolutely impossible to assume that any existing rent is a fair rent. It only remains to examine the

conditions of things in Mynaguri tehsil, in order to determine whether the principle alluded to applies or not. In South Mynaguri the land has for years been under cultivation; there has been no increase in cultivation since the last settlement, for there is no cultivable waste left to be taken up. There competition for land tempered by the existence of waste waiting to be taken up in the near neighbourhood, has indeed raised the rent payable by chukanidars, but we do find some uniformity in the rate of rent and a settled condition of things that warrant us in assuming the existing rent to be the fair rent, and in recording the same as the limit of demand during the pending settlement. In North Mynaguri and Chengmari the state of things is very different. A large proportion of waste existed at the last settlement, much of which has been brought under the plough during the last few years and is still held under the easy terms on which the waste was originally let, while rates obtained by reducing the lump rent to the amount payable per acre are very divergent; contiguous holdings, often in the same jot, and of the same quality of land, paying anything from Rs. 1-8 to Rs. 4 per acre. Here the objection does not apply, for we cannot assume that the existing rent is in any case a fair one. As regards the second objection, it is true that an order exists under which existing chukani rents must be recorded, with no option on the part of the Settlement Officer to vary them or on the part of the jotdar to enhance except after a regular suit; it is a question, however, whether this order has any reference to such cases as we find existing in North Mynaguri and Chengmari. My first impression regarding chukani tenures obtained after an examination of such papers relating to the past settlement

* The order referred to was passed by Government because Mr. Lewis said the chukanidars' rents were fixed permanently by the jotdar, and so far as the jotdar was concerned could not be altered. When it became known that the statement was not correct, the order was modified.

M. F.

as were available, was that the tenure is a permanent one,* held under a written lease and at a fixed rate of rent. I thus described them in my preliminary report to Government, and under this impression the order alluded to was passed enjoining the record of existing rates:—"Experience has, however, shown me that my first impression was a mistaken one, and that, though theoretically the tenure may be such as I have described above, in reality it is of a

different character. A written lease is apparently never given, and though the rough agreements under which blocks of waste are let as described above are called chukanis, they are clearly agreements which involve no fixity of rate of rent. To leases of the latter description the orders alluded to were never intended to apply, for that there were chukani tenures of this description, was not at the time understood or suggested. I would, therefore, limit the application of the rule to cases which fulfil the conditions mentioned above; that is, where there is a written lease defining the position of the tenant and fixing the rent payable by him, the above rule must be held to apply. I would also extend its applicability to cases in which there is no written agreement, but where the tenant has been for some time in possession at an unchanged rate of rent sufficiently long to indicate that he holds at settled rates. In all other cases I am inclined to hold that the rule referred to does not restrict the Settlement Officer's power to settle a fair rent payable by the chukanidar, even though in doing so he may have to enhance existing rent. On the whole, I am of opinion that in many instances the agreements in North Mynaguri and Chengmari entered into between the jotdars and their so-called chukanidars, are not of such a permanent nature as to bring them within the limitations imposed by the two objections alluded to. While, however, holding that interference is, in many instances, quite permissible, I do not consider that it would be judicious on your part to interfere in every case. The final settlement of a fair rent may very well be left to the parties themselves, and interference is to be avoided, unless Government interests are likely to suffer by delay in recording a fair rent, or unless the jotdar or chukanidar invoke your interference. It may happen that, as pointed out in your letter, the existing rents paid by chukanidars are for some reason so low that the aggregate does not enable the jotedar to pay the Government rent assessed at the sanctioned rates. In such a case, if you are convinced that the enhanced Government rate may properly be imposed on the jotdar, you should at once take step to assess a fair rent payable by the chukanidars, enhancing the same to such an extent as to leave the jotdar a profit after paying the Government rent. In thus assessing a fair rent on the chukanidar you will, of course, be guided by the rates paid for similar lands by other chukanidars in the neighbourhood. The assessment, I may add, in cases of this nature must be made in consultation with the jotdar and his tenants. Enhancement, however, need not be insisted on, if the jotdar objects; for it may happen in the case of a tea-planter, for instance, that he is willing to forego profits and allow his garden coolies to occupy at nominal rates for the sake of their services. In such cases, however, it must be clearly understood that the enhanced Government rent will be imposed on the jotdar, even though he may find it convenient not to insist on obtaining any enhancement from his chukanidars. I shall be glad to know when you have commenced to carry out revision of the chukani rents in the light of these instructions, for after a commencement has been made, I wish to inspect the work done in order to satisfy myself that the orders have been properly understood."

17. The above instructions are now being acted upon so far as jots in parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari are concerned. As regards chukanidars in pargana South Mynaguri, the rents which they are paying at present has been recorded as payable to the jotdar, and no change will be made except by mutual consent; but there are some cases even in South Mynaguri in which chukanidars are paying very insufficient rent for their holdings, and for whom I should be permitted to fix a fair rent. If we do not fix this rent, I have no doubt that it will be taken by the jotdar without proceeding to the courts or

that the chukanidars will be forcibly ousted, and will have to relinquish their holdings in spite of everything that has been done for their protection.

18. *Assessment of land revenue.*—In assessing the revenue payable to Government by jotedars, the points which I have considered are (1) situation of the jote, (2) its nearness to roads, markets and tea-gardens, and (3) the circumstances of the jotedar and his ability to pay the revenue every year with ease. A considerable number of the jotedars of Mynaguri Tehsil are Nepalese and others who reside in Kurseong, Tindaria, and other parts of Darjeeling district; pleaders, traders, and money-lenders of Jalpaiguri, Hooghly, Kuch Bihar, and Rangpur districts; and Muhammadans of the neighbouring estate of Bykantpur. The jotedars of Mynaguri have been especially benefited by roads and markets which have opened out every part of the tehsil; their crops are easily sold, and with good profits, to tea-garden coolies; their jotes are well under cultivation and yield good crops, and their condition is prosperous in every respect. The tehsil is well advanced, and is at present the best cultivated part of the Duars. The increase of revenue in the three parganas of Mynaguri tehsil by this settlement will not be below Rs. 60,000, and will be due chiefly to the enormous extension of cultivation on nearly every jote in parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari, as also in some taluks of South Mynaguri; to the recovery by the present settlement of the amount which was remitted nearly seven years ago under the reduction scheme which Colonel Morton had recommended; to the increased area of nearly every jote, the additional land having been held either surreptitiously by the jotedar or by payment of capitation tax; and to the application of the rates which have been sanctioned for this settlement. In cases in which the revenue has risen high, chiefly in taluks of parganas North Mynaguri and Chengmari, the increase has been spread over five years so as to enable the jotedars to pay without difficulty. When Lord Ulrick Browne submitted Colonel Morton's reduction scheme for consideration of Government, he observed that Colonel Morton had expressed an opinion that "the mistakes of the last settlement or, in other words, the causes of the over-assessment were three viz.,—

- (1) Insufficient classification of land.
- (2) No allowance being made for injury to crops by wild animals.
- (3) Too sudden an increase in the total rent payable for a jote."

Remembering these points, I have taken every care to avoid similar mistakes in the present assessment of the Government revenue.

19. *Training and utilization of Patwaries and Kánungoes.*—No patwaries or Kánungoes exist in the Duars. The Government revenue is collected by tahsildars, who supply all information which is required from time to time regarding jotes and their tenants. These officers and the men who are employed under them will have to keep the records of the present settlement corrected to obviate another survey of the Western Duars.

20. The annexed statements furnish all particulars as to cost of the survey and settlement operations in the Western Duars from the beginning up to the end of September 1891. Information regarding the work done is also given, and I hope will be considered satisfactory.

21. In closing this report I would mention that my work has been considerably delayed in Mynaguri tehsil by the number of cases of mutation of names which had to be disposed of. Great difficulty was also felt in making people pay the fees for mutation of names in cases in which they had got the survey amins to shew their names in the new records as owners of the jotes without applying to the Deputy Commissioner of Jalpaiguri to have their names entered in the records. They had hoped to escape paying the fees, and they paid up only when threatened with resumption of the jotes. Five hundred and forty-one cases of mutation of names were disposed of. Evidence as to possession was recorded in every case, and Rs. 2,456 were realized by me on account of mutation fees.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of Revenue during the year ending 30th September 1891.

The estate is divided into four taluks, viz., Mysavaru, Finkate, Alipet, and Blanka, for the easy collection of Government revenue. In column 3 the name of the village is given. In column 4 it gives 3,367 h-tas of Mysore taluk which have been assessed during the year 1907-8. In column 5 the area shown is that of only 3,367 h-tas which were assessed during the year 1907-8. In column 6 there are no figures as the survey is not yet completed. In column 7 there are no figures as the entire area of jotes and khas land in Mysavaru taluk is not yet known as the survey is not completed.

(a) According to Survey Department 1,46,712 revision survey 2,598.
Nide.—(a) The expenditure during the year according to Captain Hodgson is Rs. 54,31'08.

Statement showing progress made in Government Estates and Temporarily-settled Tracts in record of rights and settlement of rents up to the 30th September 1891.

In column 6 information is given as to jotes which were assessed during the year and of which revenue payable was announced to the jotedars. In column 7 is given the entire number of tenants of 3,587 jotes which were assessed after inspection (see paragraph 14 of the report).

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the number of Jotes assessed in the Mysnaguri Tehsil during the year commencing October 1890 and ending September 1891, together with the old and new Assessment.

Division.	District.	Name of tehsil.	Total number of jotes in the tehsil.	NUMBER OF JOTES ASSESSED—				Total.	NUMBER OF TENANTS ASSESSED.		Number of jotedars.	Number of chikandars.	TOTAL RENTAL OF ISSUES WITHIN BASIS HAD BEEN		According to settlement.	According to previous settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri.	Mysnaguri	3,507	Nil	3,507	3,507	10,079	11,400	5,689	70,627	31,516	14	Rs. A. P. 1,154 0 5.	Rs. A. P. 37,354 2 0.	Rs. A. P. 1,154 0 5.				

The figures in columns 11 to 14 refer only to 1,192 jotes out of 3,571 jotes shown in column 9. Although the revenue was assessed for the remaining jotes before 30th September 1891, it was not assigned to the jotedars within the year as explained in paragraph 10 of the Annual Report; hence the figures for 1,192 jotes only have been given in columns 11 to 14.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of Revenue during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.										NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDLED OVER BY THE SURVEYOR TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.	TOTAL COST UP TO—										INCREASE OF REVENUE.	
						Up to 31st March 1901.	During the half year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 31st March 1901.		During the half-year under report.		31st March 1901.		During the half-year under report.		Settlement.		Total.		Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.				
									Acres.	Arees.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.		Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.					Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22							
Rajshahi	Jalpaiguri.	Western Mysnaguri tehsil, Government Estate.	1,200	By professional agency.	42,715.20	25,715.20	68,430.40	4,303	1,008	1,008	3,02,095	46,302	25,481	10,453	3,56,110	62,085	Rs. A. P. 20,116 1 4.	Rs. A. P. 20,116 1 4.	Rs. A. P. 20,116 1 4.	Rs. A. P. 20,116 1 4.	Rs. A. P. 20,116 1 4.							

In column 3 the area shown is that of only 8,507 jotes of the Mysnaguri tehsil. Columns 10 and 11 have not been filled as the entire area of jotes and khas land in Mysnaguri tehsil is not yet known, as the survey is not completed.

APPENDIX.

Statement showing progress made in Government Estates and Temporarily-settled Tracts in record of rights and settlement of rents up to 30th September 1891.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of ryots in the villages in column 4.	NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHOSE RENT HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED—			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.					REMARKS.
				Up to 31st March 1891.	During half year under report.		Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Rajahmundry	Jalpaguri...	Western Dura Government Estate.	Mynaguri tehal, 3,507 jotes.	Nil	1,198	16,979	Nil	18,979	16,979	Rs. 70,627	Rs. A. P. 34,416 14 8	Rs. A. P. 37,334 2 0	Rs. A. P. 1,134 0 8		

In column 6 information is given as to jotes which were assessed during the year and of which revenue payable was announced to the jotedars.
In column 7 is given the entire number of tenants of 3,507 jotes which were assessed after inspection (see paragraph 19 of the report).

APPENDIX J.

No. 6R, dated Calcutta, the 30th December 1891.

Memo. by—LIEUTENANT-COLONEL CHAS. STRAHAN, R.E., Deputy Surveyor-General in charge, Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

FORWARDED in original to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for information, with reference to his No. 1818T.A., dated 10th November 1891.

REPORT ON CADASTRAL SURVEY WORK DONE IN DISTRICT JALPAIGURI (WESTERN DUARS) BY No. 4 PARTY IN SEASON 1890-91.

The cadastral survey of the Duars in season 1890-91 extended over the whole of the remaining jot land area in the Duars, including much of the cultivation carried on by the Mechis and others in the waste lands of pargana East Madari and the estate of the late Colonel Hidayat Ali. The accompanying tabulated statement shows in detail the areas surveyed of which records were also prepared :—

PARGANA NAMES.	TALUK NAMES.	of Number chaks.	of Number jots.	of Number sheets.	of Number of fields proper.	of Number of additional kharis.	of Number acres.	of Number of square miles.
Chengmari ...	Chengmari, I portion ...	1	9	1	89	...	240 20	0 37
	Totogaon ...	1	5	2	43	...	441 35	0 09
	Total ...	2	14	3	132	...	681 55	1 06
North Mainaguri	Dhupjhora ...	...	4	...	67	...	52 17	0 08
	Khuriar Bander ...	20	97	18	1,483	874	3,339 35	5 22
	Total ...	20	101	18	1,550	874	3,391 52	5 30
Moraghat ...	Angarbhasa ...	2	73	12	498	55	2,686 34	4 16
	Chapaguri ...	1	7	1	126	74	237 48	0 37
	Dudumarikolabari ...	3	34	4	143	...	1,579 52	2 47
	Gairkhuta ...	11	217	16	1,875	69	4,902 49	7 66
	Jhar Salbari ...	1	60	3	3,810	1,609	1,542 82	2 47
	Jurapani ...	2	17	2	2,075	1,416	799 77	1 25
	Khairkata ...	8	102	9	1,167	295	3,500 25	5 61
	Sakhujhora ...	1	61	5	589	38	2,243 37	3 51
	Salbari ...	3	21	1	1,970	780	597 30	1 09
	Salbari II ...	2	96	3	2,215	654	3,143 96	4 91
	Total ...	34	688	56	15,063	4,940	21,442 30	33 50
Lakhipur ...	Dalgaon Saragaon ...	64	493	71	17,486	4,080	23,532 60	36 77
	Dhulgaon ...	5	69	7	2,734	483	2,064 81	3 21
	Gusbar ...	17	147	15	9,803	1,286	3,662 80	5 72
	Kathalbari ...	7	65	10	5,950	2,315	4,156 70	6 50
	Total ...	93	774	103	38,472	8,164	33,406 31	52 20
Madari west ...	Beltoli Bhandani ...	2	36	5	1,306	94	2,054 30	3 21
	Jhar Beltoli ...	2	16	2	870	155	645 77	1 01
	Total ...	4	52	7	2,176	249	2,700 07	4 22
Madari east ...	Patlakhawa ...	3	11	6	300	11	2,574 07	4 02
	Salkumar east ...	10	13	10	1,149	304	3,963 19	6 20
	Total ...	13	24	16	1,449	315	6,542 26	10 22
Carried over ...		66	1,653	203	56,842	14,542	68,164 01	106 50

PARGANA NAMES.	TALUK NAMES.	Number of chaks.	Number of jots.	Number of sheets.	Number of fields proper.	Number of additional kiaris.	Number of acres.	Number of square miles.
	Brought forward ...	166	1,653	203	58,842	14,542	68,164 01	106 50
Chakwakhoti ...	Chakwakhoti ...	2	3	9	139	15	718 59	1 12
	Satali Mendibari ...	11	47	16	3,612	2,310	6,391 27	9 99
	Topsikhata ...	...	3	...	128	...	873 07	1 36
	Total ...	13	53	25	3,909	2,325	7,902 93	12 47
Baxa ..	Banchukamari ...	4	9	6	472	...	1,861 56	2 90
	Barochsuki ...	4	114	7	2,916	1,748	2,387 08	3 73
	Chaprerpar ...	4	35	7	3,311	2,391	2,615 84	4 09
	Chalnipuk ...	8	16	4	1,780	475	1,755 51	2 74
	Chengpara ...	1	2	1	441	213	895 49	0 62
	Dhalkar ...	3	21	4	474	193	905 78	1 42
	Jitpur ...	1	1	2	17	...	86 88	0 06
	Nimtar Domohani ...	3	6	6	1,955	...	2,515 44	3 93
	Patkapara ...	8	12	12	451	31	4,331 78	6 77
	Salsalabari ...	1	5	1	377	132	477 19	0 75
	Ghagra ...	...	1	...	2	...	23 26	0 03
	Notobari ...	...	1	...	404	...	129 55	0 20
	Total ...	32	223	50	12,630	5,183	17,435 36	27 24
Bhatibari ...	Bhatibari ...	6	128	8	7,942	1,540	3,056 91	4 78
	Bendipara ...	1	51	1	1,030	144	451 11	0 70
	Burujirkuta ...	2	27	2	116	208	770 54	1 20
	Chankirbush ...	7	11	8	1,762	1,479	3,279 02	5 12
	Chapani ...	8	110	10	4,890	1,131	4,672 91	7 30
	Chikliguri ...	8	40	8	3,817	1,173	3,114 88	4 87
	Chikarghat ...	1	20	1	102	265	313 14	0 49
	Karjespara ...	1	93	3	2,165	839	1,283 65	2 01
	Khalisamari ...	4	61	4	1,255	144	1,879 90	2 94
	Koyakhata ...	1	34	1	987	311	593 10	0 93
	Kumarijaon ...	3	32	3	2,253	533	1,283 28	2 00
	Mahakalguri ...	5	5	5	1,470	47	2,231 09	3 49
	Masjudkhana ...	4	99	5	3,610	603	2,232 53	3 49
	Parokata ...	4	89	6	1,610	255	2,184 36	3 41
	Sandpara ...	3	110	3	2,666	547	945 02	1 48
	Sebkata Usulibari ...	5	5	4	684	2,112	870 29	1 36
	Talesharguri ...	2	2	3	310	...	627 54	0 98
	Thanupara ...	2	51	2	1,718	460	997 88	1 56
	Totopara ...	3	69	3	2,432	993	1,116 43	1 74
	Khatopara ...	...	3	...	58	...	45 15	0 07
	Total ...	71	1,040	80	41,977	12,813	31,951 73	49 92
Bholka ...	Barobisa ...	1	6	1	643	885	165 03	0 26
	Bholka ...	4	70	4	3,291	1,621	1,244 75	1 94
	Chakehaka ...	1	40	2	2,090	423	1,027 24	1 61
	Chhotaguna ...	4	20	4	1,408	267	953 50	1 40
	Duldulli ...	7	74	10	7,404	10,477	3,505 66	5 48
	Haldibari ...	8	145	8	3,842	8,714	3,600 75	4 69
	Kamakbhaguri ...	2	4	3	75	8	234 83	0 37
	Kumargaon ...	6	183	8	8,900	18,298	3,624 28	5 66
	Majher Dabri ...	7	45	7	1,638	646	3,366 52	5 26
	Morakhata ...	1	6	1	878	...	329 00	0 51
	Naratoli ...	6	14	7	721	389	1,691 80	2 64
	Paglarhat ...	1	17	3	723	220	858 96	1 34
	Pukrigaon ...	2	41	2	1,900	2,910	645 32	1 01
	Chengmari ...	8	98	10	7,787	10,724	2,530 01	5 52
	Total ...	58	763	70	41,360	55,602	24,177 66	37 78
	GRAND TOTALS OF AREAS, &c., BOTH SURVEYED AND KHANAPURD IN SHA- SON 1850-91 ...	340	3,733	428	158,718	90,495	149,711 68	233 91

In addition to the above, the records only of the area included in the taluks, &c., mentioned in the following tabulated statement were written in the field. This area was surveyed

in season 1889-90, but owing to the advent of the rains at the close of the field season, it was found impracticable to have the work completed.

Areas, &c., of the portion of which only the khasra writing was done in season 1890-91.

PARGANA NAMES.	TALUK NAMES.	of chaks	of jots.	of sheets.	of fields proper.	of additional khasra.	of acres.	of square miles
Madari east ...	Patlakhawa ...	8	65	13	5,886	1,546	5,471 82	8 55
	Safkumar east ...	5	11	6	442	135	1,289 38	2 01
	Total ...	13	76	19	6,328	1,681	6,761 20	10 56
Chakwakhoti ...	Kamsinghaon ...	3	60	5	3,028	723	2,606 03	4 17
	Pachkalguri ...	1	26	1	1,199	614	724 81	1 13
	Pararpar ...	4	98	4	4,850	2,256	2,824 18	4 41
	Topsikhata ...	5	68	8	5,683	2,399	3,303 04	5 16
	Sonapur ...	2	22	2	680	...	871 72	1 36
	Total ...	15	272	20	15,440	5,992	10,301 28	16 28
Baxa ...	Bairiguri ...	...	22	...	478	...	444 70	0 69
	Banchukamari ...	...	3	...	120	...	83 90	0 13
	Chaparpar ...	2	24	3	1,858	705	1,251 76	1 90
	Chongpara ...	1	4	2	1,111	1,004	660 85	1 03
	Dawanpui ...	3	51	4	1,609	107	2,267 04	3 53
	Ghagra ...	4	45	4	2,083	482	1,368 90	1 97
	Jitpur ...	2	5	2	702	227	360 28	0 56
	Majardabri ...	3	29	3	648	125	1,017 77	1 69
	Salsalabari ...	2	40	2	1,646	295	1,126 30	1 76
	Shubagung ...	1	4	1	784	332	450 58	0 72
	Total ...	18	230	21	11,090	3,347	8,924 20	13 94
Bhatibari ...	Karipara ...	1	10	1	572	143	250 71	0 41
	Khotopara ...	1	02	1	875	179	355 48	0 55
	Total ...	2	72	2	1,447	322	615 19	0 96
GRAND TOTALS OF AREAS OF WHICH KHASRA ONLY WERE PREPARED		48	650	62	34,314	11,342	26,691 87	41 09

Besides the foregoing, at the special request of the Settlement Officer and with the sanction of the Deputy Surveyor-General, the survey of a portion of the land adjoining the river Tista, which had been subjected to the action of the river during the heavy rains of 1890, and had been partly cut away or silted over, was revised and the limits of the silting over shown on the tracing and the records corrected in accordance with it. Also in taluk Char Churabandar where land was allotted and changes made in the boundaries subsequent to survey, a complete revision survey was made of the entire taluk and the records changed. The subjoined area statement shows the extent of the survey made under both heads.

Areas of the portion revised at the request of the Settlement Officer with the sanction of the Deputy Surveyor-General.

PARGANA NAME.	Taluk Name.	Number of chaks.	Number of jots.	Number of sheets.	Number of field proper.	Number of additional khasra.	Number of acres.	Number of square miles.
South Mainaguri	Char Churabandar ...	...	90	...	1,102	...	1,615 80	2 57
	Dumchani, Marichbari and Sengbari ...	...	40	...	5,009	...	2,607 02	3 14
Chengmari ...	Baan Nula, Maumari, Prenung and Sankar- jara ...	...	79	...	9,244	...	5,542 02	9 07
North Mainaguri ...	Khorlar Bandar ...	...	3	...	102	...	62 31	0 06
Total		...	212	...	15,557	...	9,527 75	14 84

The area left for survey within the limits originally assigned for cadastral operations consists of about 6 square miles, and comprises a portion of taluk Dudgeonari Kolabari, in pargana Moraghat, which was omitted last season in consequence of imperfect demarcation and inability on the part of the jotdars to point out their boundaries. A portion of taluk Gaikrhata, consisting of 17 jots, the existence of which, owing to want of information

at time of survey and to the jots being only grass plots imperfectly demarcated, was not known till too late for their being taken in hand and completed before the rains. A few jots in taluk Cheknakheti which, owing to an outbreak of cholera and the death of two field surveyors, had to be left unfinished, and a small area of scattered cultivation in taluk Salkumar, east, which could not be completed before the advent of the rains. In addition to this, owing to the reported omissions of cultivated land in taluk Udlabari, an area of about 600 acres has been included in the work of the present field season: this has already been surveyed. It has now been ascertained that 200 acres of land are not under cultivation as was reported, but only about 80 acres, and of these 27 acres, it is said, will be resumed by the Settlement Officer as soon as the crops are cut, as the land is covered with valuable timber and the cultivation is quite new. Fourteen jots of taluk Borodighi, newly allotted in grass jungle, remain to be taken up, and a few isolated jots incorporated in the tea lands, and which for want of previous information had been looked upon as part of the tea lands, and hence omitted from survey have, at the request of the Settlement Officer, been put in hand and are now being surveyed. The cultivated area found in taluk Jaigaon will also shortly be given out for survey.

The number of records despatched to the Settlement Officer during the season up to 30th September is given in the accompanying tabulated statement.

District Jalpaiguri.

MONTHS.	RECORDS OF SEASONS 1898-99-00.					RECORDS OF SEASON 1899-01.				
	Number of mals.	Number of fields.	Area in—			Number of mals.	Number of fields.	Area in—		
			Acres.	Square miles.				Acres.	Square miles.	
October 1899	21	2,416	1,545	30	3	41	...	...	...	...
November ..	210	13,087	6,220	80	9	72	...	...	...	...
December ..	240	18,027	12,455	26	19	45	...	...	...	...
January 1901	226	15,324	10,748	85	16	80	...	...	...	...
February ..	229	12,153	8,370	54	14	63	...	...	...	...
March ..	666	20,652	9,363	29	14	63	...	...	...	...
April ..	270	16,789	11,539	29	18	63	61	457	1,673	81
May ..	114	18,153	9,316	66	14	40	...	...	...	...
June ..	187	12,201	10,625	19	16	61	...	...	...	...
July ..	401	37,110	31,769	69	49	64	90	1,541	3,760	59
August ..	153	5,476	8,006	20	7	82	316	4,164	8,489	65
September ..	91	4,554	5,778	20	9	63	217	1,017	8,046	63
Total	2,737	185,003	123,548	25	192	87	663	7,010	21,520	68
Remaining	850	32,957	41,228	25	64	42	3,754	193,113	154,493	47

The following statement shows the number of jots by taluks, the records of which have been despatched to the Settlement Officer to date and those that remain to be sent away:—

Serial number.	Name of pargana.	Name of taluk.	Number of jots	Despatched to Settlement Officer.	In hand.	REMARKS.
1	Amburi Falakata ...	Amburi Falakata ...	42	42	...	
			42	42	...	
	South Mainaguri ...	Bagjan	13	13	...	
		Bangalarjhar	48	48	...	
		Baragharia, I	34	34	...	
		Ditto II	16	16	...	
		Baragila, east	16	16	...	
		Ditto west	34	34	...	
		Baulbari	39	39	...	
		Bengkandi	29	29	...	
		Betgara	51	51	...	
		Bhangamali	31	31	...	
		Bhuskadanga, I	35	35	...	
		Ditto II	3	3	...	
		Bedurerdanga	13	13	...	
		Bromabpur	47	47	...	
		Chagger	44	44	...	
		Char Churabandar	90	90	...	
		Carried over	543	543	...	

Serial number.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of taluk.	Number of jots.	Despatched to Settlement Officer.	In hand.	REMARKS.
1	South Mainaguri— <i>concluded.</i>	Brought forward ...	543	543	...	There were several jots demarcated subsequent to survey which had not been taken up by the Survey Department, as it was understood that the Settlement Department would deal with them.
		Chatrarpar ...	36	36	...	
		Ohurabhandar ...	52	52	...	
		Dangapara, I ...	17	17	...	
		Ditto II ...	25	25	...	
		Darikamari ...	54	54	...	
		Domohani ...	23	23	...	
		Gartoli ...	17	17	...	
		Gorgram ...	27	27	...	
		Haramoti ...	50	50	...	
		Jhar Barogila ...	259	259	...	
		Jhar Matiali ...	45	45	...	
		Kathalbari ...	25	25	...	
		Khagrabari ...	46	46	...	
		Khairkhal ...	34	34	...	
		Madhudanga ...	52	52	...	
		Mainaguri ...	10	10	...	
		Marichbari, I ...	32	32	...	
		Ditto II ...	9	9	...	
		Matiali ...	128	128	...	
		Maumari ...	35	35	...	
		Parbadehar ...	16	16	...	
		Putimari, I ...	6	6	...	
		Ditto II ...	56	56	...	
		Salbari ...	33	33	...	
		Singimari ...	40	40	...	
		Siswabari I ...	36	36	...	
		Ditto II ...	5	5	...	
		Ditto III ...	29	29	...	
		Ditto IV ...	5	5	...	
		Ulladabari, I ...	30	30	...	
		Ditto II ...	27	27	...	
			1,802	1,802		
	Chengmari ...	Basusuba ...	31	31	...	One jot demarcated subsequent to survey now being surveyed. There are some jots allotted and demarcated subsequent to survey which are now in hand (season 1891-92.)
		Chapadanga ...	24	24	...	
		Chengmari, I ...	136	136	...	
		Ditto II ...	27	27	...	
		Dalaigaon ...	35	35	...	
		Hanskhali ...	153	153	...	
		Jhar Majhgaon ...	14	14	...	
		Khalpara ...	51	51	...	
		Majhgaon ...	59	59	...	
		Manmari ...	28	28	...	
		Phulbari ...	84	84	...	
		Premgung ...	54	54	...	
		Rajadanga ...	207	207	...	
		Sangapara ...	26	26	...	
		Saripakri ...	63	63	...	
		Totogaon ...	36	36	...	
		Udlabari ...	146	146	...	
			1,174	1,174		

Serial number.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of taluk.	Number of jots	Despatched to Settlement Officer.	In hand.	REMARKS.
	North Maniaguri...	Barodighi ...	57	57	...	Several jots allotted and demarcated to survey remain to be taken up in 1891-92
		Damdin ...	117	117	...	
		Dhubjhora Tendu ...	111	111	...	
		Haihaipathar ...	454	454	...	
		Kantodighi Kumarpura ...	146	146	...	
		Khuriar Bandar ...	161	161	...	
			1,046	1,046		
	Moraghat ...	Altagram ...	84	84	..	Boundaries disputed.
		Angarbhasa ...	110	104	6	
		Barogharia ...	87	87	..	
		Boratiguri ...	24	24	...	
		Boragari ...	89	89	...	
		Chapaguri ...	7	7	...	Several jots omitted for want of demarcation will be surveyed 1891-92.
		Dudumari ...	34	34	...	
		Gadong ...	88	88	...	
		Gadiarkhuti ...	8	8	...	
		Gairkhuta ...	344	344	...	
		Gusairhat ...	54	54	...	Several jots allotted in waste lands exterior of Mn. Ct. to be surveyed in season 1891-92.
		Jakaikona ...	3	3	...	
		Jhar Altagram ...	340	340	...	
		Jhar Magurmari ...	27	27	...	
		Jhar Salbari ...	70	70	...	
		Jurapani ...	17	17	...	Despatched in October 1891 only 61 jots. Ditto ... 1891.
		Khairkhata ...	110	110	...	
		Khulaigram ...	43	43	...	
		Magurmari ...	20	20	...	
		Pundibari ...	11	11	...	
		Sukhujhora ...	169	169	...	Despatched in October 1891.
		Salbari, I ...	119	119	...	
		Ditto II ...	105	105	...	
		Tendu ...	132	132	...	Despatched in October 1891 only jots.
			2,095	2,089	6	
	Lakhipur ...	Balasundar ...	24	24	...	Despatched in November 1891. Ditto.
		Baraduba ...	11	11	..	
		Bhutuarghat ...	37	37	...	
		Dalgao Sarugaon ...	493	...	493	
		Dholagaon ...	69	...	69	
		Gonbar ...	148	148	...	
		Kathalbari ...	67	67	...	
		Kherarkot ...	9	9	...	
			858	296	562	
	Madari, West ...	Beltoli Bhaudani ...	65	...	65	Despatched in October 1891.
		Deogaon ...	130	130	...	
		Jhar Beltoli Bhaudani ...	16	...	16	
		Parangarpar ...	360	...	360	
		Raichanga ...	53	53	...	
		Salkumar ...	178	...	173	
			797	183	614	
	Madari, East ...	Patlakhawa ...	129	...	129	
		Salkumar, East ...	24	...	24	
			153	...	153	

Serial number.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of taluk.	Number of jot.	Despatched to Settlement Officer.	In hand.	REMARKS.
	Chakunakheti ...	Chakunakheti ...	3	...	3	
		Kamsinggaon ...	60	...	60	
		Pachkalguri ...	26	...	26	
		Pararpar ...	98	...	98	
		Satali ...	47	...	47	
		Sonapur ...	34	...	34	
		Topsikhata ...	69	...	69	
			337	...	337	
	Baxa ...	Bairiguri ...	22	...	22	
		Bauchukamari ...	12	...	12	
		Barochauki ...	114	...	114	
		Chaluipak ...	16	...	16	
		Ohugpara ...	6	...	6	
		Chaprarpar ...	59	...	59	
		Damanpur ...	51	...	51	
		Dualkar ...	21	...	21	
		Ghagra ...	49	...	49	
		Jitpur ...	6	...	6	
		Lotabari ...	1	...	1	
		Majherdabri ...	29	...	29	
		Nimtardomdhani ...	6	...	6	
		Patkapara ...	12	...	12	
		Salsalabari ...	45	...	45	
		Shubaganj ...	4	...	4	
			453	...	453	
	Bhatibari ...	Bhatibari ...	128	...	128	
		Bindipara ...	51	...	51	
		Burujirkuta ...	27	...	27	
		Chaukurbash ...	11	...	11	
		Chipani ...	110	...	110	
		Chukliguri ...	40	...	40	
		Chilarghat ...	20	...	20	
		Karopara ...	10	...	10	
		Kajipara ...	93	...	93	
		Khalsamari ...	61	...	61	
		Khatopara ...	65	...	65	
		Koyakhata ...	34	...	34	
		Kumarigan ...	32	...	32	
		Mahakalguri ...	5	...	5	
		Masjidkhana ...	99	...	99	
		Parokata ...	89	...	89	
		Sandpara ...	110	...	110	
		Sebkata ...	5	...	5	
		Taleehwarguri ...	2	...	2	
		Thampara ...	51	...	51	
		Totopara ...	69	...	69	
			1,112	...	1,112	
	Bholka ...	Barobisa ...	6	...	6	
		Bholka ...	70	...	70	
		Chakohaka ...	40	...	40	
		Chengmari ...	98	...	98	
		Chotagooma ...	20	...	20	
		Carried over ...	234	...	234	

Serial number.	Name of pergunnah.	Name of taluk.	Name of jot.	Despatched to Settlement Officer.	In hand.	REMARKS.
		Brought forward ...	234	...	234	
		Duldulli ...	74	...	74	
		Haldibari ...	145	...	145	
		Kamkhaguri ...	4	...	4	
		Kumargaon ...	183	...	183	
		Majherdabri ...	45	...	45	
		Naratoli ...	14	...	14	
		Paglarhat ...	17	...	17	
		P'ukrigaon ...	41	...	41	
		Morakhota ..	6	...	6	
			763	...	763	

Abstract.

No.	Name of pergunnah.	No. of taluks.	No. of jots.	Despatched to Settlement Officer.	In hand.	REMARKS.
	Ambari Falakata ...	1	42	42	* Exclusive of the 181 jots revised and submitted a second time and so included in the return.
	South Mainaguri ...	47	1,802	1,802	.....
	Chongmari ...	17	1,174	1,174	† These figures differ to a slight extent from those given in the Progress Report. Those in the latter are only approximate, and changes are constantly being made as plots of khas are added to or taken from taluks.
	North Mainaguri ...	6	1,046	1,046	.....
	Moraghat ...	24	2,085	2,089	6	
	Lakhipur ...	8	868	296	562	
	Madari, West ...	6	797	183	614	
	Madari, East ...	2	153	.....	153
	Chakwakhetai ...	7	337	... ..	337
	Baxa ...	16	4*3	.....	453
	Bhatibari ...	21	1,112	.....	1,112
	Bholka ...	14	763	.....	763
	GRAND TOTAL ...	169	10,632	6,632*	4,000†	

The total cost of cadastral operations during the survey year has been Rs. 1,03,658, which should be apportioned as follows:—Permanent marks Rs. 1,897, detail survey Rs. 41,210, revision survey Rs. 1,790, khanapuri Rs. 10,888, office records Rs. 23,186, 16" mapping and area computation Rs. 24,671, instruction of Bengalis Rs. 116.

The cost rates deduced from the foregoing are as follows:—

	Per square mile.	Per acre.	Per field.
Permanent marks ...	5.8	...	...
Detail survey 16" ...	176.1	4.4	2.6
Revision survey ...	12.0	...	...
Khanapuri ...	39.8	0.9	0.6

The sickness both during the field season and recess has been very severe and has retarded progress most materially. The experienced draftsmen and estimators of the office cannot be readily replaced, and several have left—in fact have been compelled to leave—in consequence of the severe illness from which they have been continuously suffering, and more are on the point of going away.

An index map showing the extent of work done in district Jalpaiguri is attached.

H. J. HANBY,

Surveyor in Charge Cadastral Camp,

No. 4 Party, Western Duars.

APPENDIX K.

No. 8T, dated Camp Daulatkhan, the 31st December 1891.

From—H. SAVAGE, Esq., Offg. Collector of Backergunge,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit a settlement report for the Backergunge district for the year beginning 1st October 1890 and ending 30th September 1891.

2. *Wards estates under survey and record of rights.*—One estate, called the Dakhin Shabáspur estate, which is situated in the island of Bhola.

3. The pargana of Dakhin Shabáspur comprises two estates, of which the numbers on the revenue roll of the district are 1763 and 1764. The estate 1763, which is under the Court of Wards, and which was the estate in which survey and record of rights were in progress during the year under report, is made up of (a) seven annas share of the land of the pargana of which the greater part was separated from the 9 annas share by a partition made before the Permanent Settlement, a small portion being, however, left *ijmáli*, and (b) *5a. 18g. 1k. 2kr.* out of the 9 annas share. This *5a. 18g. 1k. 2kr.* share was purchased by the proprietors of the 7 annas subsequent to the partition of the land between the 7 annas and 9 annas shares. There has never been any partition of the lands of this *5a. 18g. 1k. 2kr.* share from the lands allotted to the 9 annas share in the partition made previous to the Permanent Settlement, and hence it follows that the proprietors of estate 1763 possess rights which extend over the whole land of the *pergunnah*.

4. The operations for the survey and record of rights of this estate 1763 commenced in December 1889, and from the commencement down to 30th September 1890 the work which had been done is shown below as accurately as I am able to give it.

5. A professional survey party under the orders of Colonel Steel arrived on the estate in December 1889, and remained there up to the following June. They were engaged in the survey of the Dakhin Shabáspur ward's and of Government estates in Backergunge at the same time. The work done in the Dakhin Shabáspur estate was the following:—

- (a) Traverse survey of the whole estate, the area of which was found to be 130·65 square miles, comprised in 35 villages.
- (b) Cadastral survey of 36 of these villages, comprising an area of 124·56 square miles.
- (c) Khanapuri (*i.e.*, filling up the first four columns of the *khasra*) with respect to 14 of the smallest villages in the estate comprising an area of only 17·58 square miles.

6. In June 1890 the party went into recess at Barrackpore, and I am unable to state what work was done by its members from that month up to the end of September 1890. All I know is that they were engaged in calculating areas, filling up remaining columns of the *khasra*, preparing *khatians* and *terijes* with respect to the 14 villages of which the *khanapuri* had been done on the field, inking up the maps, and preparing tracings of the maps for the Settlement Office.

7. The party stayed at Barrackpore until November, and probably were engaged in the above work up to that month, if not later; but no statement has been sent to me to show what progress was made, or when the work was done, and the utmost I can state is that the survey party forwarded to the Settlement Officer in October 1890, *khasra*, *khatian*, *terij*, *milan khasra*, area and crop statements and tracings of maps with respect to four villages, and similar papers with respect to one village in November, five in January and four in May. The records of these last four and of one of the five of which records were sent in January were found to be incomplete, as the names of intermediate tenure-holders had been omitted and some of the papers were missing, so that a revision of the whole of *khanapuri* work connected with these five villages became necessary. The nine villages of which the papers were received in a complete form from the professional party cover an area of 5·38 square miles only.

8. In the absence of any information as to what the party did in each month of the period from June 1890 to May 1891, I think it probably will be best to regard the recess work of the party as far as this estate is concerned, as completed before 30th September 1890, since only by doing this that I can furnish any figures as to cost of the operations up to the end of September 1890.

9. The total cost of the work done in this estate by the survey party as reported by Colonel Strahan in his letter No. ⁷²⁹ ~~50-75~~ dated 6th November 1891, to your address, is Rs. 36,045·7. No particulars whatever have been supplied to show how this sum was arrived at, or how much should be regarded as cost of traverse survey, cadastral survey, *khanapuri*, or record writing.

* The Deputy Superintendent of the second party (*i.e.*, the party which was at work in this estate), in a letter No. ²⁸⁸ ~~50-75~~ dated 19th June 1891, gave the Settlement Officer the

* This has formed the subject of correspondence, the result of which will probably be that the amount charged by the Survey Department to the Dakhin Shabáspur estate will have to be reduced. The Collector estimates that the amount properly debitable to these estates is Rs. 25,278½.

following figures for the work done, both in the Government estate on the island of Dakhin Shabápur and in this estate :—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Traverse survey of 285·9 square miles ...	9,377	13	5
Embedding stones on the traverse lines ...	3,023	0	8
Cadastral survey of 171·35 square miles ...	19,831	1	11
Khanapuri and completion of records over 59 square miles	15,115	5	7
Total	47,347	5	7

But this total is Rs. 2,539-1-5 less than the total given by Colonel Strahan (Rs. 49,886-7) for the work on both the Government estates and this estate.

10. The question as to which figure is correct will form the subject of separate correspondence. For the purpose of the present report I however assume that Colonel Strahan's figures are correct, and, as it seems probable, that the mistake in the Deputy Superintendent's figures is in the item of khanapuri and completion of records, the work which was done last, and of which the accounts must have been made up more hurriedly than the account of the other works which were completed a full year before the figures were given by the Deputy Superintendent. I assume that the figures of the Deputy Superintendent under the head Khanapuri, &c., should be increased by Rs. 2,539-1-5, from Rs. 15,115-7 to Rs. 17,654-7.

11. The professional party did not, as far as I am aware, attempt to keep up any separate account of expenditure on account of the Government estates and this estate, and if there be no separate account, I presume the distribution of the total cost (Rs. 49,886-7) between the Government estates and this estate can only be made equitably on the principle of charging each item in proportion to area over which the work extended. Adopting this plan, however, the sum which I find should be charged against this estate is much less than the sum named by Colonel Strahan. The basis and result of my calculation I give below :—

	AREA			Total cost.	Share of this estate.	REMARKS.
	Government estates.	Estate 1763.	Total.			
	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Sq. m.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Traverse ...	157·48	130·65	288·11*	9,377 13 5	4,231 6 9	* The Deputy Superintendent gives total area 285·9. This is a mistake.
Stone embedding ...	157·48	130·65	288·11	3,023 0 8	1,370 13 10	
Cadastral ...	46·79	124·56	171·35	19,831 1 11	14,416 12 5	
Khanapuri and records.	41·42	17·58	59·00	17,654 7 0	5,200 7 0	
					25,278 8 0	

12. In this way I arrive at Rs. 25,278-8 as the amount chargeable against this estate as against Colonel Strahan's figures Rs. 36,045-7, and although in the return accompanying this report I adopt Colonel Strahan's figures, these figures will most probably have to be revised in the near future.

13. Accepting Colonel Strahan's figures, and assuming the professional party completed their work by 30th September 1890, it follows that the cost incurred by the members of that party for the whole of their operations described above was Rs. 36,045-7—all for survey.

14. The Settlement Officer joined his appointment on 21st December 1889, but as he was at the same time employed on settlement work in the Government estate, only two-thirds of his pay and allowances and cost of establishment is chargeable against this estate from that date up to 30th September 1890 (*vide* Government order conveyed in their letter No. ⁴²²⁷ 1390 L. R. of 29th December 1890, to the address of the Secretary to the Board of Revenue). This two-thirds as calculated by the Settlement Officer comes to Rs. 3,227-10, and this is shewn as a settlement charge, though actually no settlement work was done in that period, as no records were made over to the Settlement Officer, who, however, was usefully employed in smoothing the way for the survey party in reconciling differences which arose between the survey amins (up-country men) and the tenants and in supervising and testing the khanapuri work of these amins.

15. The above I have thought it proper to place on record in order to allow of a clear report regarding the operations in the year under review, to which I now turn.

16. On the 1st October 1890 the work which remained to be done was—

(A) Cadastral survey of 24 square miles.

(NOTE.—There was an area of 5·85 square miles "char" land of which cadastral survey was not needed ; hence difference between area by traverse and area by cadastral survey.)

- (B) Khanapuri and record writing, inclusive of inking in and completing the maps estimating area, and preparation of tracings of 24 villages covering area of 107·22 square miles.
 (C) The settlement work of the whole estate.
 (D) The preparation of copies of records for the tenants and the Collector.

17. Within the year 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891, the work actually done by the Settlement Officer was—

- (A) Cadastral survey of 24 square miles.
 (B) Khanapuri, inking in and completion of maps, estimating of area completed for the 24 villages noted above. Record writing completed for 13 villages out of the 24 (area of the 13 being 33·08 square miles).

For the other villages khatians and terijes were partly written, but the Settlement Officer cannot give me the exact amount remaining to be done on 1st October 1891. Tracings prepared of maps of 23 villages out of the 24.

(C) The settlement work done in the year was as follows :—

- (a) Attestation and record of rents completed in 11 villages covering an area of 14·49 square miles.
 (b) First publication of records made with respect to 6 villages covering area of 2·09 square miles.
 (c) Final publication made with respect to 3 villages covering area of 30 square miles.
 (d) Number of tenants whose rights have been recorded and status determined is 8,067. This is the number of tenants in the 11 villages (a).
 (e) One hundred and twenty-one suits (99 for settlement of fair rents with respect to 590 tenants, and 22 suits on other questions) disposed of. Forty-two boundary disputes and 114 miscellaneous petitions of objection were also disposed of. Besides the Settlement Officer also claims that he disposed summarily of a large number of verbal objections of which the only record is the corrections made in the records when such were found to be needed.

(D) Collector's copies of records of the 3 villages (C) (e) were prepared.

18. The small outturn of settlement work is explained as follows :—

Records of 14 villages were received from the survey party. Of these 14 villages, one had been washed away completely by the river after the survey, and no settlement work was called for with respect to it. The records of 5 villages covering area of 12·20 square miles were received in such an incomplete state that it was found necessary to depute amins to revise them. (I have seen some of the papers and find the revision was absolutely necessary. This revision has been taken in hand since the close of the year under report.) The remaining 8 villages of which the records were received from the survey party are included in (C) (a). The 6 in (C) (b) and 3 in (C) (c) form part of these 8. The remaining 3 in (C) (a) are 3 villages of which the khanapuri and record writing were done during the year under review under supervision of the Settlement Officer. The records of other villages of which the khanapuri was made by him could not be got ready for attestation during the year.

19. The cost of the operations during the year is given by the Settlement Officer thus :—

					Rs.	A.	P.
Survey	...	...	...	...	8,141	5	6
Settlement	...	...	...	...	6,410	9	9

To survey he has charged only the extra establishment employed by him for the khanapuri and record writing. He has not charged to it any portion of his own pay. Of his own pay and allowances and of the pay of his settlement establishment he has charged two-thirds against this estate and one-third against Government estates from 1st October 1890 to 31st March 1891, according to Government order quoted above ; but from 1st April to 30th September 1891 he has debited the ward's estate with the whole cost in accordance with proposal made by me.

20. The work which remained to be done at the close of the year under review was—

kai eis dia diadipara

Completion of record writing of 11 villages.
 Preparation of tracing of one village map.
 Revision of records of 5 villages mentioned in paragraph 18.

avrou epizemovon vromon.

Attestation and record of rights in 26 villages. (One being diluviated the total number of villages is now 37 only.)
 First publication to be made in 31 villages.
 Final publication in 34 villages.
 Rights of 74,000 tenants to be recorded and status determined.

21. By the word "tenant" here is meant "person for whom separate khatian has to be prepared." For one person it is found necessary to prepare several khatians because of the extraordinary commingling of rights in the estate. At first it was estimated there would be only 24,150 tenants on the estate. This estimate was based on the number of tenants (i.e., number of separate khatians required) in the few villages of which records had been at the time received from the survey party, but it now appears that party chose for their khanapuri the villages in which there were fewest complications, and the total number of khatians which have now (21st December) actually been prepared for 33 out of the 37 villages is 64,189, and adding the number (some 20,000) estimated for the remaining 4 villages, the total number comes in round numbers to 85,000.*

* This number (85,000) is for both the estates 1763 and 1764. The Settlement Officer, with my approval in anticipation of sanction, which has since been received, prepared records for both estates. He cannot at present give me the figures separately for each estate, but approximately one-fourth of the khatian may be for estate 1764.

22. The total cost of the work from commencement of operations to close of the year under review is on the figures as adopted in this report:—

				Rs.	A.	P.
Survey	...	...	...	44,186	12	6
Settlement	...	...	...	9,638	3	9

23. The sanctioned estimate for the survey and settlement together was Rs. 24,960 only (*vide* letter No. 338A, dated 10th April 1890, from Secretary to the Board of Revenue to your address). The excess amount already spent is due to the very expensive proceedings of the survey party.

24. For the work to be done under the Settlement Officer his estimate submitted to you in Calcutta and afterwards revised in his letter No. 71, dated 27th June 1891, to my address, and approved by you (*vide* your letter No. 1164 T. A. of 27th July 1891), is as revised:—

			Rs.
For survey	...	...	13,355
For settlement	...	...	13,326 (from 1st April 1891)

† The figures given by Babu Pyari Mohan Bose at the time of the inspection in June 1891 was Rs. 3,632. This was a mistake. He calculated them on the basis which I had proposed of charging half only of his pay, &c., against this estate. Calculating it two-thirds as ordered by Government the amount is as shown.

to which the sum Rs. 5961 14† expended before that date must be added as also sanctioned (*vide* paragraph 9 of your inspection memorandum dated 2nd June 1891), bringing total for settlement to Rs. 19,286-14.

25. On account of survey to close of year under review the Settlement Officer spent only Rs. 8,141-5-6, and he will complete the work within the estimate.

26. On settlement he has expended to close of the year Rs. 9,638-8-9, which leaves now nearly Rs. 10,000 for completion of the work.

27. The settlement operations within the year under report have resulted in a net decrease of rents payable by Rs. 220-6-7. This, however, is but a nominal decrease. The villages of which the settlement work was completed had all more or less been subject to dilution, and the rent-roll of these villages was practically a fictitious one, as many of the tenures and tenants named therein had disappeared.

28. Actually I find the Manager of the estate 1763, as far as his interest is concerned, was only able to realize from these three villages on an average Rs. 19-1-7 per annum, although his rent-roll for the villages was Rs. 202-3-1. Under the present settlement his rent-roll comes to Rs. 197-9-9, and as this sum will in future be easily realizable, the actual gain to the ward's estate is Rs. 178-8-2.

29. *Government estates.*—At the commencement of the year under report there were 48

Government estates under settlement in various parts of the district. Of these, 21 were under the old Regulations and 27 estates under settlement under the Tenancy Act.

30. *Estates under survey and settlement under the Tenancy Act.*—The 27 estates as noted on the margin are all but two (Char Badna near Barisal and Char Chandrail in Patuakhali subdivision) within the subdivision of Dakshin Shahbazar and consist of lands which have accreted to the main land or formed as new island since the time of the permanent settlement, and came into the possession of Government either as estates resumed under Regulation II of 1819, as island chars taken possession of on behalf of Government under Regulation XI of 1825, or as surplus accretions to permanently-

1. Joynagar, No. 5285 in the file of Mr. Dutt.
2. Lamohipata, No. 5219 ditto.
3. Lamohi Koralmar, No. 6384 in the file of Babu P. M. Bose.
4. Kristo Prosad, No. 5257 ditto.
5. Bashan Lepa Madanpura, No. 5292 in the file of Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.
6. Char Koralmar, No. 5250 in the file of Babu P. M. Bose.
7. Char Umed, No. 5256 ditto.
8. Char Bhairab, No. 5281 in the file of Babu P. M. Bose, including
9. Char Price, 5302 ditto
10. Char Lakshmi, No. 5343 ditto.
11. Lal Mohan, No. 5245 ditto.
12. Lord Hardinge, No. 5249 ditto.
13. Char Kali, No. 5251 ditto.
14. Char Fason, No. 6431 ditto.
15. Char Drumsand, No. 5305 ditto.
16. Char Uday Kali, No. 5262 ditto.
17. Char Padma, No. 5234 ditto.
18. Char Shanubupura, No. 5225 ditto.
19. Golakpura, No. 5226 ditto.
20. Char Medhupura, No. 5215 in the file of Subdivisional Officer of Bhola.
21. Bairaaya, No. 5216 ditto.
22. Gonespura, No. 5221 ditto.
23. Char Jangla, No. 4748 ditto.
24. Char Kala Chand, No. 5280 ditto.
25. Char Badan, No. 4697.
26. Char Bitaram, No. 5196.
27. Chandrail, No. 5277.

settled estates brought under assessment by the dearah authorities.

31. *Survey operations*—The whole work done from the commencement of survey operations down to 30th September 1890 is shown below as accurately as I am able to give it. Out of the 27 estates, the survey had been made and records prepared of six estates—Joynagar, Lamohipata, Shambupura, Golakpura, Char Padma, Char Badna, covering an area of 25·72 square miles by local agency under the supervision of Babu Giris Chandra Dutt, Deputy Collector of the regular establishment, and of three estates—Chars Jangla, Kalachand and Sitaram—the survey had been made under the supervision of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola, and of one estate—Char Chandrail—under the Subdivisional Officer of Patuakhali. In the case of Char Jangla the survey was made for a settlement under the Regulation, but after it was completed it was found advisable to have settlement made under the Tenancy Act, and notification was published accordingly. The cost incurred by these officers as pay of amins for survey and preparation of records is Rs. 4,213-4-9 and the total area surveyed 28·98 square miles.

32. For the survey and khamapuri of the remaining 17 estates a professional party under the orders of Colonel Steel arrived on the island in December 1889, and remained there up to the following June. In that time the party made—

(A) A traverse survey extending over 157·46 square miles, but in this area is included 92·3 square miles, the area of chars Bhuta Jahajmara and part of char Annanda Prosad, &c., which are not at present under settlement, but which it was advisable either for convenience of the survey or for the prevention of further disputes as to their position to include within the area of traverse survey. Of the estates actually under settlement the traverse survey only covered 65·1 square miles, i.e., the area of the 16 estates:—(1) Lamchi Koralmara, (2) Kristo Prosad No. 5257, (3) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, (4) Char Umed, (5) Char Bhairab, (6) Char Price, (7) Char Lakhi, (8) Char Koralmara, (9) Madhupura, (10) Goneshpura, (11) Lalmoan, (12) Bairagya, (13) Char Lord Hardinge, (14) Char Kali, (15) Char Fasson, (16) Char Udaykali, the party being unable to make traverse survey of one estate—Char Drummond No. 5305—as it was found to be entirely under water at high tide.

(B) Cadastral survey of the 12 estates:—(1) Lamchi Koralmara, (2) Kristo Prosad, (3) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, (4) Char Umed, (5) Char Bhairab, (6) Char Price, (7) Char Lakhi, (8) Char Koralmara, (9) Madhupura, (10) Goneshpura, (11) Lalmoan, (12) Bairagya. The area of these villages by the cadastral survey is 46·79 square miles, but the Settlement Officer informs me the area by traverse survey is 57·2 square miles. The party has given no explanation of this wide difference, nor is the Settlement Officer quite certain as yet as to the reason for the discrepancy, but the difference is probably due to omission of the area of jungle land. The Settlement Officer will, however, make a strict enquiry on this point.

(C) Khamapuri of 11 of the above-named 12 villages, the exception being Char Lakhi, comprising an area of 3·75 square miles. The area which the party gives as the area over which khamapuri and record writing was completed is 41·42. This 41·42+3·75, the area of Char Lakhi, comes to 45·17 square miles, which is less by 1·62 square miles than the area by cadastral survey. The Settlement Officer has yet to find out wherein the difference lies.

In June 1890 the party went into recess at Barrackpore, and I am unable to state what work was done by its members from that month up to the end of September 1890. I presume they were engaged in calculating areas, filling up the remaining columns of the khasra, preparing khatian and terij with respect to villages of which the khamapuri had been done on the field, inking up the maps and preparing tracings of the maps for the Settlement Officer.

33. In November 1890 the party forwarded to the Settlement Officer khasra, khatian terij, milan khasra, area and crop statement, and tracings of maps of six estates—Lamchi Koralmara, Kristo Prosad, Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, Koralmara, Bhairab, and Price—outline maps of four estates named on the margin, of which traverse survey only was made, and field map of the estate Char Lakhi, of which the party had not done the khamapuri, khasra, &c., for Char Umed No. 5256 were forwarded in January 1891, of Madhupura and Lalmoan in April, and of Goneshpura and Bairagya in May 1891. The records of the last named four estates were forwarded in a very incomplete state, the terij and khatians being left half done and full of discrepancies; the writing, too, was in great part illegible. The seven villages, namely, (1) Lamchi Koralmara, (2) Kristo Prosad, (3) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, (4) Char Bhairab, (5) Char Price, (6) Char Koralmara, and (7) Char Umed, of which the papers have been received in a complete form from the professional party, cover an area of 21·21 square miles. No information has been supplied as to what the party did in each month of the period from June 1890 to May 1891.

34. The total cost of the work done in these estates by the survey party, as reported by Colonel Strahan in his letter referred to in paragraph 9, is Rs. 13,841. No particulars whatever have been supplied to show how this sum is arrived at, or how much should be regarded as cost of traverse survey, cadastral survey, or khamapuri and record-writing, and if, as I believe, the distribution of the total cost between the wards' and Government estates is inequitable, the charge against the Government estates must be increased.

35. *Settlement work*.—As regards settlement work up to the 30th September 1890, little need be said. Babu Pyari Mohan Bose was appointed Settlement Officer for both wards

Char Lord Hardinge.	Char Udaykali.
„ Kali.	„ Fasson.

and Government estates in the island of Dakhin Shabápur in December 1889. The Govern-

1. Joyanagar, (2) Lamchipata, (3) Lamchi Koralmura, (4) Kristoprasad, (5) Char Koralmura, (6) Char Unad, (7) Char Bhairab, (8) Char Price, (9) Char Lakhi, (10) Lal-mohan, (11) Char Lord Hardinge, (12) Char Kali, (13) Char Pasyon, (14) Char Drummond, (15) Char Uday Kuli, (16) Char Padma, (17) Shambupura, (18) Golokpura.

ment estates noted on the margin were made over to him on different dates, and two of these, however, viz., Joy-nagar and Lamchipata, were transferred from his file to that of Mr. Dutt on 14th July 1890. The settlement work which Babu Pyari Mohun Bose actually carried out by the end of September 1890 is shown below :—

Attestation and record of rights and existing rents.—Attestation and record of rights and of existing rents of Char Joynagar and Lamchipata, which were made over to Mr. Dutt in July 1890. He (Babu P. M. Bose) also completed the settlement work of Char Badna, but the settlement was not actually sanctioned within the year under report. The greater part of the remainder of his time was usefully spent in assisting the survey party during their operations in this district (*vide* paragraph 14), and he was also employed in other work in connection with estates of which settlement was completed before 30th September 1890, and of which no notice is called for in this report.

36. The Subdivisional Officer of Bhola had been appointed Settlement Officer for the Government estates noted on the margin, but he did not

1. Char Jangla.
2. Char Kalachand.
3. Bhuan Lapta Mudanpura.
4. Madhupura.
5. Bairagya.
6. Goneshpura.
7. Char Sitaram.

have any regular settlement work actually carried out by the end of September 1890, except that he recorded the existing rights in Chars Kalachand and Sitaram and recorded fair rents in the latter estate and made first publication of draft records with respect thereto. The Subdivisional Officer of

Patuakhali had on his file the case of Char Chandrail, and completed the settlement proceedings towards the close of the year, final report being submitted within the year under report.

37. Mr. Dutt joined his appointment as Assistant Settlement Officer for the Govern-ment estates on the 12th July 1890. Government estates

Jaynagar and Lamchipata.

noted on the margin were made over to him from the file of

Babu Pyari Mohun Bose on the 14th July 1890. The settlement work which he carried out from the 14th July 1890 to 30th September is shown below :—

- (a) Supervision of the correction and copying of the records of Joynagar and Lamchi-pata in the revised forms introduced.
- (b) Settlement of disputes in these two estates.
- (c) Making local enquiries regarding rent rates in and around these two estates.

38. *Total cost of survey and settlement.*—Assuming that the survey party completed their work within 30th September 1890, and that the figures as to cost given by Colonel Strahan are correct, the total cost of the operations on the 24 Government estates up to 30th September 1890 is shown below :—

Survey—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost incurred for survey by local agency ...	4,213	4	9
Ditto by survey party ...	13,841	0	0
Total ...	18,054	4	9

Settlement—

Cost incurred by Babu Pyari Mohun Bose (being one-third of total cost of his pay, allowance, and establishment—*vide* paragraph 19) as well as price of stones embodied by the professional party on the traverse lines of Government estates ...

Cost incurred by Mr. Dutt, his pay and establishment ...

Total ...

1,986	14	7
1,236	13	1
17,064	11	8

39. At the commencement of the year under report the work which remained to be done is shown below :—

Survey—

- (a) Khaupuri and record writing of Char Lakhi No. 5243, covering an area of 3 75 square miles and revision of measurement papers and preparation of records of Char Jangla (area 65 square miles).
- (b) Completing the draft records of the four estates Lal-mohan, Madhupura, Bairagya, and Goneshpur, of which the draft records were forwarded by the survey party in an incomplete state.

Settlement—

- | | |
|----------------------------|-------------------------|
| 1. Lamchi Koralmara. | 10. Goneshpura. |
| 2. Kristo Prosad. | 11. Bairagya. |
| 3. Bhusan Lapta Madanpura. | 12. Lalmohean. |
| 4. Char Umed. | 13. Char Lord Hardinge. |
| 5. Char Bhairab. | 14. Char Kali. |
| 6. Char Price. | 15. Char Fawson. |
| 7. Char Lakhi. | 16. Char Drummond. |
| 8. Char Koralmara. | 17. Char Udai Kali. |
| 9. Char Madhupura. | 18. Char Jangla. |

(a) The entire settlement work of the estates noted on the margin.

(b) The settlement of disputes and fixation of fair rents for Joynagar, Lamohipata, Char Padma, Shambhupura, Golakpura.

(c) Publication of the final records of the above-named five estates.

(d) Completion of settlement of Chars Kala-

chand and Sitaram.

(e) Submission of final report of Char Sitaram and sanction to settlement of Char Badna to be obtained. (Note.—Settlements are shown as pending in our register till formal sanction is recorded by the Collector, Commissioner, or Board, as the case may be.)

(f) Preparation of copies for tenants of all the estates under settlement.

40. *Work actually done during the year under report.*—Within the year the following estates were made over to Mr. Dutt from the file of Babu Pyari Mohun Bose:—Lamchi Koralmara, (2) Kristo Prosad, (3) Char Koralmara, (4) Char Umed, (5) Char Bairab, (6) Char Price, (7) Char Lakhi, (8) Char Lalmohean, (9) Lord Hardinge, (10) Char Kali, (11) Char Fawson, (12) Char Drummond 5305, (3) Char Udai Kali, and the following from the Sub-divisional Officer of Bhola:—(1) Bhusan Lapta Madanpura, (2) Madhupura, (3) Goneshpura (4) Bairagya. These with Joynagar Lamohipata, which he had at the beginning of the year, make a total of 19 estates on file within the year.

The work done by him is shown below:—

Survey—

(a) Khanapuri and record writing of Char Lakhi completed comprising an area of 3.75 square miles.

(b) Completion of the record writing of the four estates Lalmohean, Madhupura, Bairagya, and Goneshpura, of which the draft records were forwarded by the survey party in an incomplete state, comprising an area of 32.2 square miles.

Settlement—

(a) Attestation, including record of rents and rights and fixation of fair rents completed in the four villages noted on the margin, comprising an area of 32.2 square miles.

(b) Publication of draft records after attestation, record of rents and rights and fixation of fair rents made with respect to ten villages named on the margin, comprising an area of 40.1 square miles.

(c) Raiyats settled on patitland in Char Kristo Prasad, Lord Hardinge, Char Kali, com-

prising an area of 6.17 square miles. (This, which is a work very profitable to Government, is not a work which ordinarily comes within the province of a Settlement Officer. Mr. Dutt deserves much praise for his success in inducing settlers to take up these lands, which hitherto have been left in a state of jungle.)

(d) Final publication of record of rights made in the case of Lord Hardinge and Char Kali. The number of tenants whose rents and rights have been recorded, and for whom fair rents have been fixed by Mr. Dutt during the year under report, is 7,081; besides these, fair rents only were fixed by him for 4,866 tenants whose rents and rights were recorded by Babu Pyari Mohun Bose in the previous year. The number of suits disposed of by Mr. Dutt is 972—148 civil and 824 miscellaneous.

41. *Work done by Babu Pyari Mohun Bose—*

(a) The settlement of fair rents for 1,385 tenants of Chars Padma, Shambupura, and Golakpura.

(b) Publication of the final records of these three estates and submission of final reports.

(c) Preparation and distribution of copies to the tenants of these three estates.

(d) Disposal of objections and disputes as far as these three estates are concerned.

(e) Settlement of Char Padma sanctioned.

42. *Work done by the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola—*

Char Sitaram.—Settlement report submitted and sanctioned, rights of 38 tenants being recorded and rents settled.

Char Kala-chand.—Fair rents settled.

Char Jangla.—Draft records prepared.

Work done by the Subdivisional Officer of Patuakhali—

Char Chandrail.—Final report submitted and settlement sanctioned.

43. The cost of operations during the year from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891—

* This is amount paid in the year for work done departmentally in the preceding year.

Survey—Departmental—Rs. 381-4.* The survey work done under Mr. Dutt was done by his settlement establishment and is charged to settlement.

Settlement—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Cost of settlement for the estates in Mr. Dutt's file ...	7,249	7	7
Cost of settlement for the estates in the file of Babu Pyari Mohun Bose ...	1,107	2	5
Cost of settlement for the estates in the file of the Sub-divisional Officer of Bhola ...	...	.....	...
Total ...	8,356	10	0

44. *Work remaining to be done at the close of the year.*—With regard to Government estates under settlement, the work of survey and settlement which remained to be done at the close of the year under review was—

Survey *Nil.*

Settlement—

Babu P. M. Bose.		(a) Obtaining sanction of Shambupura, Golakpura, and Char Padma.	
Mr. Dutt.		(b) Final report to be submitted of Chars Hardinge and Kali.	
Mr. Dutt.		(c) Final publication after settlement of disputes to be made in ten villages named on the margin.*	
Mr. Dutt. {	*1. Joynagar.	6. Char Bhairav.	(d) Settlement of disputes and publication of draft records to be made in six villages named on the margin.†
	2. Lamchhipata.	7. Char Price.	
	3. Kristo Prasad.	8. Char Lakhi.	
	4. Lamchi Koralmara.	9. Char Koralmara.	
	5. Bhusan Lapta Madanpura.	10. Char Umed.	
Mr. Dutt. {	†1. Lalmoohan.	3. Bairagya.	(f) Settling raiyats on patit land, part of Chars Umed, Bhairab, Price, and all of Char Fasson, with cadastral survey of the area settled and preparation of record of rights in respect thereof.
	2. Madanpura.	4. Gonoshpura.	
Subdivisional Officer, Bhola. }	5. Jangla.	(g) Chars Udai Kali and Drummond.	
	6. Char Kalachand.		

45. It may here be noted that of the 24 estates shown as pending settlement at the commencement of the year under review there is no settlement work to be done in Char Udai Kali, in which there are no tenants, and in respect to which the previous settlement, a farming settlement, will continue in force till 1302, after which riyats may be induced to take up the land; and in Char Drummond, in which also there are no tenants and which is still under water at high tide. The names of these two estates will be removed from the list of pending cases.

46. *Total cost of survey and settlement from the commencement to the year under report.*—The total cost from the commencement of operations to the close of the year is on the figures as adopted in the report—

	Rs.	A.	P.
Survey	18,435	8	9
Settlement	11,580	5	8
Total ...	30,015	14	5

47. *Estates under settlement under the Regulation.*—Of these estates I submit two lists, A and B, showing in A estates of which settlement has been completed and sanctioned during the year, and in B the estates of which settlement work was either not completed or, if completed, not sanctioned within the year under report.

48. Most of these estates are surplus alluvial accretions in the large rivers in the east and south of the district to permanently-settled estates, and were brought under assessment by the Diara Superintendent. Of these, some have come now under settlement as the term of first settlement has expired, and others have been under settlement since the close of the dearah operations, the settlement being delayed by various disputes. The balance of the estates other than these diara estates have come under settlement in consequence of purchase by Government at revenue sales, the estates being sold because they have suffered more or less from diluvion or are ferries or fishery which are treated as estates.

49. From the list A it will be seen that the settlement of 18 of these estates was completed and sanctioned during the year, and that the net annual gain to Government from the settlements is Rs. 2,433-6.

50. List B of estates still pending settlement shows 40 estates. Of these, 21 were brought under settlement towards the close of the year, and the others remained under settlement for the most part because of disputes as to whether they are or are not re-formations *in situ* of settled estates, and are pending orders of the Commissioner or the Board.

As shewn at foot of list A, one estate was found to be diluviated, and the revenue thereof was remitted.

51. The cost* shewn in the lists A and B as expended over the survey of the above estates represents the money paid to amíus engaged for the survey work. The estates against which no expenditure is shown were surveyed by káuungoes of the regular establishment. For settlement of the estates under the Regulation there is no settlement charge, as the work has been

done by Deputy and Sub-Deputy Collectors of the regular establishment.

APPENDIX.—Returns A and B for Ward's estate No. 1763, and note thereto.

„ Ditto for Government estates under Tenancy Act, and note thereto.

„ Lists A and B for Government estates under Regulation.

Notes explaining discrepancies pointed out by His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor in the Resolution on report for 1890-91 (financial year).

FORM A.

lxx

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.										TOTAL COST—				RATE PER ACRE.	INCREASE OF REVENUE—	REMARKS.	
						Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	During the year under report.		Total.				
																	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.					
			4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24
Dacca	Backergunge.	Dakhin Shahar-pur estate, No. 1753.	57	56,273	Partly by professional and partly by non-professional agency.	Acres. 73,714.01	Acres. 173.15	Acres. 70.52	14		13	Rs. A. P. 50,045 7 0	Rs. A. P. 3,227 10 0	Rs. A. P. 6,141 5 6	Rs. A. P. 6,410 9 9	(c) Rs. A. P. 44,156 12 6	Rs. A. P. 9,236 3 9	A. P. 8 3	A. P. 1 9	A. P. 8 3	A. P. 1 9	(d)	
																			Rs. A. P. 1 a. 6 p. by Survey Party and Settlement Officer.				

(a) When the survey began the number of villages was 36, but of these one was completely washed away by the river before the beginning of the year under review.

(b) The area in column 5 represents area surveyed by traverse only, and the area in column 6 represents what was surveyed cadastrally.

(c) Of the sum of Rs. 44,156-12-6 shown as total expenditure in survey, Rs. 39,045-7 were, as reported by Colonel Strahan in his No. 50-75 of 6th November 1891, to your address, expended by the Survey Party, and the remaining Rs. 5,111-5-0 by Settlement Officer.

(d) As the estates are permanently-settled estates, there can be no increase of revenue.

H. SAVAGE,
Offg. Collector.

Note to return B, Ward's Estate 1763.

This return is prepared by Babu Pyari Mohan Bose. He accepts my view as to meaning of columns 5 and 6, and has entered therein only villages with regard to which final publication has been made; but in columns 9 and 10 he shows not merely the tenants in the villages given in column 3, but all tenants of these and other villages of which the rights and existing rents have been recorded. In columns 11 and 12 he shows the former rent and the rent under the present settlement of those tenants (included in the number in column 10) for whom fair rents have actually been settled or whose existing rent is accepted as the fair rent, there being no contest raised concerning it within the time allowed by the law. This is a confused way of filling up returns, but the words of the headings seem to justify the view taken by Babu Pyari Mohan Bose.

FORM B.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of tenants in the villages in column 4.	NUMBER OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.			TOTAL RENTAL OF THE TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				REMARKS.
				Up to 30th September 1900.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1900.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamaabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Dacca	Hackergunge	Dakhin Shabazpur estate, No. 1763.	37	..	3*	66,000†		Rs. 8,067	Rs. 8,067	Rs. A. P. 6,767 8 8	Rs. A. P. 6,867 16 4	.	Rs. A. P. 210 6 7	

* i.e., villages in which final publication has been made.

† Estimated. This figure represents the total number of khatians required.

Note to explain differences between figures submitted to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor during his visit to Barisal in August 1891 with those shewn in the Director of Land Records' report and those in the report now submitted under Tenancy Act.

DIRECTOR'S ANNUAL REPORT FOR THE YEAR FROM 1ST APRIL 1890 TO 31ST MARCH 1891.		Figures supplied to His Honor.	Figures in present report and names of cases pending on 1st October 1890.	Cases pending on 30th September 1891.
Appendix A.	Report, paragraphs 26 to 33.			
1	2	3	4	5
Madhupura ... Koralmara ... Bhasan Lapta Madanpura. Lamchipata ... Char Joynagar ... " Umed ... " Bhairav ... " Price ... " Lalmoohan ... " Lamchi Koralmara. " Bairagya ... " Hardinge ... " Kristo Prosad... " Kali ... " Gonespurah ... " Fasson ... " Drummond ... " Uday Kali ... " Lakhi ... " Sitaram ... " Kalachand ... " Golokepura ... " Shambupura ... " Badna ... " Padma ... Taluk Bisva Nath Thakurta. Char Jangla ... " Badura or Bhadai. " Sachilapur Kristakali. " Kopallera ... " Chandrail ...	Named four, viz.— 1. Char Padma ... 2. Taluk Bisva Nath Thakurta. 3. Char Shambupura. 4. Golokpura ... Not named 17 (under survey party). These 17 are— 1. Madhupura ... 2. Koralmara ... 3. Bhusan Lapta Madanpura. 4. Char Umed ... 5. " Bhairav ... 6. " Price ... 7. " Lalmoohan ... 8. " Lamchi Koralmara. 9. " Boyragia ... 10. " Hardinge ... 11. " Krishnaprosad ... 12. " Kali ... 13. " Goneshpura ... 14. " Fasson ... 15. " Drummond ... 16. " Uday Kali... 17. " Lukhi ... Named below, viz., Joynagar and Lamchipata.	25	Madhupura ... Koralmara ... Bhusan Lapta Madanpura. Lamchipata ... Char Joynagar ... " Umed ... " Bhairav ... " Price ... " Lalmoohan ... " Lamchi Koralmara. " Bairagya ... " Hardinge ... " Kristo Prosad ... " Kali ... " Goneshpura ... " Fasson ... " Drummond ... " Uday Kali ... " Sitaram ... " Lakhi ... " Kalachand ... " Golakpura ... " Shambupura ... " Badna ... " Padma ... Taluk Bishwanath Thakurta. Char Jangla.	Joynagar. Lamchipata. Lamchi Koralmara. Kristo Prosad. Bhusan Lapta Madanpura. Char Koralmara. " Umed. " Bhairav. " Price. " Lakhi. " Lalmoohan. " Lord Hardinge. " Kali. " Fasson. " Drummond. " Udai Kali. " Padma. " Shambupura. " Golakpura. " Madhupura. " Bairagya. " Goneshpurah. " Jungla. " Kalachand.
Total ... 31	23	25	27	24

Explanation.

Of the 31 estates shown in column, (1) the settlements of taluk Bisva Nath (1) Thakurta, (2) Badura, (3) Sachilapur Kristakali, and (4) Kapalberia four only, were sanctioned before 1st October 1890, leaving 27 out of the 31 cases pending as shewn in column 4.

In column 2 appear accounts of only 23 cases. No special mention was made of the remaining 8 cases out of the 31 in column 1 (viz., of (1) Char Jangla, (2) Char Badura, (3) Sachilapur Kristakali, (4) Kapalberia, (5) Chandrail, (6) Sitaram, (7) Badna, (8) Kalachand) I presume because they were of no particular importance and were not on the file of special Settlement Officers.

The difference between columns 4 and 5 is due to the sanction of settlement of the three estates Sitaram, Badna, and Chandrail being given during the year, thus leaving 24 cases pending.

The difference between columns 3 and 5 is due to the inclusion by mistake in the list given to His Honor of Padma Manasha. Settlement of this estate had been begun under the Regulation, but it was found that it was advisable to bring it under the Tenancy Act, and application to that effect was made. Sanction, however, was not received till after 30th September 1891, and therefore the estate up to that date should properly be shown as under the Regulation.

A.

Statement showing the Government estates under survey and settlement of revenue during the year from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

District.	Number of villages under survey and settlement.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Area surveyed.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDLED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER—		TOTAL COST.										DATE THE ACRES.		INCREASE OF REVENUE—																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																	
					Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Up to 30th September 1890.		During the year under report.		Total.	Survey.	Settlement.	Settlement.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Actually obtained.	Expected.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																
										From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.										From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.	From the Survey.																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																																		
Backergunge.	27	27	64,000.16	Not surveyed by professional agency (one not surveyed).	60,800.76	...	61,800.76</

* This from the villages Shambaspura, Padma, Badna, Siaram, Chandrai, Hardinge, and Kali, of which the records have been finally published.

NOTE TO STATEMENT B.

Tenancy Act Cases.

This statement has been drawn up by Mr. Dutt. He understands the heading of columns 5 and 6 to mean villages in which existing rents and rights have been recorded and fair rents fixed. I did not know whether his view is correct, so I let his figures stand, as they show fairly well the progress made in the work.

It seems to me, however, that the words of the heading really mean cases in which final publication has been made, and if my view be correct, column 5 should show entries only against villages Badna and Chandrail and column 6 should show entries only against churs Shambupura, Golakpura, Padma, Hardinge, and Kali, and if, as I presume, the following column should only be filled up against the estate against which there are entries in columns 5 and 6, the entries against estates other than those noted above should be struck out.

The headings are, however, far from clear, and it may be that, although I am right as regards the meaning of heading 5, that Mr. Dutt's view of the other headings is correct.

B.
UNDER TENANCY ACT.

Statement showing progress made in Government Estates in record of rights and attestation of rents up to 30th September 1891.

District.	Division.	No.	Names of Estates.	Total number of villages.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED.		NUMBER OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAD BEEN DETERMINED.		TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAD BEEN SETTLED.				TOTAL REVENUE.				REMARKS.
				During the year 1890.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year 1890.	Up to 30th September 1891.	During the year 1890.	Up to 30th September 1891.	According to new settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to previous settlement.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19
Barkerynagar.	Barkerynagar.	1	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		2	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		3	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		4	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		5	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		6	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		7	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		8	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		9	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		10	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		11	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		12	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		13	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		14	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		15	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
Barkerynagar.	Barkerynagar.	16	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		17	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		18	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		19	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		20	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		21	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		22	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		23	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		24	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		25	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		26	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		27	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		28	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		29	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.
		30	Char Radna.	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	1	These are the villages the records of which have been completed.

(a) A double extra as to the meaning of this column. I think it means the record of rights apart from fixing of fair rents.

NOTE.—This and return A of Tenancy Act cases have been copied by Mr. Dutt's amli, who have done the copying in a slovenly manner. To save a day, however, I send them on in their present condition.

H. SAVAGE,
Offy. Collector.

STATEMENT A.—Cases disposed of under old Regulations.

Date of institution of case.	Name and number of estate.	Number of holdings in the estate.	Work done up to 31st September 1890.	Cost of survey incurred up to 31st September 1890.	Work done from 1st October 1890 to 31st September 1891.	Cost of survey incurred from 1st October 1890 to 31st September 1891.	Total cost of survey to 31st September 1891.	Area surveyed in bighas.	Revenue by previous settlement.	Revenue by present settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

COLLECTOR.

				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	B. K. C.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
7th October 1891	Ferry in the Bishnail and Tula-tall river, No. 0252.	...	.....	...	Settled by auction.	...	...	...	7 0 0	8 0 0	1 0 0	...
Ditto	Ferry in Srivastapur river, No. 6260.	...	.....	...	Ditto	...	...	...	25 0 0	118 0 0	93 0 0	...
Ditto	Ferry in river Koderhat, No. 6257.	...	.....	...	Ditto	...	...	...	383 0 0	300 0 0	8 0 0	...
17th January 1891.	Ghop Jalor in the river Ilas, No. 4461.	...	.....	...	Ditto	...	...	...	1,000 0 0	615 0 0	...	385 0 0

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF BHOLA.

6th April 1897	Surplus land of Kachia, No. 6402.	18	Measurement completed and tested. Appraisals disposed of by Collector. Settlement report submitted but returned for correction.	...	Completed and sanctioned.	83 17 13	117 0 0	106 1 7 1/2	81 1 7 1/2	...
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DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF PEROZEPORE.

7th October 1890	Char Lakshkali, No. 4711.	13	Completed and sanctioned.	27 15 8	27 4 0	28 10 11	1 0 11	...
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BABU PYARI MOHUN BOSE, SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

6th December 1897.	Char Nalgurn, No. 5231.	112	Measurement completed.	81 6 9	Ditto	81 6 9	2,074 10 4	1,895 13 9	1,395 13 9	...
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BABU AKHIL CHUNDER ROY, SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

6th December 1897.	Baherohar Khul-rakati, No. 4039.	118	Measurement made and tested, miscellaneous cases decided, and records corrected.	76 8 0	Ditto	76 8 0	2,110 18 4	1,047 0 0	1,518 11 9	391 11 9	...
20th November 1898.	Dearth char Einga Bhansa, No. 633.	4	Measurement made and tested, rates fixed, miscellaneous cases decided, and papers partly corrected according to decision.	...	Ditto	...	...	...	151 12 0	19 0 0	140 0 0	130 0 0	...
Ditto	Char Jainkali, No. 4775.	133	Settlement proceedings completed and submitted.	150 0 0	Sanctioned	...	...	150 0 0	1,917 15 12	2,625 00	2,611 0 0	139 0 0	...
16th December 1898.	Joar Chandergao, No. 5190.	73	Measurements made and tested.	...	Completed and sanctioned.	58 0 0	50 0 0	475 4 5	630 0 0	400 9 4	...	129 14 7 1/2	Owing to diversion.
7th October 1890	New char opposite to charolair, No. 5091.	63	...	...	Settlement completed and sanctioned.	85 4 0	85 4 0	1,065 12 8	340 0 0	835 11 0	408 11 0	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to char Srikat, Ch. block, No. 610.	23	...	...	Ditto	40 0 0	40 0 0	803 7 4	125 0 0	126 0 0	...	...	4 0 0
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Ali mahad, No. 631.	33	...	...	Ditto	67 4 3	67 4 3	1,091 1 0	231 0 0	376 0 0	125 0 0	...	Owing to diversion.
26th March 1891	Char Bishkakati, No. 474.	New char.	...	...	Ditto	...	...	4,048 0 4	0 0 0	800 0 0	799 8 0	...	...

STATEMENT A.—Cases disposed of under old Regulations—concluded.

Date of institution of suit.	Name and number of estate.	Number of holdings in the estate.	Work done up to 30th September 1899.	Cost of survey incurred up to 30th September 1899.	Work done from 1st October 1900 to 30th September 1901.	Cost of survey incurred from 1st October to 30th September 1901.	Total cost of survey up to 30th September 1901.	Area surveyed in hectares.	Revenue by previous settlement.	Revenue by present settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13

BABOO KAIL PROSAD CHATTERJEE, SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

				R. A. P.		R. A. P.	R. A. P.	H. K. C.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.	R. A. P.
24th December 1897.	Ayerkandi, Nu. 5312.	41	Settlement proceedings completed.	25 0 0	Sanctioned ...	...	23 8 9	574 17 13	232 0 0	419 0 0	28 0 0	...
29th November 1899.	Taluk Ram Senker Daa, No. 1978.	25	Measurements completed in July 1899.	...	Settlement completed and sanctioned.	...	...	104 6 12	96 0 0	98 0 0	2 0 0	...
7th October 1899	Susp'ns alluvial accretion to Masagura, No. 6411.	19	.....	...	Ditto ...	137 3 9	137 3 9	1,098 5 4	193 1 3	280 0 9	186 14 9	...
				331 0 0	...	390 12 0	723 12 0	...	...	...	2,483 0 0*	*Gain to Government.
24th September 1899.	Char Lakhi, No. 6642.	...	.....	...	On enquiry estab. found to be diluvial and revenue was remitted.	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

* Gain.

H. SAVAGE,
Collector.

STATEMENT B.—Of cases under old Regulations pending at end of year.

Date of institution of case.	Name and number of estate.	Number of the holdings in the estate.	Work done up to 30th September 1890.	Cost of survey incurred up to 30th September 1890.	Work done from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.	Cost of survey incurred from 1st October to 30th September 1891.	Total cost of survey to 30th September 1891.	REASONS WHY PENDING.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

COLLECTOR.

				Rs. A. P.		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
30th July 1890	Taluq Tara Chand Roy, No. 468.	...	.....	.....	.....	.....	...	The estate has been found to lie within the geographical limits of the district of Faridpur, and correspondence is going on about its transfer to that district.
14th August 1890	Char Lakhi alias Padma Manasa, tank No. 1733.	...	A portion of the estate measured.	263 10 0	A portion of the estate was formerly released by the Commissioner. Report made for inclusion of that portion, and appeal made to Board which has been decided.	.....	263 10 0	
14th September 1891	Fishery in Jahapur river, No. 4899.	.....	...	.....	Nil	.....	...	To be settled by auction in March 1892.
Ditto	Fishery in river Kumarkhali, No. 6236.	.....	...	...	...	.....	.....	Ditto.

DEPUTY COLLECTOR OF PATUAKHALI.

8th September 1890	Taluk Kali Nath Chatterji, No. 1516.	...	...	...	Kanungo enquired into the objection of the Nawab about possession of a certain portion of this estate, settlement of the plot ordered, and Kanungo directed to measure.	.....	.....	Portion in possession of Government is under settlement. Question of suing the Nawab or possession of the remainder under consideration.
7th October 1890	Char Taterkali, No. 4810.	.....	...	...	Measurement commenced	.....	.....	Kanungo had no time to complete the measurement.
7th July 1891	New char in the river Kajal, No. 6365.	.....	...	...	Nil	.....	...	Measurement could not be commenced on account of the char being flooded.
7th September 1891	Surplus alluvial accretion to Char Ghal, No. 6401.	...	.....	...	Nil	.....	...	Instituted at close of the year.

MR D. D. DUTT, ASSISTANT SETTLEMENT OFFICER OF GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

13th November 1890	Surplus alluvial accretion to Gungapur Bhakuchia, No. 6375.	.....	Survey completed in April 1890.	...	Ujara settlement made by auction on 19th October 1890, which was disapproved and estate held under khas management	...	...	Pending final decision as to form of settlement to be finally adopted.
Ditto	Char Barton, No. 6059	.....	Survey completed	...	Farming settlement made by auction which was disapproved and the estate held under khas management.	...	...	Ditto.

BABU AKHIL CHANDRA ROY, SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

16th April 1887	Surplus alluvial accretion to mouza Potka, No. 6436.	34	Pending reference to Commissioner for release of certain lands.	73 0 0	Nothing	.....	73 0 0	Pending order on reference to Commissioner.
19th April 1888	New char in the Agunmukha river on the south of Potka.	1 Talukdar, no other tenant.	Measurement tested and some miscellaneous cases decided.	.....	Last appeal in a miscellaneous case decided on 10th September 1891. Transferred from Patuakhali on 10th September 1891 to file of Akhil Chandra Roy.	.....	...	Appeal decided near close of year.
20th November 1888	Surplus land of Mandhab Roy, village No. 6381.	69	Measurement made, settlement pending order of Commissioner on reference for release of certain land.	81 9 0	Nothing	.....	81 9 0	Pending order of Commissioner on reference made.
8th September 1890	Jhilasani, No. 8111	37	Measurements made and completed, and some enquiries made under Subdivisional Officer of Patuakhali.	.....	Transferred from Patuakhali on 28th July 1891 to file of Babu Akhil Chandra Roy. Summary settlement for 1890-91 made, some miscellaneous cases decided, tabuliyata taken for regular settlement.	...	...	Pending disposal of miscellaneous cases.
27th September 1890	Shamasli, No. 6005.	153	...	...	Settlement proceedings submitted after deciding all miscellaneous cases on 28th September 1891. Pending reference to Commissioner.	150 9 6	150 9 6	Pending order on reference to Commissioner.

STATEMENT B—Of cases under old Regulations pending at end of year.

Date of institution of case.	Name and number of estate.	Number of the holdings in the estate.	work done up to 30th September 1891.	Cost of survey incurred up to 30th September 1891.	Work done from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.	Cost of survey incurred from 1st October to 30th September 1891.	Total cost of survey to 30th September 1891.	REASONS WHY PENDING
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9

BARU AKHIL CHANDRA ROY, SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTOR—concluded.

7th October 1890 ...	New char in river Arikhan, No. 6348.	34	...	Rs. A. P.	Partly measured	...	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Pending completion of measurement by the kausago.
2nd June 1891 ...	Prabuz taluk, No. 2831.	Received on the 4th June 1891. Maps compared. Kats found to be entirely washed away. Recommended for remission of revenue.	Pending order of Board for remission.
7th September 1891	Ram Mohon Sen, taluk No. 3773.	...	Nil	...	Nil	Instituted towards close of the year.
11th September 1891	Surplus alluvial accretion to Hajipur, No. 6374.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Shefai Sharmaya, No. 6373.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Krishnapur, No. 6418.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Shakuchia, No. 6419.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...
Ditto	Char Kali Das, No. 6283.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Aigadi, No. 6377.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...
Ditto	Baradala, No. 6100	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...
Ditto	Char Pellow alias Bhadai, No. 6386.	...	Nil	...	Nil	...	...	...

BARU KALI PRASAD CHATTERJEE, SUB-DEPUTY COLLECTOR.

8th September 1890	Char Garaya, No. 4901	6	...	...	Settlement work compared and report submitted to Collector.	...	...	...	Pending sanction.
29th September 1890	Nalchiti, Darichur, No. 6281.	...	...	...	Canouge for measurement. Measurement begun.	...	...	...	Pending completion of measurement by kausago.
7th October 1890	Char Ita Gorra, No. 4979.	4	...	...	Settlement work completed and final report submitted.	1,370 8 0	1,370 8 0	...	Pending sanction.
8th September 1890	Kumarkhall Hat, No. 1533.	...	...	...	On enquiry found to be diluviated. Included in return No. IX for remission of revenue.	...	...	...	Pending orders of Board for remission.
7th October 1890	Taluk Shih Narain Sen, No. 2991.	1	...	...	Measurement completed	...	...	...	Pending test of measurements, &c.
7th September 1891	Taluk Maniram Sarma, No. 2809.	Not known.	...	...	Several thak maps and papers copied.	...	...	...	Instituted towards close of the year.
Ditto	Taluk Ramvaran Tahildar, No. 2967.	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	Taluk Chandra Lakhi Narain Das, No. 2735.	...	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Deula, No. 6276.	6	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	Taluk Shih Ch. Bose, No. 6293.	8	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...
11th September 1891	Char Gopalpur, No. 4205.	Not known.	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Moisa, No. 6229.	51	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Homabed Kandarapur, No. 6333.	1	...	...	Ditto	...	...	...
Ditto	Surplus alluvial accretion to Modna, No. 6349.	...	...	...	Received on 15th September 1891. Kausago reports that the estate has been washed off.	...	...	...
				447 5 0					

Appendix A.

Notes explaining differences between figures shown in Director's report, those supplied to His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor on his visit, and the figures shown in this report regarding cases under the Regulations.

The 35 estates mentioned by the Director are figures for two years, as far as I can make out. They do not seem to have been supplied for any one year from our office.

The number 23 supplied to His Honor is less by one than the actual number pending at time of his visit. This one is the Char Padma Manasha entered by mistake as one of the estates under the Tenancy Act (*vide* explanatory note regarding those estates).

The number actually pending, according to the register when His Honor was here, was 24. After the visit five cases were completed and 21 new cases added, leaving at the close of the year 40 cases pending.

CAMP DAULATKHAN, }
The 31st December 1891. }

H. SAVAGE,
Offg. Collector.

APPENDIX L.

No. 53T., dated Camp Gulshakhali, the 24th January 1892.

From—H. SAVAOR, Esq., Collector of Backergunge,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

In continuation of this office No. 2520L.R., of the 16th instant, I have the honour to state that the statements A and B submitted to you direct with the half-yearly reports of the Settlement Officers of the Government and the wards' estates (*vide* letters Nos. 123, dated 23rd October 1891, from Mr. Dutt, and 153, dated 23rd October 1891, from Babu Peari Mohan Bose) contained numerous inaccuracies which would be most expensive to correct by telegram. Revised statements A and B for the Government estates showing therein the figures of each Settlement Officer in the district separately are herewith sent to enable you to correct their individual statements.

2. You have not received the half-yearly figures of the Subdivisional Officer of Bhola, as he did not submit any half-yearly report, but I give his figures to enable you to use them if necessary.

3. As the statements A and B submitted with Peari Babu's No. 158, dated 23rd October 1891 of the wards' estates do not require much correction, I simply give below revised figures for certain columns instead of submitting fresh statements. The figures are given below:—

STATEMENT A.

The phrase "and 1,764" should be struck off from column 3.

For 38 in column 4, please read 37.

"	Rs. 1,780-8-8	in column 12,	please read	Rs. 37,825-15-8.
"	" 5,961-14-11	ditto 13,	ditto "	3,632.
"	" 8,141-5-6	ditto 16,	ditto "	44,186-12-6.
"	" 7,308-4-10	ditto 17,	ditto "	9,638-3-9.
"	As. 1-7	ditto 18,	ditto	As. 8-2.
"	" 1-5	ditto 19,	ditto "	1-9.

STATEMENT B.

For 38 in column 4, please read 37,

" nil ditto, ditto 37,

and strike off the remarks.

4. The remarks on the annual returns apply to these returns also. I regret there has been a delay in submitting revised figures, as I thought you probably would not require revised figures for the half-yearly returns. This letter is delayed, as I am out on tour in the south of the district and a long way from the sadar.

A.

Revised statement showing the Government Estates under Survey and Settlement of Revenue under the Tenancy Act during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

District.	Number of estates.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.				NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY THE SURVEY PARTY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICE—				TOTAL COST—								RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF REVENUE—		Remarks.	
					During the half-year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.		Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.			
										By the survey party.	By local agency.													Survey.		Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	12A	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22				
Dacca.	Backergunge.	In the file of Mr. D. Dutt.		Sixteen by professional and seven by non-professional agency, and one (char Brumond) not surveyed.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	61,362.52	...	51,362.52	14	4	13,841	2,426 0 0	4,606 4 1	...	3,880 0 7	16,267 0 0	8,486 4 8	0 5 0	0 2 7 1/2	773 2 9	19,017	Ra.				
		19	1			54,552.61	6,518.59	...	6,518.59	3	...	...	1,691 14 6	3,094 1 0	...	...	1,691 14 6	3,094 1 0	0 4 0	0 7 6	9,907 7 10		...
		3	3			6,518.59	1,462.43	...	1,462.43	2	...	...	317 1 6	NIL	...	...	317 1 6	...	0 3 5	...	...		458
		24	24			62,553.63	59,383.54	...	59,383.54	19	4	13,841	4,435 0 0	7,700 5 1	...	3,880 0 7	16,276 0 0	11,580 5 8	0 4 11	0 3 1	4,690 10 7		19,476			

Columns 2, 4 and 5.—Annual return shows 27 estates and area 64,060.16. The difference is caused by the omission of chars Badna, Chandrail and Sitaram from this return, as settlement of those chars (area 1,506.53) was completed between 1st October 1890 and 31st March 1891.

Column 16.—The total differs from that in the annual return on account of cost of survey in the above named three chars. There was no settlement cost in these chars, as settlement work was done by the regular establishment.

Column 20.—Difference due to omission of increase gained from the above named three estates (chars).

Dated 24th January 1892.

H. SAVAGE,
Collector.

B.

Revised statement showing progress made in Government Estates in record of rights and settlement of rents under the Tenancy Act up to 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF RAYATS WHOSE RENT HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.		TOTAL RENTALS OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				GOVERNMENT REVENUE—			REMARKS.				
			Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.		Total number of tenants in the village in column 4.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to present settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to present settlement.		Increase.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18		
Dacca.	Backergunge.	IN THE FILE OF MR. D. DUTT.																	
		Joydagar, No. 5285	1	1	1	4,254	4,254	612	612	4,254	49,904	43,982	5,922	...	25,078	30,848	4,229	Remarks on Annual Returns apply to this also. Difference of total between this and Annual Returns is due to exclusion of share in Radin, Sitaran, and Chandrail, of which settlement was completed before 31st March 1891.	
		Lanchilpata, No. 5319	1	1	1	612	612	68	68	612	9,572	8,296	1,276	...	3,978	3,502	476		
		Lanchil Koriwara, No. 6384	1	1	1	68	68	68	68	68	1,597	1,597	963	...	1,597	634	963		
		Kristo Prasad, No. 5257	1	1	1	81	81	81	81	81	2,983	0	2,983	...	2,983	0	2,618		
		Rhasan Lapsa, Madanpura, No. 5292	1	1	1	18	18	18	18	18	390	6	384	...	200	10	190		
		Char Umed, No. 5256	1	1	1	180	180	180	180	180	5,157	0	5,157	...	5,157	0	4,717		
		Char Bhairab, No. 5281 (including Char Price, No. 5302)	1	1	1	35	35	35	35	35	2,708	9	1,493	...	1,738	9	755		
		Char Laboni, No. 5243	1	1	1	74	74	74	74	74	5,463	8	5,359	...	5,463	0	5,065		
		Korilpura, No. 5250	1	1	1	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	1,468	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Madanpura, No. 5313	1	1	1	1,396	1,396	1,396	1,396	1,396	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Goswampura, No. 5221	1	1	1	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	1,046	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Lanchilpata, No. 5246	1	1	1	3,153	3,153	3,153	3,153	3,153	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Baranagar, No. 5216	1	1	1	140	140	140	140	140	841	0	841	...	841	0	641		
		Local Holdings, No. 5248	1	1	1	17	17	17	17	17	196	2	196	...	196	2	132		
		Char Kala, No. 5252	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Char Pasman, No. 6431	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Char Dymond, No. 5305	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
		Char Uday Kala, No. 5262	1	1	1	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	NIL	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dacca.	Backergunge.	IN THE FILE OF MR. P. M. BOON.	19	10	6	12,550	5,461	7,089	12,550	79,712	7	59,512	22,900	...	47,256	15	19,790		
		Char Shamshapura, No. 5226	1	1	1	505	505	...	505	12,164	2	9,106	2,996	...	4,920	1	1,467		
		Gokulpura, No. 5236	1	1	1	346	346	...	346	11,883	12	9,506	2,377	...	4,140	3	1,115		
		Char Padma, No. 5224	1	1	1	524	524	...	524	11,574	14	8,507	3,067	...	3,994	0	1,323		
			3	3	...	1,335	1,335	...	1,335	35,622	14	27,190	8,442	...	13,955	8	3,907		
		IN THE FILE OF THE S. D. O. OF BROLA.																	
		Char Jangla, No. 4745	1	...	1	80	80	...	80	693	3	235	457	...	693	3	457		
		Char Kala Chandi, No. 5260	2	...	1	80	80	...	80	693	3	235	457	...	693	3	457		
			24	13	7	14,015	6,546	7,469	14,015	1,16,028	5	64,928	6	31,100	...	60,905	7	24,155	

H. SAVAGE,
Collector.

Dated 24th January 1892.

APPENDIX M.

No. 329, dated Suri, the 14th October 1891.

From—BABU SUKUMAR HALDAR, Settlement Officer, Burdwan Raj Khas Mehals,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

UNDER orders received from the Government of Bengal, and also from the Board of Revenue, I have the honour to submit the following report of the settlements in my charge, showing the results of the half-year ending the 30th September last.

2. The mehals of the Burdwan Raj in this district, for which a survey and settlement have been ordered, are five in number :—

Tauzi No. 128—	Gobrah.
”	” 129—Maliba.
”	” 188—Hukumapur.
”	” 449—Panchherria.
”	” 449—Chandnihat, Prochanderpur.

3. The survey and settlement of the first two have been abandoned at the request of the Manager, as the Raj holds only an undivided fractional share therein, and as the other co-sharers have not joined in the application for survey and settlement.

I.—HUKUMAPUR.

4. The state of the work at the end of the last official year was thus described in my annual report for that year :—

“PARA. 6. All applications for settling fair rents having been disposed of, and all disputes of the nature mentioned in section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act having been decided, all that remains to be done is to finally frame the records in accordance with the result of these applications and disputes, and cause them to be published under section 105 (2). The records, of 11 villages have already been published; those of 5 are entirely, and of 17 are partly ready for publication.”

5. The work here described as outstanding was finished on the 30th June 1891, on which day the records of the last of the 88 villages were finally published under section 105(2), Bengal Tenancy Act.

6. In addition to this, all the khatians have been fair-copied. During your inspection you recommended the condemnation of the originals owing to their blotched and dirty appearance. Three copies had thus to be made—one for the collectorate, the second for the landlord, and the third for the tenants. Forty-five of the original khatians, however, were considered by me to be good enough for the collectorate record-room; of these, I have caused only two sets of copies to be prepared. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of intelligent copyists at the contract rates sanctioned under the Board's rules. Before the copyists got accustomed to the work, little progress was made, as much of the work done by them had to be condemned. Besides a thorough comparison of all fair copies with the originals by mohurirs employed for the purpose at the contract rates, I have, to insure accuracy, caused a careful recomparison of over 25 per cent. of the khatians to be made by mohurirs of the regular establishment. As far as I am able to judge, the fair copies prepared are correct.

7. The records of 87 villages were made over to the collectorate on and within 5th September. The Raj estate got copies of the records of these 87 villages by the 11th September; 2,564 tenants received their khatian slips up to the 30th September. That the rest (about 746 in number) are yet unprovided for is owing to their own indifference in the matter, for the khatian copies of their holdings are long ready in office, and notices of distribution have been issued village by village.

8. I have not yet accounted for one village, the circumstances regarding which are somewhat peculiar and require separate treatment. The records of this village were completed, and the 30th June was, by notice, fixed for their final publication. The records were published as notified; but such publication became irregular simply by the filing of a dispute case under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act by the Raj, who claimed a large tract of unsurveyed land as forming part of the village. These lands were then surveyed, and the case, after being severely contested by the neighbouring zamindar, was decided as a civil suit, and the records of the village republished under section 105 (2) on the 6th October 1891. All this illustrates the practical difficulty of working section 106. The words “at any time before final publication” are much too vague. It would be desirable to substitute for them something to the following effect :—“At any time before the issue of a notice under section 105(2) for the final publication of the records.” The records of the village concerned will be disposed of as soon as the offices reopen after the vacation.

9. In my report for the year ending the 31st March last, I spoke of having disposed of all disputes of the nature mentioned in section 106. The last application made by the Raj estate under section 106 during 1890-91 was received on the 16th September 1890. But, besides the case referred to in the preceding paragraph, the Raj has put in two other applications within the half-year under report, claiming similar relief under section 106. The disposal

of these two cases, in connection wherewith about 40 bighas have been and 600 more will have to be surveyed, and the distribution of the few khatians that remain forms my only work in connection with Hukumapur.

10. Fair-copying of khatians has been the principal work done during the half-year. But much was done besides. No less than 1,545 khatians were rechecked in consequence of *solehnamahs* or agreements filed in appeal. This necessitated the rechecking of the connected papers, khasras, terij, &c. Considerable time was taken up in preparing the statistical statements (Forms 20 (a), 20 (b), and 20 (c)), village by village, and also in drawing up village reports and correcting village maps.

11. Now, as before, the absence of the managers or of some efficient and duly empowered agent on their behalf, causes serious delay and inconvenience. The local agents have apparently no power to settle disputes amicably, although their disposition to protract matters is notorious.

II.—PANCHBERRIA.

12. The settlement of this mehal (area 1,603 bighas) has been carried out within the half-year under report. The mehal consists of the village Panchberria and 53 detached pieces of land situated in 10 of the neighbouring villages, the area of the largest piece being 331 bighas, and that of the smallest 6 cottahs. The proceedings were held on the spot and occupied four days. The status, existing rents, and other particulars regarding the holdings (225 in number, including under-tenures) were recorded, and 23 disputes as to the amount of the existing rent, rent-free title, status, &c., were disposed of summarily. The Raj estate applied for settlement of fair rents against 89 of the tenants separately, all the cases being then and there disposed of by amicable arrangement.

13. This is the first settlement done on the lines proposed by you and approved of by the Board in their No. 404A, dated the 17th April 1891, to your address, and I believe it has proved a complete success. This result is due solely to the presence and co-operation of the Assistant Manager, Mr. Srinath Dutta.

14. The draft records of Panchberria have been published under section 105(1) and the period of one month after the date of such publication has expired. The Raj estate has filed no objection or dispute case, but the tenants have put in—

1 Objection under section 105 (1); 7 disputes under section 106; 2 applications to set aside the orders made in 2 out of the 89 cases under section 104 (2). Five of these cases were disposed of before the end of last month, and the rest were decided on the 3rd instant. The effect has been the revival of one of the 89 suits for settlement of fair rents. Barring possible appeals, the disposal of this case is the only thing that remains to be done in connection with Panchberria.

III.—CHANDNIHAT.

16. The settlement of this insignificant mehal (area 12 bighas) was completed during the half-year. As there was no application for settlement of fair rents, the existing rents only were recorded and the proceedings terminated. In your No. 1048T.A., dated the 7th July 1891, to the address of the Commissioner of the Burdwan Division, you were pleased to agree with me that a survey and record of rights of petty scattered areas of this kind should not be asked for.

MISCELLANEOUS.

17. The costs incurred have been as follows:—

Period.	Heads of expenditure.	Amount.	Total.	REMARKS.
		Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	
Commencement to 13th October 1889.	Pay of Settlement Officer, Babu Benode Behari Sarkar and establishment.	...	2,401 1 6	No settlement work done.
14th October 1889 to 31st March 1890.	Pay of Settlement Officer and establishment.	...	2,040 4 9	
During 1890-91 ...	Ditto, ditto ...	...	8,132 14 3	
1st April 1891 to 30th September 1891.	Settlement Officer's pay Ditto, travelling allowance.	2,048 13 0 66 0 0		
	Establishment	1,828 2 6		
	Contingencies	82 15 6		
	Forms and stationery	28 5 0		
	Furniture repaired	4 0 0		
	Office house-rent	34 15 6	4,093 3 6	
	Total	...	17,574 8 0	

18. I have considerably reduced my office establishment according to the present requirements of my work. My office now consists of—

1 English clerk.
1 Record-keeper.
1 Muharrir.

1 Duftry.

1 Orderly.
2 Peons.
1 Durwan.

19. I have taken up the ordinary duties of a Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector at the sudder station of Birbhum, in addition to my settlement duties from the 3rd September last.

20. I have been in camp for 17 days only during the half-year. It will be seen that the principal work done was the fair-copying and distribution of khatians; and that there has been very little occasion for me to leave head-quarters. My present criminal and collectorate duties will, however, interfere with my plans should any occasion arise for a local enquiry.

21. I beg to annex hereto four tabular statements, showing the work done by me up to the 30th September last.

Statement showing progress made in Burdwan Raj Khas Mehal Estates in Record of Rights and Settlement of rents up to 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	NAME OF STATE.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF TENANTS HAS BEEN COMPILED.		Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF AYATS WHERE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED AND RENTS OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.										TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.								HOLDINGS OF WHICH A RECORD HAS BEEN PREPARED, BUT WHICH CANNOT BE SHOWN IN THE PRESCRIBED FORMS.								REMARKS.
			Up to 31st March 1901.	During the half-year under report.		Total number of villages in the village in column 6.	Up to 31st March 1901.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jamabandi.	Increase.	Dereasa.	Lathouji.	Non-rent paying.	Bogart.	Chakran.	Khatia also prepared under paragraph 26, Chapter XI of Board's Survey Manual.	Appertaining to other estates.													
Burdwan	Birbhum	Hukumapur	88	...	2,301	2,301	...	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Ra. A. P.	Owing to the lands of one holding being situated in more than one village, there are 2,048 Khudiani ships in one, there are 2,048 Khudiani ships in Hukumapur, although they represent 2,047 real holdings only, as shown in column 7.													
		Panch beria	1	1	193	193	...	1,345 0 0	1,127 6 0	115 0 0	NII	NII	1	1	3	13	3	...														
		Chaodinitat	1	1	16	16	...	6 13 8	6 13 8	2 11	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	NII	...														
		Total	90	90	2,410	2,499	2,410	14,919 13 6	12,815 13 6	2,161 0 0	NII	590	138	108	110	445	61	...														

[illegible]

Statement of cases under sections 104 (2) and 106 Bengal Tenancy Act, and under sections 103, 108, and 623, Civil Procedure Code.

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 104 (2).			NUMBER OF OBJECTIONS UNDER SECTION 106 (1).			NUMBER OF DISPUTES UNDER SECTION 106.			NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTIONS 103, 108, AND 623, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.			TOTAL OF ALL CASES.			REMARKS.
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
From commencement to 31st March 1901.	37	37	Nil	...	...	...	861	861	Nil	107	107	Nil	1,006	1,006	Nil	
From 1st April 1901 to 30th September 1901.	89	89*	Nil	1	1	Nil	10	8	3	7	7	Nil	107	106	2	* One revived — vide paragraph 14.
Total ..	126	126	Nil	1	1	Nil	871	869	3	114	114	Nil	1,113	1,112	2	

Statement of cases appeal-d under section 108 of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

	Filed.	DECREED.		Decreed <i>ex parte</i> .	Remanded.	Dismissed.	Pending.	REMARKS.
		Wholly.	Partly.					
Against orders under section 104 (2) ...	12	Nil	3*	1	Nil	8	Nil	* These cases were partly decreed in terms of <i>solehnamahs</i> , or agreements filed by the parties. The appeals were dismissed as regards those tenants who did not file <i>solehnamahs</i> .
" " " " 106 ...	18	1	Nil	1	1	11	4	
" " in miscellaneous suits ...	8	Nil	3*	Nil	1	5	Nil	
Total ...	38	1	3	2	2	24	4	

S. HALDAR,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX N.

No. 345, dated Suri, the 9th November 1891.

From—**BAHU SIKUMAR HALDAR**, Settlement Officer, Burdwan Raj Khas Mehals,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

WITH reference to your Circular No. 15T A., dated the 17th October 1891, I have the honour to submit the following annual report for the period 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891, in connection with the settlement of Hukmapore in Birbhum.

2. A report for the year ending the 31st March 1891 was submitted to the Collector of Birbhum with this office No. 8, dated the 6th April 1891, and a report for the half-year ending the 30th September last has been submitted to you with this office No. 329, dated the 14th October.

3. Two other petty *mehals* in Birbhum have been settled during the year under report, but as the work in connection with them was done during the half-year ending the 30th September last, and has been described in my report for that period, I may as well confine myself in the present report to Hukmapore.

4. The area of the estate as professionally surveyed amounts to 15,695.69 acres, its recorded area according to the revenue survey being 15,491 acres. This discrepancy may be accounted for by the fact that the external limits of villages have not, in the present survey, been laid down by reference to the revenue survey maps, as also by disturbance of possession in the course of the last 40 years, and is also probably due to inaccuracies in the old survey. The former figure does not include an area of 216 acres claimed by the Raj in an application under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, as forming part of Hukmapore, but not yet adjudicated upon or surveyed. It, however, includes an area of 631.45 acres, which in consequence of enquiries into boundary disputes has been found to form no part of the Burdwan estate, and an area of 16 acres not yet adjudicated upon.

5. The records of Hukmapore contain 37,387 *khasra* entries and 4,618 *khatian* slips. A tabular classification of the latter is annexed.

6. Hukmapore was surveyed at the end of 1848; no settlement officer was appointed till January following, and no settlement work was done till the middle of October 1889 when I was placed in charge.

7. I took charge of the settlement office on the 14th October 1889, and completed by the 31st March following a draft record of the particulars required to be recorded under notification dated the 24th September 1889, published in the *Calcutta Gazette* of the 26th September (Part I, pages 807-808). Applications for enhancement and additional rent were made by the Raj, most of them being filed after the expiry of the period fixed under rule 16 of Chapter VI of the Government rules. The tenants of certain groups of villages were joined together as defendants in 37 suits under section 104 (2) which covered the entire tenantry of Hukmapore. All these suits were contested by the tenants, who filed written statements in answer to the claims put forward by the Raj.

8. The following plan was laid down by you for settlement of rents:—"Mr. Reilly will obtain from the settlement officer copies of *khatians* of villages of which the records have been made over to the settlement officer, and see if he can effect an amicable settlement of rents with the ryots. If so, he should report the arrangements which he proposes to make If Mr. Reilly and the ryots do not come to an amicable arrangement as to what are to be entered as fair rents, then the settlement officer will proceed to settle fair rents according to the principles laid down in sections 27, 30 to 36, 38, 51 and 52 of the Tenancy Act."—(Memo. on Survey and Settlement of Burdwan Khas Mehals, dated Suri, the 20th August 1889). The Manager accordingly asked me for copies of the *khatians* in April 1890, and previous to doing so, reported certain proposals for introducing soil-class rates which received the approval of the Board of Revenue. Strong hopes of an amicable settlement in these terms were entertained till the end of October 1890, when the Manager reported (Manager's No. 742K, dated ^{31st October} ~~1st November~~ 1890, to the Collector of Birbhum) that the tenants had played false with him. Meanwhile Mr. Reilly had been asking me demi-officially to push on with the cases, while his local agents were continually applying for adjournments on the ground (among others) that an amicable settlement was being arranged. These local agents were never prepared to produce evidence, and complained of the difficulty in obtaining witnesses in consequence of a hostile combination of the tenantry. Taking these circumstances into consideration, and holding that an amicable adjustment was desirable in the interests of all concerned, I held the cases over until about the middle of November, when the Manager's No. 742K just referred to came into my hand. The Manager about the same time deputed an officer with full powers and definite instructions to treat with the tenants. This was a wise step, and it helped me more than anything else in getting through my work. It was between November 1890 and February 1891 that the settlement cases were disposed of, although one case was settled in July and four more between that month and October 1890.

9. My work up to October 1890 was to write up the records for publication under section 105 (1). The survey records with which I had to deal showed the entire area of Hukmapore as "rent-paying" and almost the whole external boundary of the estate as "disputed." Before the drafts could be published, I had to dispose of 949 claims to

hold land as part of other zamindaries, as rent-free or at a fixed rent, or as *chdkardn*, &c. This I did in the first instance summarily in the manner laid down in paragraph 4 of Appendix D of the Board's *Settlement Manual*. The records had to be amended in accordance with the decisions arrived at in these cases, as also according to 374 lists of discrepancies noted by the attestation amins under paragraph 2 of Appendix D of the *Manual*. These lists were abnormally heavy in consequence of the *khanapuri* having been made by amins unacquainted with the local language, and also because the tenants often did not attend on them to point out the limits of their holdings. The homestead sites were originally clubbed together, a detailed survey was made by the Burdwan detachment of the Survey of India, and the records were received by me in July 1890. These had to be worked into the original khatians before draft publication, which work was completed on the 17th August 1890.

10. Matters stood thus till the end of September 1890. Only five cases under section 104 (2) embracing 129 tenants and 318 out of 846 dispute cases filed under section 106 were disposed of up to the end of that month. By the end of February last all the 37 applications for the settlement of fair rents had been disposed of, and at the end of March 1891 the entire file of dispute cases under section 106 had been cleared.

11. Two of the cases under section 104 (2) were tried *ex parte*, as the tenants, after filing written statements contesting the claim of the zamindar-plaintiff to enhancement and additional rent, did not appear at the trial; three cases were practically withdrawn by the pleader for the Raj estate on the ground that the lands in question formed the *debottar* property of an idol; nine were dismissed under sections 102 and 158 of the Code of Civil Procedure; the habitual neglect of the Raj agents in appearing and in producing evidence being a source of constant annoyance to me and of hardship to the opposite parties, and rendering the adoption of such procedure necessary. The rest of the cases were tried and decided according to law, a considerable number of the tenants filing *solehnamahs* or agreements by amicable arrangement with the Raj. These *solehnamahs* were not drawn up in accordance with Mr. Reilly's terms, but stipulated as follows:—

- (1) An allowance of 3 cottah per each standard bigha in calculating areas of holdings.
- (2) Acceptance of patnidar's papers (showing areas and rentals) and kabuliyats as correct.
- (3) Assessment of excess areas (if any) at the average rate payable for the rest of the holding.
- (4) Amicable adjustment of the petitions filed by the Raj estate under section 106 disputing the right of the tenants to hold lands rent-free.

After a searching examination of all the records in March last, you were satisfied as to the *bona-fide* character of these *solehnamahs*. On that occasion you recorded the following observation:—

"If the principle of compromise which was ultimately adopted had been put forward at the beginning, it is probable that it would have been readily accepted by the ryots, that the settlement proceedings would have been completed in a shorter time, and that much expense and labour would have been saved."

These words exactly express my own view of the matter. If a duly qualified officer with full powers and instructions had been deputed by the Manager in October 1889 instead of 12 months later, the result would certainly have been most satisfactory. As a fact, the affairs of the estate in connection with the settlement were left in the hands of a number of inefficient subordinate officials. These men were vested with no powers (wisely as I think) to treat with the tenants, so that in each case reference had to be made to the Manager, who was away at Burdwan, or in some remote part of the Burdwan estate. As regards those tenants who did not file agreements, I put the Raj as plaintiff to strict proof of the grounds of enhancement and additional rent claimed. As a result no enhancement was decreed by me. The Raj produced measurement papers and kabuliyats obtained from the late patnidar to prove its claim to additional rent under section 52 (1) *a*. In some cases these papers were not proved and were not admissible in evidence. These cases were dismissed, the existing rents being adhered to. In some cases the papers produced were proved by competent witnesses. The evidence adduced clearly proved that the previous measurements were made with a cubit of 19½ inches, and the areas were consequently calculated according to that standard. Such calculation showed excess area in the majority of cases; in a few instances it showed deficiency, and in fewer instances it showed no alteration of area. Where excess area was proved, evidence was forthcoming that the excess consisted of new lands encroached upon by the tenants such lands being designated *noabadi* or "newly cultivated," and the prevailing rate for such lands being proved to vary in different villages from 4 annas to 10 or 11 annas per bigha. The excess areas were assessed accordingly. The tenants have not appealed against such assessment. When the evidence proved deficiency in area, abatement was allowed, in the absence of proof of the yearly value of the land lost, according to the latter portion of section 52 (4) of the Bengal Tenancy Act. No alteration in rent was made in those cases in which no alteration in area was proved. The result of the settlement has been an increase of Rs. 2,073 over the previous *jambandi*.

12. Not the least portion of my work was the disposal of 861 "dispute" cases under section 106 filed up to March last,—539 of them being contested and tried as civil suits. Most of these were merely revivals of the 949 cases I had summarily disposed of under

paragraph 4 of Appendix D, and were filed by the Raj. At various stages in the course of trial the Raj agents withdrew or abandoned 135 of the cases. Of the rest, 66 were dismissed under sections 102 and 158 of the Civil Procedure Code. The Agents applied under section 103 of the Civil Procedure Code for orders to set aside the dismissals under section 102. They eventually withdrew 26 of these applications after notices were served on the defendants, as provided in section 103, Civil Procedure Code. These circumstances are mentioned to show the haphazard manner in which the cases were conducted, and the trouble it entailed on me by compelling me to go over the same ground several times. All this would not have happened if a competent man had been on the spot to represent the Manager from the beginning. In Hukmapore the plaints under section 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, were received on plain paper. The new rule by which court-fee stamps of the value of 8 annas are to be levied on such applications is likely to have a salutary effect in checking indiscriminate institutions of the kind referred to.

13. Matters stood as follows at the end of March 1891 :—

All applications for settling fair rents having been disposed of, and all disputes of the nature mentioned in section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act having been decided, all that remains to be done is to finally frame the records in accordance with the result of these applications and disputes, and cause them to be published under section 105 (2). The records of 11 villages have already been published; those of 5 are entirely, and of 17 are partly ready for publication.

14. The work here described as outstanding was finished on the 30th June 1891, on which day the records of the last of the 88 villages were finally published under section 105 (2), Bengal Tenancy Act.

15. In addition to this, all the khatians have been fair copied. During your inspection you recommended the condemnation of the originals owing to their blotched and dirty appearance. Three copies had thus to be made,—one for the collectorate, the second for the landlord, and the third for the tenants. Forty-five of the original khatians, however, were considered by me to be good enough for the collectorate record-room; of these I have caused only two sets of copies to be prepared. Some difficulty was experienced in obtaining the services of intelligent copyists at the contract rates sanctioned under the Board's rules. Before the copyists got accustomed to the work, little progress was made, as much of the work done by them had to be condemned. Besides a thorough comparison of all fair copies with the originals by muharirs employed for the purpose at the contract rates, I have, to ensure accuracy, caused a careful recomparison of over 25 per cent. of the khatians to be made by muharirs of the regular establishment. As far as I am able to judge, the fair copies prepared are correct.

16. The records of 87 villages were made over to the Collectorate on and within the 5th September. The Raj estate got copies of the records of these 87 villages by the 11th September. Two thousand five hundred and fifty-four tenants received their khatian slips up to the 30th September. That the rest (about 745 in number) are yet unprovided for is owing to their own indifference in the matter, for the khatian copies of these holdings are long ready in office, and notices of distribution have been issued, village by village.

17. Besides the 861 cases under section 106, referred to in paragraph 12, 3 more cases were instituted by the Raj later on, claiming certain unsurveyed areas as part of Hukmapore. Of these, one has been disposed of and two are pending.

18. During the period under report I have been in camp for 84 days.

19. The costs incurred have been as follows :—

Period.	Heads of expenditure.	Amounts.	Total.	REMARKS.
			Rs. A. P.	
Commencement to 13th October 1889.	Pay of Settlement Officer, Babu Binod Behary Sirkar, and establishment.	...	2,401 1 6	No settlement work done.
14th October 1889 to 31st March 1890.	Pay of Settlement Officer and establishment.	...	2,947 4 9	
1st April 1890 to 31st March 1891.	Ditto ditto ditto ...	...	8,132 14 3	
1st April 1891 to 30th September 1891.	Settlement Officer's pay ...	2,018 13 0		
	Ditto travelling allowance ...	66 0 0		
	Establishment pay ...	1,558 7 3		
	Contract copyists ...	269 11 3		
	Contingencies ...	82 15 6		
	Forms and stationery ...	28 5 0		
	Repairing furniture ...	4 0 0		
	Office house rent ...	34 15 6	4,093 13 6	
	GRAND TOTAL ...	...	17,674 3 0	

20. The records of the last (88th) village have since been made over to the Collectorate.

21. Five tabular statements are annexed to this report.

I.—A Statement of Khatians.

Serial No.	Description of khatians.	Number of holdings.	Area in bichas.	REMARKS.
1	Raiyats at fixed rates ...	18	1,374	Cottas and chitaks are omitted in the fourth column.
2	Settled raiyats ...	1,283	13,873	
3	Occupancy ...	42	478	
4	Non-occupancy ...	91	679	
		1,434	16,804	
5	Rent free ...	588	3,969	There are six collection circles in Hukmapore comprising 22 real villages. These have been surveyed as 88 villages. Hence, the lands of a single holding often lie in more villages than one.
6	Khatians of parts of holdings lying in different villages ...	839	6,604	
7	Begar or service-tenures ...	187	36	
8	Non rent-paying squatters ...	129	245	
9	Waste lands &c., entered as the proprietor's khas. ...	438	17,833	
10	Chaukidari lands ...	107	717	The total of the fourth column does not include the figures placed within brackets.
11	Government roads, &c. ...	59	164	
12	Lands appertaining to other zamindaries. ...	60	1,668	
13	Under-raiyats ...	777	[2,075]	
	Total ...	4,618	47,049	

II.—Statement showing Progress made in Burdwan Raj Khas Mehal Estates in record of rights and settlement of rents up to 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED.			NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHOSE RENT HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				HOLDINGS OF WHICH A RECORD HAS BEEN PREPARED, BUT WHICH CANNOT BE SHOWN IN THE PRESCRIBED FORM.							REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	
				Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total number of raiyats in the village in column 4.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous patta-land.	Increase.	Decrease.	Lakhm.	Non-rent-paying.	Begari.	Chakran.	Khatian: prepared under paragraph 54 of Chapter XI of Burdwan Survey Manual.	App. relating to other estates.		
Burdwan	Birbhum	Hukmapore Panchberia Chandulihat	88	28	...	2,211	2,211	...	2,211	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	...	592	121	187	107	432	56		
			1	...	1	125	...	194	194	113	1,242	10 0	1,127	0 0	114	1	3	13	3		
			1	...	1	10	...	16	16	6	3 8	...	6 13 8	...	Nil	
		Total	90	28	3	2,220	2,211	209	2,420	15,009	13 8	12,918	13 8	2,191	...	601	132	186	110	448	62

Owing to the lands of one holding being situated in more villages than one, there are 4-18 khatian slips in Hukmapore, although they represent 2,211 mal holdings as shown in column 7.

III.—Statement showing the Burdwan Raj Khas Mehal Estates under survey and settlement of rent during the half-year ending the 30th September 1891.

DIVISION.		District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.			NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDLED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.		TOTAL COST.				RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF RENT.		REMARKS.		
1	2						3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		16	17	18	19	20	21	22
							Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Actually obtained.	Expected.	
Burdwan.	Birbhum.	Hukmapore Panchberia Chandulihat	88	Arree. 15,546'00 41'84 3'96	Profes- sional. 15,546'00 41'84 3'96	Arree. 15,546'00 100'00 118'33	Arree. 15,546'00 100'00 118'33	Arree. 15,546'00 100'00 118'33	88 1 1	...	...	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 12,401	...	...	Rs. 4,000	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 17,674	Ans. 7 1/2	Rs. A. P. 1 13 1/2	Rs. 2,073 118	...
		Total	90	16,001'80	...	16,001'80	227'33	16,229'13	90	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,171	...

The actual cost of survey is unascertainable. The figure in column 12 is arrived at by calculating the average cost per acre on all the khas mehals surveyed taken as a whole. The total area of all khas mehals surveyed up to July 1891 was 243,378 acres.

IV.—Statement of cases appealed under section 108, Bengal Tenancy Act.

	Filed.	DECEED.		Decreed ex-parte.	Remanded.	Dismissed.	Pending.	REMARKS.
		Wholly.	Partly.					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7		8
Against orders under section 104(2)	3	...	3*	1	1	8		
Ditto ditto ditto 106	18	1	3*	1	1	11	4	
Ditto in miscellaneous suits	8		3*		1	5	...	
Total ...	29	1	3*	2	2	24	4	

* These cases were partly decreed in terms of *solehnamas* or agreements filed by the parties. The appeals were dismissed as regards those tenants who did not file *solehnamas*.

V.—Statement of cases under sections 104(2) and 106, Bengal Tenancy Act, and under sections 103, 108 and 623, Civil Procedure Code.

PERIOD.	NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTION 104(2).			NUMBER OF OBJECTIONS UNDER SECTION 105(1).			NUMBER OF DISPUTES UNDER SECTION 106.			NUMBER OF APPLICATIONS UNDER SECTIONS 103, 108, and 623, CIVIL PROCEDURE CODE.			TOTAL OF ALL CASES.			REMARKS.
	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	Filed.	Disposed of.	Pending.	
From commencement to 31st March 1901	37	37			...		801	801	...	107	107		1,008	1,008		
From 1st April 1901 to 30th September 1901	89	89*		1	1		10	8	2	7	7		107	108	2	
Total	126	126		1	1		871	849	2	114	114		1,115	1,116	2	

* One revived.

S. HALDAR,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX O.

No. 296, dated Kajlagar, the 2nd October 1891.

From—D. L. Roy, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sujamutha Estate.
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit to you the progress report for September 1891, and the half-yearly report for the period from the 1st April 1891 to the 30th September 1891.

I.

Statement showing progress made on record of rights and settlement of rents for the half-year from 1st April 1891 to 30th September 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20
Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Number of lowly in the estate.	Number of acre in the estate.	Number of field plots in the estate.	Total number of villages.	Up to the 1st March 1891.	During the half year under report.	Total number of ryots in the village in column 7.	Up to the 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total of column 11 and 12.	According to settlement.	According to previous year.	Income.	Deonance.	Survey.	Up to the 31st March 1891.	Up to the end of the half-year under report.
Burdwan ..	Midnapore	Sujamutha	7	25,864½	79,659	96	35	31	12,152	3,914	8,238	12,152	80,917	80,105	Nil	5,187	1,07,000	10,279	14,810

REMARKS.

The total number of villages in the pargana is 72, of which 6 do not belong to the Burdwan Raj and have been struck off from settlement. Of the 66 villages wherein rents have been settled, the cases in 5 have been decided by contested suits before me, where enhancement of rents was given by me for excess area over 25 per cent of the previous recorded area. The ryots have appealed in 3 out of these 5 cases, which are pending before the Appellate Court. They object to the settlement proceedings altogether. In the case of 4 villages my decisions have been upset by the Special Judge, who assessed all excess area over 10 per cent at the existing rates. The suits regarding the other villages have been compromised, the existing rents being agreed upon as fair. Twenty-seven of these compromises have not been as yet worked out by the landlord, the other 26 having been worked out by me. The working out is necessary (1) on account of there being different tanzis and revenue-free lands in the villages and the compromises filed not containing the information; (2) on account of there being several old tenants not recorded in the landlords' papers, which show the tenants who existed about 20 years ago, the transfers not being recorded therein. The landlord is now finding out these transfers and filing statements to show them. The tanzis had not been noted by the survey party at the time of the survey. They are doing it now. So the rental shown here as obtained by settlement shows and includes the rents as originally reduced by me for deterioration in these 27 villages, and not the rents as now agreed to as fair before the Appellate Court. Thus the actual rental obtained by the settlement will be much more than what is shown here.

This cost is for the survey of all the Burdwan estates up to the end of October 1890, no separate account being kept of the survey of the Sujamutha estate. The survey has been done by the Survey of India party.

No cost seems to have been incurred since October 1890.

D. L. ROY,

Settlement Officer.

II.

I have got no assistant settlement officer under me; so the work shown in statement I represents the work as done by me alone. My head-quarters are at present in Kajlagar in the centre of Bajamutha. They were temporarily in Midnapore during a part of summer and the rainy season last year (from 1st June to 23rd September 1890, i.e. for nearly 3½ months). I was absent from Kajlagar during the half-year under report on duty for 47 days, exclusive of halts within five miles of Kajlagar (the number of such halts being 25 days).

III.

(a) No demarcation papers have been received by me from the Survey Department. I believe no demarcation proceedings were undertaken in this pargana. No demarcation was made within the period under report.

(b) (c) (d) The survey and the khamapuri had been finished, and all the records had been received from the Survey Department before the period under report. The traces and khamas, however, of 81 villages have been sent back to the Survey Department for correction as to tamsi. None of these have yet been returned to me.

(e) The cause of delay in this settlement has been explained by the Director of Land Records in his inspection note, and by the Board in their letter No. 375A, dated the 13th April 1891. I have nothing to add just now except that I recommended the compromise on the very terms on which they have been concluded now at the very beginning of this settlement, in my first letter to Mr. Reily. If the recommendation had then been accepted by Mr. Reily and the records been properly prepared by the Survey Department, this settlement had long been over, and much of the cost could have been saved.

(f) No fresh assessment of land records is being made.

IV.

No steps have yet been taken to train the local officials. It is intended at the conclusion of the settlement to teach the landlords' gumashtas the rudiments of practical surveying.

KAJLAGAR, }
The 2nd October 1891. }

D. L. ROY,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX P.

No. 329, dated Kajlagar, the 7th November 1891.

From—D. L. Roy, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sujamutha Estate,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

With reference to your telegram, dated the 4th instant, received yesterday evening, I have the honour to submit to you the annual report for the year ending 30th September 1891, as directed.

2. As this report, as well as the report for the half-year ending 30th September, have had to be prepared in a hurry, in my anxiety to submit the latter within the time prescribed by Government, and the former as soon as possible after the receipt of your telegram, I have had to remain satisfied with giving in both of them very little more than the information required by the Government and you; reserving a fuller report, with the explanations which I have to submit regarding the settlement of rents in this pargana, for my final report, which will, I expect, soon have to be in the course of preparation.

Statement No. 1 for the year ending 30th September 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21						
DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Number of tans in the estate.	Number of acres in the estate.	Number of field plots in the estate.	Total number of villages in the estate.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total number of ryots in the pargana (column 7).	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total.	NUMBER OF RAYATS WHOSE RENTS HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.				TOTAL RENTALS OF THE TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				Settlement.	Up to the end of the half-year under report.	Ra. A. P. 14,310 7 3	Ra. A. P. 5,849 15 6	Ra. A. P. ...	Ra. A. P. 14,310 7 3
													NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORDS OF RIGHTS HAVE BEEN COMPLETED.	During the year under report.	Total number of ryots in the pargana.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total.	According to settlement.	According to previous land.							Increase.	Decrease.
Burdwan	Midnapore	Singur	7	28,864	79,659	66, exclusive of 6 lakhiraj villages not belonging to the Burdwan Raj.	34	Up to 30th September 1890.	32	12,152	3,234	6,619	12,152	Ra. A. P. 80,917 14 5	Ra. A. P. 86,105 11 5	Nil	Ra. A. P. 5,167 13 0	Ra. A. P. ...	Ra. A. P. 5,849 15 6	Ra. A. P. 14,310 7 3	Settlement.	Up to the end of the half-year under report.	Ra. A. P. 14,310 7 3	Ra. A. P. 5,849 15 6	Ra. A. P. ...	Ra. A. P. 14,310 7 3

The remarks made in this column in the Statement I of the report for the half-year ending the 30th September 1931 hold good with regard to this statement as well. The number 7 in column 4 represents the number of tauns only of the mal portion of the pargana, not of the lakhmji portion. The cost of survey shown in column 13 is of the Burdwan estates surveyed, no separate account having been kept for the Supanmukha survey by the Survey Department.

Note.—This is the rental according to Mr. Dwijen-dra Lal Roy's settlement which was reversed on appeal and not according to the terms of compromise.

M. F.

Statement No. II for the year ending 30th September 1891.

I have got no Assistant Settlement Officer under me, so the work shown in Statement I represents the work as done by me alone. My head-quarters during the year under report has been in Kajlagar. I have been out on duty during the year under report for 65 days, exclusive of halts within 5 miles of Kajlagar, but not in Kajlagar.

Statement No. III.

(a) No demarcation papers have been received by me, though I enquired of the Survey Department, the landlord (Mr. Reilly), and of the Collector of Midnapore. No demarcation work was done during the period under report. The Survey Department are now correcting the boundaries of many villages, which shows the boundaries of villages as first laid down by them, on which they based the survey, to have been wrong. I therefore believe that no demarcation work was properly done on the survey of the pargana if done at all. This is unfortunate, as the alteration of the village boundaries now by the Survey Department is causing much additional work in this office.

(b) The survey had been finished in the pargana before my arrival here.

(c) The records of 72 villages in the pargana (66 mal and 6 lákhiraj) had been all received before the period under report. The khasras and traces of 60 villages are now with Survey Department who are noting the tauzin therein and correcting the boundaries of the villages.

(d) The khanapuri had also been finished before the year under report.

(e) During the year under report the rents of tenants had all been fixed by agreement of the parties. The existing rents had been determined before the settlement of rents by me.

(f) No fresh assessment of land revenue is being made.

Statement No. IV.

No steps have yet been taken to train the local officials. It is intended to teach the gumáshtas the rudiments of surveying at the end of the settlement.

D. L. ROY,

Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX Q.

No. 444, dated Kajlagar, the 8th February 1892.

From—D. L. Roy, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sujamutha Estate,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

In reply to your telegram dated the 1st February, I have the honour to submit a concise account of the work done during the year ending the 30th September 1891, in addition to the statements already submitted.

2. If any statements are found to be unsatisfactory in any way, please point out to me the portion of the report which appears to you defective and what further information you require, as, never having had the opportunity of writing reports before, I may have blundered in some way or other. And I will thereon forthwith submit either the necessary explanation or report.

Preliminary.—The records of 34 villages, besides of six non-rent paying ones, had been made over to me on my arrival to Kajlagar as Settlement Officer, i.e., on the 10th February 1890. The attestation work and the settlement work regarding all these villages were completed by the end of May 1890. The months of June, July, August, and a part of September were employed in disposing of applications and suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, in completing the correction of the records for errors as found on application by the raiyats filed after attestation, and in the preparation of the jamabandis and decrees regarding the 34 villages according to my decisions in the settlement suits. Seven hundred and twelve such applications were disposed of either summararily or by framing them into suits, as circumstances required. It is a singular fact that none of these applications, as far as I can see from the register of applications, was filed by the landlord who reserved his objections till after the publication of the draft records.

Progress during the year ending September 1891.—The records of the remaining 32 villages were made over to me by the Survey Department in the following order :—

Month.	No. of villages made over to me therein.
May	7
June	11
July	8
October	6
	—
	32

Notices were issued for the settlement of rents in these villages, and the settlement work regarding these villages was taken up in the middle of September 1891, the work of attestation having been commenced a month before its being redone in my presence. There were disputes affecting 3 330 holdings filed before me at the attestation, which were decided by me, resulting in the correction of the records affecting 2,628 raiyats and 9,265 plots. There were besides survey errors regarding 208 holdings and 1,446 plots.

After deciding these disputes I took up the settlement suits which had been instituted on applications by the landlord. I was hearing these suits regarding the 32 villages simultaneously with carrying on a correspondence with Mr. Reily for affecting an amicable settlement between the landlord and the raiyats. Several proposals were made, and Mr. Reily was prevailed upon to agree to certain terms which he had proposed at the beginning of the settlement, the essence thereof being that the survey areas be assessed at the existing rates after a deduction therefrom of 25 per cent. He, however, at last withdrew these terms and proposed fresh ones which the raiyats would not accept.

Things had reached this stage when His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal visited Midnapore, and after inspection of the work proposed that the landlord should not look for an enhancement of rents in the present condition of the raiyats. Mr. Finucane visited Sujamutha on the 20th March, and after local inspection recommended to the Board the compromise on the basis on which I had so long been vainly trying to bring about an agreement. Lala Ban Behary Kapar was directed by the Board to come to Sujamutha to give effect to the compromise recommended by Mr. Finucane. He came here in April and went away after filing in general terms agreements with the raiyats, the essence of which was that the existing rents be held as fair, leaving it to me to work out the compromises as to each individual raiyat in a form which he gave to me. The compromises were written and filed without any reference to me and without showing them to me before.

I wrote to the manager demi-officially, pointing out the vagueness and incompleteness of the compromises, in reply to which he said that he framed the compromises as he thought fit and I might reject the compromises if I liked, and left Sujamutha.

I wrote to the Collector demi-officially about it in my letter dated the 13th June 1891, but I got no reply. I began, however, to work out the compromises as best I could, utterly

unhelped by the Sub-Manager, who said in petitions with some raiyats that he was prepared to help me if I followed the plan of working them out in the form laid down by the Manager. This was in a manner dictating to me the course I should adopt, as it implied that unless I did so the Sub-Manager *would not* help me in working out the compromises, as was evidently his duty to do, irrespective of the course I was adopting, which if he or the Manager did not approve of he might represent to the Director in the meantime. This I believed was unreasonable, the more so as the working out of the compromise in the manner indicated was very little necessary, and that too for the purpose of enabling the zaminder to object to subdivisions of holdings to which he ought never to have thought of objecting at all in a case like the present. This course too was altogether impracticable, as the identification of nearly 80,000 survey plots with zamindari chitta plots would be herculean work and could not be done in a reasonable time, as is proved by the fact of the landlord's having been doing this work with an average of 15 well-paid amins for nearly eight months and not yet half finishing the work.

On the 25th June I saw Mr. Finucane in Calcutta and related to him the whole case. He asked me to go with him to Burdwan to meet the Manager, which I accordingly did. There at the Conference he entirely agreed with me regarding the incompleteness of the compromises and the cumbrousness of the form in which the landlord proposed that they should be worked out, laying down at the same time that it was not sufficient for the landlord to file compromises in general terms, and that it was the landlord who should work out the compromises, in which view the Commissioner agreed. It was also arranged that the Survey Department would now note the tautzis in the khasras and mark them on the traces, and that I should then enter them in the khatians.

The landlord now took up the working out of the compromises and the Survey Department took up the work of entering the tautzis in the records. I was at the same time helping the landlord with a part of my establishment in preparing the latwari rent statements and deciding suits and freshly raised disputes, and was having the records as complete as they could be before publication, viz. completing the correction of the records for errors, writing up the Kaachemehal customs in each khatian as required, and the filling up of the blank columns of the khatians, which had hitherto been left blank. This work was continued up to the end of September 1891.

Analysis of the months and the nature of work in each.

October 1890.
November 1890.
December 1890.
January 1891.
February 1891.
March 1891.

1. The work of attestation regarding the 32 villages obtained afresh from the Survey Department.

2. The work of the publication of the draft records of the 34 villages settled during the previous working season (January to May 1890), the completion of which records for

publication had been done during the hot and the rainy seasons (June to the middle of September 1890).

3. The deciding of numerous disputes raised on attestation.

4. The correction of the records for the errors either admitted or found to be so on my settling the disputes raised.

5. The hearing of the suits for settlement of rents regarding these 32 villages.

6. Attempts being made in bringing out an amicable settlement.

1. The settlement of disputes raised by means of application after attestation regarding these 32 villages.

April 1891.
May "
June "

2. The disposal of the objections raised by the landlord or the raiyats after the publication of the draft records

of the 34 villages settled last year.

3. Preparation of the rent-rolls regarding the 32 villages according to agreements filed by the landlord and the raiyats.

1. Helping the landlord in the preparation of the rent-rolls as arranged by the Director.

July 1891.
August "
September "

2. The continuance of the correction of the records and the disposal of objections. Writing up certain village

histories which it had been omitted to do before.

3 Filling up of all the columns of the khatians which had been left blank as far as they could be filled up before publication regarding all the 66 villages.

Analysis of the amount of work done during the year ending September 1890.

1. Settlement of disputes regarding 3,330 holdings raised on attestation.

2. Correction of the records affecting the holdings of 2,623 raiyats and 9,265 plots for errors found in deciding the disputes.

3. Correction of the records for survey errors affecting 208 holdings and 1,446 plots:

4. Disposal of 1,010 applications and 239 suits.

5. Correction of records for orders passed in disposing of the applications and suits.

APPENDIX R.

No. 11R, dated Calcutta, the 11th January 1892.

Memo. by—**LIEUT.-COLONEL C. STRAHAN, R.E.**, Deputy Surveyor-General, in charge Revenue Branch, Survey of India.

FORWARDED in original to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for information, with reference to his No. 1818T.A., dated 16th November 1891.

Report on the operations in the Burdwan Raj Estate during Survey year 1890-91.

THIS detachment was to have been absorbed into No. 8 Party (Orissa), but owing to representation made by the Manager, Burdwan Raj Estate, it was decided to retain the services of Mr. Shaw and a small staff for a further period of one year.

The work allotted was—

- (a) Relaying of old thakbust boundaries in district Bankura of 21 mauzas admitted by the Manager to have been leased in patni.
- (b) The cadastral survey of all lands in district Burdwan that had been omitted from measurement during previous seasons.

Field office was opened at Raniganj on the 20th December 1890, and until the arrival of instruments on the 5th January 1891, the necessary comparison of old revenue survey maps, thakbust maps, and boundary surveys executed in 1889-90 were being undertaken prior to starting the demarcation in district Bankura.

The relaying of boundaries of the 21 mauzas was completed on the 20th January. The demarcation of each village was tested by independent surveys of the boundaries of each mauza on the 4" scale. The salient points on the boundaries of the mauzas so relaid were marked by 400 drainage pipes, of 3" diameter, obtained from Messrs. Burn and Company of Raniganj. The cost of the pipes, as well as the cost of embedding them, was borne by the Raj management, and forms no part of the amount shown as survey expenditure, although the work was done by the detachment.

Much unsatisfactory delay was caused in starting the field-by-field survey of lands omitted during previous operations owing to the ignorance of the Raj officials about the situation and extent of the lands to be measured. The lands are very much scattered, and are situated in 99 villages extending from Culna on the Hooghly river to Sainthia station on the East Indian Railway loop line.

The average size of the blocks measured is 4.73 acres only and that of the fields 0.34 of an acre.

The cost of surveying such small and scattered areas has necessarily been high, being Re. 1-4 an acre, including maps, records, traces, &c.

The lands were known to be situated in nearly 100 villages, but as they were pointed out for measurement in a most desultory manner by the tahsildars, it was not known what the area would ultimately prove to be. The lands, too, are situated in villages not in khas possession, and tenants were with difficulty got to attend for the necessary entries in the khasras.

The cost and difficulties of this work cannot, therefore, be gauged by those of similar operations in other parts of the country.

The following statement shows the outturn of cadastral survey during the season under report:—

	Number of villages.	Number of blocks.	Number of fields.	Area in acres.	Average size of block.	Average size of field.
<i>District Burdwan.</i>						
Scattered lands ...	36	284	5,328	1,769	6.2	0.33
Omitted lands ...	61	261	1,763	741	2.9	0.42
<i>District Birbhum.</i>						
Scattered lands ...	9	49	296	134	2.7	0.45
Omitted lands ...	1	1	638	126	125.0	0.20
Total ...	99	595	8,025	2,769	4.73	0.34

NOTE.—Scattered lands are situated in villages not surveyed.

Omitted lands are situated on the boundaries of mauzas surveyed in 1888, 1889, and 1890.

The measurement of the smaller blocks and isolated fields was tested by an Inspector in the field, while through the larger blocks test lines were run after receipt of the maps in office.

During recess the work undertaken by the detachment was somewhat different from that usually performed by cadastral parties.

In district Midnapore the Burdwan Raj owns 66 villages, which constitute pargana Sujamutha. These villages, however, although all belonging to the Raj, are made up of 13 different tauzis or properties, seven paying revenue to Government and six revenue-free.

The Manager pointed out at the meeting on the 30th June, previously alluded to, that these had all been measured as one estate, and that the record of rights had been similarly treated. It was necessary, he said, to have these separate tauzis marked on the survey maps and the khatians corrected to agree with the maps. The Manager further brought to notice that the boundaries as pointed out by the Raj officials at the time of cadastral survey in 1888-89 did not in all cases correspond with the boundaries as they existed at the time of thakbust survey in 1854, and that the zamindari papers were based on limits of villages as they existed at this latter mentioned period.

The old boundaries were consequently entered on the original plans and on the traces supplied to the Settlement Officer and the Manager. The different tauzis were also shown on the traces by means of distinguishing colours in accordance with the thakbust maps.

This method of showing different tauzi on the traces, as also revenue-free, ghatwali, and other lands marked on the thakbust maps, was extended to districts Burdwan and Bankura, the old thakbust boundaries being likewise shown on the traces.

Although in district Burdwan the boundaries of mauzas now pointed out differ in many places from the old boundaries, yet the number of mauzas has remained the same, but in district Bankura very few indeed of the mauzas now recognised on the ground correspond with those shown on the old revenue survey and thakbust maps. The comparison of boundaries and colouring of tauzis in district Burdwan have all been completed; and it was anticipated that the same would have been done for all the mauzas of Bankura, but the difficulties in this district were greater than was expected. The mauzas are so mixed up that portions of six, seven, and sometimes ten original villages now go to form one village as lately pointed out to the surveyors.

The following statement shows the number of village traces to be compared and coloured and the number actually completed up to date of report:—

DISTRICT.		Total villages.	Compared and coloured.	Remaining.
Burdwan	...	62	62	...
Sujamutha, Midnapore	...	66	66	...
Ditto	...	2	...	2
Bankura	...	366	150	216
Hooghly	...	24	...	24
Nadia	...	1	...	1
Total	...	521	278	243

For district Midnapore the khasras, safawar, and milan khasras of 62 villages have also been corrected to agree with the map and corrected records of 56 villages returned to the Settlement Officer.

The rectification of boundaries in Sujamutha has involved correction of the following:—

- | | |
|---|--------------------------------|
| (a) Original field plans. | (d) English area statement. |
| (b) Two sets of traces. | (e) Khasras. |
| (c) Offsets in village traverse tables. | (f) Safawar and milan khasras. |

The work remaining for this detachment during 1891-92 is:—

- (1) Cadastral survey of lands gazetted in November 1889, but not carried out through want of demarcation.
- (2) Cadastral survey of lands gazetted on 11th November 1891.
- (3) Cadastral survey of lands already gazetted, but found on comparison of old and recent maps to have been omitted from measurement, either through ignorance on the part of the Raj officials or connivance on their part with opposing interests.
- (4) Traverse survey of tauzis Nos. 1, 2 and 3, district Bankura, area about 650 square miles.

The Manager has sent up a proposal for a Survey Training School, and this will probably be opened during the coming field season.

With reference to surveys done by this detachment, the Director of Land Records, Bengal, in his Annual Report for 1890-91, writes thus:—

“The present Manager, Lala Bun Behary Kapur, reports that the work done is valuable to the Raj, that he has been enabled to resume possession of some of the missing villages, and that though opposed to the undertaking of the survey at the beginning, now asks for the extension of it to tauzis 1, 2 and 3 of the Bankura district.”

CAMP BISHINUPUR,
The 9th January 1892.

THOMAS SHAW,
Offg. Surveyor, Survey of India, in charge
Burdwan Detachment.

SURVEY OF INDIA DEPARTMENT.

No. _____ PARTY (BURDWAN DETACHMENT) FOR SEASON 1890-91.

Table showing Distribution of Charges among different Description of Survey and the Cost Rate of each Description.

Description of Work.	District.	Scale.	Totals of monthly allotments to sections.	Shares of charges for general sections.	Shares of pay and travelling of Deputy Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents.	Special contingent charges.	Shares of general contingent charges.	Total.	Area.	Cost Rates.			REMARKS.
										Per sq. mile.	Per acre.	Per field.	
Completion of previous season's records.	Rs. A. P. 3,313 0 0	Rs. A. P. 1,496 0 0	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. ...	Rs. A. P. 218 16 0	Rs. A. 5,096 14	Sq. Mils. ...	Rs. ...	As. ...	As. ...	No cost rates can be given.
Relaying of boundaries	Bardhaman	16"	2,651 0 0	1,140 0 0	...	...	174 3 0	4,014 3	4.33	528 9	13 3	4 0
Detail survey	Birbhum	...	1,534 0 0	678 8 0	...	...	105 0 0	3,307 8	4.23	198 0	4 0	1 7
Khanapuri (re of rishtis).	Ditto	...	544 0 0	258 0 0	...	...	31 18 0	633 18	4.23	198 0	4 0	1 7
Statistics	Ditto	...	265 3 9	97 7 9	17 4 6	330 0	4.33	78 0	1 8	0 6	Ditto.
Completion of maps and records.													
Copying thatbust maps.	Midnapore	...	3,602 0 0	1,503 4 0	...	...	234 3 0	5,429 11	...	...	...	...
Comparison of maps, old revenue survey thatbust and present survey.													
Colouring of lands, revenue-free and other lands on cadastral traces.	Burdwan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Correction of original 16" plans.	Midnapore	...	712 0 0	293 0 0	...	...	48 0 0	1,050 0	...	...	...	...
Correction of khasras, Ac. to agree with old boundaries.													
Total	...	...	12,551 8 9	5,608 7 9	...	...	894 4 6	18,042 0	...	...	...	...

CAMP BISHNUPUR,

The 9th January 1892.

THOMAS SILAW,

Offg. Surveyor, in charge Burdwan Detachment.

No. 87.

Statement showing the estates under survey and settlement of rentals during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

civ

N.B.—The figures showing area and cost do not agree with those supplied by Mr. Grant, the Deputy Superintendent in charge of the Survey Party. The Settlement Officer has been requested to explain them.

Explanation sheet attached to the half-yearly progress report of survey and settlement work of pargana Sarail during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

TABLE OR STATEMENT.	Heading.	Column.	EXPLANATION.
Half-yearly progress report of survey and settlement of pargana Sarail during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.	Rate per acre Settlement.	19	<p>As the survey party did not make over the papers of a single village for the last six months, I virtually did no settlement work during that period. If my pay and allowance for that period, amounting to Rs. 3,000, be deducted from the total cost, the cost of settlement per acre would come up to 3½ annas per acre, and not 4½ annas as shown in the return.</p> <p>I have substituted the last four columns of the return in Appendix B, namely, the rentals of tenants according to present and previous jamabandi in place of the last two columns of Appendix A, as they relate to revenue only, referred to in the Government letter No. 4557.E, dated 24th September 1891.</p>

БРАХМАВЕРΙΑ,

The 7th October 1891.

KALI SANKAR SEN,

Settlement Officer of Pargana Sarail.

From—BABU KALI SANKAR SEN, Settlement Officer of Pargana Sarail,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

2. From the two statements submitted herewith, it will appear that the total area under survey was 180,664 acres, consisting of 299 villages. The survey was commenced with by a detachment of Party No. II of the Survey of India in the month of November 1889, and up to the month of September 1890 the party finished the whole of the traverse survey, 165,882 acres of kistwar survey, and completed the khamanpuri or record writing with respect to 125,696 acres. The Survey Department not having made over to me the papers of a single village during the first six months of the operations, I virtually did no settlement work during the period. Up to the 30th September 1890, they sent to me the records of 31 villages only, comprising an area of 3,378 acres. Out of these 31 villages, the records of 26 villages having been received in the month of September 1890, the settlement operation actually began in November 1890. During the last 12 months, that is, from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891, I recorded the rights and settled fair rents of 15,773 tenants holding an area of 37,089 acres. The villages I have settled contain a total number of 20,864 tenants, out of whom the rents of 5,091 tenants have not been settled, as they have no direct relation with the Court of Wards, but hold lands under patnidar and other proprietors.

4. The total cost of survey up to 30th September 1891 has been Rs. 99,158, out of which Rs. 27,876 was spent during the last 12 months. The settlement expenses from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891 have been Rs. 10,533, and the area settled 47,002 acres, so that the average rate per acre for the last 12 months has been found to be 3 annas 7 pie per acre. In villages which still remain to be settled, the bulk of the attestation work has been completed, so that at the close of the settlement proceedings the rate per acre for the whole work is likely to be considerably reduced. The sum of Rs. 3,000 spent up to the 30th September 1890 for settlement expenses in fact went for nothing, the actual settlement operations not having begun before October 1890, owing to the non-receipt of papers from the Survey Department.

6. Another difficulty met with while proceeding with the settlement work is the great variety of rates in the same village. A village is generally divided into five or six *bandas* or patches of land, and sometimes more, and in each *banda* different rates* are found to prevail. With a view to determine rents, it was found necessary to ascertain the rate payable by *raiats* for every plot of land in the same *banda*,† which was a tedious task and occupied a good deal of time.

• This is not what I was told on the spot.

M. F.

† Why necessary to do this.

M. F.

or patches of land, and sometimes more, and in each banda different rates* are found to prevail. With a view to determine rents, it was found necessary to ascertain the rate payable by raiyats for every plot of land in the same banda,† which was a tedious task and occupied a good deal of time.

Return showing the progress of survey work in the Sarail Estate for the period 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

Total area in acres of the entire under survey.		Total number of villages under survey and settlement.		Area in acres surveyed cadastrally.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH RECORDS WERE MADE OVER TO SETTLEMENT OFFICER.			APPROXIMATE AREA IN ACRES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN MADE OVER TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.			APPROXIMATE COST OF SURVEY AND SETTLEMENT UP TO DATE.					Area in acres remaining to be surveyed.		Area in acres remaining to be settled.		REMARKS.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
		Up to 30th September 1900.	From 1st October 1900 to 30th September 1901.	Total.	Up to 30th September 1900.	From 1st October 1900 to 30th September 1901.	Total.	Up to 30th September 1900.	From 1st October 1900 to 30th September 1901.	Total.	Number of villages of which survey records are still due to Settlement Officer.	Up to 30th September 1900.	From 1st October 1900 to 30th September 1901.	Up to 30th September 1900.	From 1st October 1900 to 30th September 1901.	Total.						
686	100	Kharwar 120,000 Kharwar 120,000	Kharwar 14,700 Kharwar 54,000	134,700	81	240	320	2,270	122,240	124,510	19	Rs. 66,510 4,393	Rs. 27,576	Rs. 8,000	Rs. 10,513	Rs. 75,000	..	134,901				
												Total		71,275								

Statement showing the progress made in record of rights and settlement of rents during the period 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14		15	16	17	
PERIOD TO WHICH THE FIGURES REFER.	Number of villages of which records received from the Survey Department.	Total area of villages included in column 2.	Number of ryots in the villages included in column 2.	NUMBER OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN RECORDED, RATES DETERMINED, AND WHOSE FAIR RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED—		Total of columns 5 and 6.	CLASSIFICATION OF TENANTS INCLUDED IN COLUMN 7.								REMARKS EXPLANATORY OF INCREASES AND DECREASES.			
				Up to 30th September 1890.	From 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.		Number of cultivating tenure holders and under-tenureholders.	Area cultivated by them.	Number of ryots at fixed rates.	Area held by them.	Number of non-occupancy ryots.	Area held by them.	Number of under-ryots.	Area held by them.				
																According to settlement.	According to previous jama.	
Up to September 1890 ..	31	3,378	1,724	..	15,773	15,773	6,642	..	15,059	30,447	..	1,221	739	Ra. 92,871	Ra. 75,995	16,876	..	
From 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891 ..	249	125,349	57,577	..	15,773	15,773	6,642	..	15,059	30,447	..	1,221	739	Ra. 92,871	Ra. 75,995	16,876	..	
Total ..	280	128,727	59,301	..	15,773	15,773	714	6,642	..	15,059	30,447	..	1,221	739	Ra. 92,871	Ra. 75,995	16,876	..
The area actually settled is 37,059 acres, to which is to be added 9,913 acres, which are either khas patit or belong to landlords other than the Court of Wards, so that the total area of the villages settled is 47,002 acres.																		

Add the number of tenants holding lands under proprietors and proprietors other than the Court of Wards in villages settled from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891

Total

KALI SHANKAR SEN,

Settlement Officer of Pargana Sarail.

APPENDIX U.

No 171, dated Marsaghai, the 9th October 1891.

From—BABU CHANDRA NATH GHOSH, Settlement Officer, Kujang.

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

IN accordance with the instructions conveyed in Government Circular No. 455TR, dated 24th September 1891, I have the honour to submit the following report with statements A and B regarding the settlement operations of killa Kujang for the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

The settlement of killa Kujang is made amicably, and the principle which is assumed in adjusting the rent is a calculation of the village rates of rent on the land ascertained by measurement by 20 dusty podika in which a mān is equal to 73 of an acre, found in occupation of a tenant, with the several kinds of crops, reference being at the same time had to the description of tenure under which the land is held and cultivated. This, together with the class of soil as ascertained, forms the basis of assessment of rent of the raiyati tenures in the estate.

The substitution of 20 dusty podika for that of 16 dusty, throughout the estate except Chokra, under Board's order, had caused a reduction in the rental in proportion to the decrease in the area of the holding. The jamabandies made out on this procedure had, however, to be overhauled and corrected, in accordance with the instructions subsequently received.

There are certain class of lands called palandas. These palandas are sold every year by auction to the highest bidders, who sublet them to the raiyats for cultivation as well as for pasturages after the crops are reaped. Many of these palandas have been brought under cultivation by the tenants for more than five years, who got their names noted in khasra. These lands were settled with the raiyats under the orders of the late Manager, Mr. Reilly. But as the rent so assessed was found to be less than the amount realizable by the palandas being put to auction as usual, the lands in question have, under the orders of the present Manager, been shewn in the name of the Raj estate. The former rental has therefore been noted in khatian as the present rent.

These circumstances necessitated a revision of most part of my works, which took a long time during the half-year.

No attempt has been made to resume the lākhiraj tenures that are entered in the landlord's register or in the road cess paper. I settled only such lands as rent-free as are noted in the register supplied to this office by the Sub-Manager, the figures of which tally with those of the first road cess return of 1280, the excess lands being resumed. The service tenures were settled according to the utbali paper received from the Sub-Manager's office. It was not necessary, therefore, to go into details of such tenures.

During the half-year under review, my time was mostly devoted to settling the rent-free tenures and in recording the rent of the under-raiyats in the khatian, most of whom cultivate lands of the lākhirajdars on the half-produce system. There was much of miscellaneous work besides, connected with the revision of the jamabandies and the preparation of fresh statements, in which all of my subordinates had been employed during the latter three months of the period under report. Early part of the half-year the muharrirs were employed in preparing jamabandies and in helping me in taking signatures of the raiyats in khatian and the amins in checking classification of soil and correcting khasras and khatians.

My English staff consisting of two clerks was fully engaged, one being in charge of the correspondence, whilst the other constantly accompanied me in my tours for the Bench work, and prepared the different periodical returns and statements. The bulk of the work having run short, the services of one of them was dispensed with from the 1st June last.

My head-quarters is at Marsaghai, a place within the estate under settlement, where there is a tahsil cutcherry. I was away from it on tour for 97 days during the half-year.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of Revenue during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

Divisions.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER.	TOTAL COST.		RATE PER ACER OF THE AREA CASUALLY SURVEYED AND SETTLED UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1891.		INCREASE OF REVENUE.		REMARKS.						
						Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year report.		Total area.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total.		Survey.		Settlement.	Settlement.	Survey.	Actually obtained.	Expected.	
												Survey.	Settlement.								Survey.	Settlement.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa ..	Cuttack	Kujang	461	144,960	Professional agency.	144,960	Nil	144,960	459	2	Ra. 60,635	Ra. A. P. 15,775 10 11	Ra. A. P. 13 0 0	Ra. A. P. 5,496 6 9	Ra. A. P. 50,643 0 0	Ra. A. P. 21,272 1 8	0 5 6	0 2 7	Ra. A. P. 7,192 2 3	Ra. A. P. 1,500. 0 0	

B.

Statement showing progress made in Government Estates and Temporarily-settled Tracts in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents up to the 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of villages in the villages in column 4.	NUMBER OF RYOTS WHOSE RENT HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.				TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				REMARKS.	
				Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under-report.		Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under-report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous arrangements.	Increase.	Decrease.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15		
Orissa	Cuttack	Kujang	461	..	..	36,104	14,512	18,991	33,503*	Ra. A. P. 1,15,245 4 2	Ra. A. P. 1,08,066 1 11	Ra. A. P. 7,192 2 3	..		

* This includes 8,000 under-ryots, some of whom pay rent in half produce system and the others pay Ra. 2,400 in cash, which is not included in the amounts shown in columns 11, 12 and 13.

KUJANG SETTLEMENT OFFICER, }
The 9th October 1891.

C. N. GHOSE,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX V.

No. 199, dated Kujang, the 17th November 1891.

From—BARU CHANDRA NATH GHOSH, Settlement Officer, Kujang,

To,—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

IN obedience to your orders communicated to me by your telegram which reached me yesterday, I have the honour to submit the following report showing the progress of work done from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

During the year under review the rent of 28, 841 tenants and 3,000 under-raiyats, most of whom cultivate lands under half produce system, was recorded, leaving 7,014 to be dealt with in the following year. The entire 146,804 acres were surveyed previous to the year under report, but the khasras and khatians of all mouzahs were not prepared and made over to this office till the year in question.

There were six cases of boundary disputes pending in my office from the previous year and four cases were instituted during the year. Out of these 10 cases, nine were decided and one pending at the close of the year. Besides these, 2,738 cases relating to the mutation of names, classification of soil, riyati tenures claimed as rent-free, and about title of rent-free tenure-holders were disposed of.

I was away from the head-quarters for 181 days during the period under report.

I have completed the settlement of killa Kujang, and am now arranging the records and drafting the completion report, which I hope to finish soon.

Nc. 222, dated Kujang, the 11th January 1892.

From—Baru C. M. GHOSE, Settlement Officer, Kujang,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

In obedience to your order of the 8th instant, which reached me this morning, I have the honour to submit herewith the annual statements A and B.

A.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of Rent during the year from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non professional party.	AREA SURVEYED—		NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER—	TOTAL COST.								RATE PER ACRE ON THE AREA CADASTRALED UP TO 30th SEPTEMBER 1891.		INCREASE OF REVENUE—		REMARKS.
						Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.		Total area surveyed.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Actually obtained.	Expected.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	Cuttack	Kujang.	461	146,556.37	Professionally.	146,556.37	Nil	146,556.37	447	14	49,108 0 0	10,963 2 11	1,540	10,308 14 p	50,648	21,272 1 8	5 6	2 7	7,102 2 3	1,500 0 0	

CAMP CUTTACK; }
The 11th January 1892.

C. N. GHOSE,
Settlement Officer, Kujang.

B.

Statement showing the progress made in Government Estates and temporary settled Tracts in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents from 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of ryots in the vil- lages in column 4.	NUMBER OF RIAYATS WHOSE RENTS HAD BEEN REC-ORDERED AND STATUS DETERMINED—			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED—				REMARKS.
				Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.		Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to now settlement.	According to previous settlement.	Increase.	Decrease.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Orissa	Cuttack	Kajung	461	98	343	36,104	4,682	28,641	33,503*	Ra. A. P. 1,15,243 4 2	Ra. A. P. 1,05,056 1 11	Ra. A. P. 7,192 2 8	...	
* This includes 3,000 under-ryots, some of whom pay rents in half-produce system and the others pay Ra. 2,400 in cash, which is not included in the amounts shown in columns 11, 12, and 13. The settlement operation was commenced in July 1889 but the work of settlement of rent was not taken up till 21st July 1890, for the reasons stated in the Annual Report.														

CAMP CUTTACK: }
The 11th January 1892.

C. N. GHOSE,
Settlement Officer, Kajung.

APPENDIX W.

No. 115, dated Gánja, the 7th October 1891.

From—S. S. HOSSEIN, Esq., Settlement Officer of Kanika,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit half-yearly Progress Report, No. II, for the period ending with 30th September 1891, as called for in Government letter to the Board of Revenue, No. 455TB, dated Darjeeling, the 24th September, copy of which was demi-officially received on the 1st instant.

2. As this is the first half-yearly report, it would not be improper to give a brief account of work done in connection with survey and settlement up to the beginning of the period under report.

3. The estate has been under the management of the Court of Wards since 1864, and soon after it came under the Court, a regular settlement of it was taken in hand and completed in 1871. Since then there has been only a revision, which was made in 1880-81, and in which the new lands were assessed and the papers of 1865-71 copied. As about 20 years had elapsed since the settlement of 1865-71, a fresh settlement, with the help of professional survey, was decided upon in 1888, and the work of survey was commenced that year.

4. Before the traverse party came to the estate which it did in 1888, the demarcation work was completed and most part of the estate was traversed by May 1889. About 40 villages were also cadastrally surveyed before recess that year. Survey work was resumed from December 1889 and completed by June of the following year. The settlement work was entrusted to Mr. Datta, who joined this estate early in February 1890, and continued in this appointment till 14th May 1891. During this period of fifteen months he was able to do some preliminary work in connection with settlement and recorded rents of 7,957 tenants. The settlement of no single village was, however, finally completed by him, and even attestation of *lakhrāj* and *tonki* numbers in most of these villages has not been done.

5. The total area of the estate according to present survey is 282,240 acres. The total area of 632 villages cadastrally surveyed is 177,920. The papers of 577 villages containing an area of 158,176 acres have been received, the details of which are given below:—

	Acres.
(a) Cultivated and rent-paying raiyati	93,200
" permanent tenures at fixed rates	8,845
(b) Rent-free	6,710
and	
(c) Waste	49,421
Total	158,176

6. Of the period under report, Mr. Datta was in charge of this settlement from 1st April to 14th May 1891, and from 15th May to 2nd July I was in charge of the office, pending receipt of orders about the appointment of Mr. Datta's successor. On 3rd July, orders of the Board were received, directing me to carry on settlement work in addition to management duties. To relieve me of management, an Assistant Manager has been appointed, who has joined since 28th July 1891.

7. The amount of work done by Mr. Datta in April and May is shown in the annexed statement. Mr. Datta's diary-book not being in the office, an account of his touring cannot be correctly given. From the copy of his travelling allowances bills, however, it appears that he was out for 10 days in April and not in May. After Mr. Datta left, assessment work was stopped, but attestation was continued till 18th July, and during this period 101 villages were attested, containing 40,672 khasra entries, at a cost of Rs. 336-12-5. After 18th July the country was flooded and no attestation was possible. This work cannot be resumed much before December, as till then fields will mostly remain under water.

8. As stated above, I was in charge of the settlement from 15th May till the end of September, but till the receipt of orders on the 3rd July, I was principally employed on management duties. During the first period (15th May to 2nd July), I was out—

16 days in May,
19 " in June,

and after the receipt of orders I was out—

22 days in July,
23 " in August, and
5 " in September.

In September I was not out on settlement duties. I had, however, to go to Cuttack in this month in connection with a civil suit. Almost the whole of this month I was employed on the preparation of rate statement and other office work.

9. An account of work done from 3rd July to 30th September is given in detail.

I. *Boundary disputes.*—Almost all along the exterior boundary there are petty disputes. These disputes cannot be decided under the Survey Act, as most of these refer to waste lands, and the fact of possession in case of such lands cannot be satisfactorily proved. I have therefore done my best to have these disputes amicably settled, and have fairly succeeded in doing so.

(1) The first dispute refers to the adjoining estate of Utikon.—The common boundary line between this estate and Kanika is 12 miles in length, and there were disputes here and there, all along the entire length of this line. The Utikon estate is a temporarily-settled estate, and it was measured and settled along with other estates in Orissa in 1842. Kanika estate is a permanently-settled estate, and it was measured in 1865-71. But this measurement was private, while that of Utikon, though of older date, was under Regulation VII of 1832. The Utikon estate claimed, and rightly claimed, that the boundary should be laid down according to Utikon papers, as these papers, were Government papers, and therefore more reliable than Kanika papers, which were private. The difficulty in conceding to this claim was that as no maps were prepared in 1842, and as considerable changes have taken place since the estate was measured, the boundary according to revenue papers could not be accurately determined. I had, however, the boundary as far as possible determined with the help of Utikon papers, authenticated copy of which was filed, and I spent more than a week in doing this measurement. The boundary finally adopted after lengthy correspondence is the one mainly based on the Utikon papers.

(2) With Aul Estate.—The dispute with this estate refers to the rivers Khursoo and Brahmini. It is admitted on both sides that these rivers belong to the two estates half and half. The difficulty, however, arises when we come to divide the rivers. The rivers are tidal, and therefore the level of the water is never constant. The Aul estate claims that the rivers should be divided at low water, and the Kanika estate claims half of the beds of the rivers at high water. If these rivers had not to be shown in the maps, a mere note, saying that the rivers belong to the two estates half and half, would have been sufficient. The Survey Act is of no help in this case, and the question at issue is merely a legal one.

The case has been pending since some time, and during this half-year it was taken up and postponed six times. The rivers have been shown by the survey party both as demarcated by the Aul people and as demarcated by the Kanika people, but the traces have not been signed by either party. I sent the traces to the Aul Raja, with request to sign the traces or to point out where his demarcation had not been followed. He has expressed his inability to do either, on the ground that neither he nor any of his men understand these things. The Aul Raja has, however, promised to get out a pleader, duly authorised, and it is hoped some amicable settlement will be arrived at in November next.

(3) With Ghattaper Estate.—There were disputes all along the common boundary line six miles in length. These have been amicably settled, as those with Utikon estate, after good deal of enquiries and measurement.

(4) With Barsinghpur.—Before the enquiries were completed the country was flooded, and the settlement of these disputes has been postponed to December next. In this case there will be no difficulty in coming to an amicable settlement, as the zamindar is the Government pleader of Cuttack. I have, however, first to ascertain the boundary according to last revenue papers, and this has partly been done, and part will be done in next cold weather.

(5) With Mahulia, kills Kaima.—This boundary has been verified, and the signature obtained from the proprietor on the trace in token of acceptance. Length of this boundary is one and one-third miles.

(6) With Mahulia Kanhapur, pargana Bhera.—This boundary too has been verified, and the zamindar has accepted and signed the trace. Length one mile.

(7) With Mahulia Bhatpara, pergunnah Kaima.—This dispute has been enquired into and will be decided next cold weather, as the fields are now under water. Length one-fourth mile.

II. *Attestation.*—The proper season for this work was over when I entered on my settlement duties. I did, however, as much as I could. I checked the attestation of 31 villages containing 15,087 khasra entries, and disposed of 1,103 disputes and objections.

III. *Preparation of rate statement.*—Soon after the receipt of the Board's No 442A, dated 24th June 1891, directing me to take up settlement work of this estate, I was shown Board's No. 689A, dated 26th June, the 4th paragraph of which I beg to quote at this place:—

“Under all the circumstances of the case the Board are not prepared at present to approve the Settlement Officer's proceedings in respect of the 129 villages reported on by him, and they must await a further report after all the villages of the estate have been dealt with on the same principles as explained in paragraph 6 of your letter. Greater caution should, however, be used in raising lands from one class to another, and should it appear after a large number of new villages have been thus dealt with that the assessment in the 129 villages taken up by Mr. S. Datta should be somewhat lowered, a revision should be made. Until the further report has been received and orders have been passed on it by the Board, the final settlement of the villages should be kept in abeyance. The proceedings should now be pushed on rapidly in the remaining villages, and the report desired by the Board submitted without avoidable delay.”

In showing these instructions you were good enough to further explain them, and your instructions as contained in the printed inspection note are—

(1) "That a large enhancement in the rental of these estates is not desired, but only a moderate addition to the rental on the ground of extension of cultivation. The outlay on survey has been Rs. 66,254 to the end of June, Rs. 7,996 for settlement to 14th May. The total area of the estate is 282,240 acres, of which 177,920 acres were cadastrally surveyed; the rest is jungle. Mr. Sakhawat Hossein now estimates that the total cost of completion of the settlement will be Rs. 14,995, which added to the amount already expended on settlement and survey gives a total expenditure of Rs. 89,247.

A moderate return for this outlay at five per cent. would be about Rs. 5,000."

(2) "The second principle to be borne in mind is that multiplicity of rates which are now said to prevail should be reduced and lands should be assessed, so far as possible, according to the class of soil, at the rate which is generally paid at present for land of the class, after allowance of one-sixth for close measurements. The rate should be applied to areas of holdings, and should, according to the Board's orders, operate in reducing rents of individual holdings as well as in increasing them where the new area is more than one-sixth less than the old area. Fractions of an anna should be struck out of the rates, and in fixing the total rental of each holding, fractions of a rupee or less than four annas may be omitted. The Settlement Officer should show in his maps the lands included in each class to which a different rate is applied."

(3) "Expenditure incurred by the estate in keeping up bunds which were necessary for enabling cultivation to be carried on should not be taken as a ground for enhancing rents. The Board have pointed out that the cost of these bunds is the consideration which the landlord has to pay for receiving any rent in these parts."

In accordance with the above instructions, I have prepared a rate statement for 511 villages out of 577, of which papers have been received from the Survey Office. A copy of this statement which is under preparation will shortly be submitted. The result obtained in these 511 villages is an increase of Rs. 10,470-7-9 in the rental and 8,464-16 acres in area. The old area and rental of these 511 villages were 78,325-68 acres and Rs. 89,344-13-3, and the area and rental now obtained are 86,789-83 acres and Rs. 99,815-5.

The Board's instructions quoted above would explain why no actual settlement has been made by me. The Board have directed that until they have passed orders on this rate statement, final settlement of villages should remain in abeyance.

IV. *Miscellaneous.*—(a) Before I was shown Board's letter, paragraph 4 of which has been quoted, I had settled two villages, the result of which was shown to you when I had the pleasure of meeting you in Chandbali on 16th July last. This settlement was done at existing rates, but as the rates have now been revised and shown in the rate statement, the settlement of these villages will be revised. Only one village, Noogan No. 400 of the rate statement, has been settled at the proposed rates. This was done before I had understood the Board's orders on this subject.

(b) Classification of soils was done in a few villages, but on reconsideration and with your sanction demi-officially given, it was decided to accept the survey work.

(c) Rough *terij* has been prepared for 47 villages. A specimen copy for village No. 2 of the rate statement is annexed to the rate statement.

10. Cost incurred during the half-year under report—

	Rs.	A.	P.
On settlement	1,995	1	7
Amount spent by Mr. Datta from 1st April to 14th May	1,026	12	9
Amount spent from 15th May to 18th July	619	14	6

	Rs.	A.	P.
(1) On attestation	336	12	5
(2) „ office work	180	10	7
(3) „ enquiries in connection with boundary disputes	102	7	6

Amount spent from 19th July to 30th September on rate statement and preparation of *terij* Rs. 348-6-4.

11. Before, concluding this report, I wish to add a few words in connection with the maintenance of records about which there has been some correspondence during the period under report. I have from the beginning been urging that the present mustajeri system should be remodelled in order that we might have better class of men who would be able to maintain and correct records and maps. Most of the present mustajirs are unfit for any but collection work; and this even they are not able to do satisfactorily. If the records are to be maintained with the greatest efficiency and with the least expense, it must be done by the collecting agency, and as the collecting agency in this estate is unfit for this additional work, it should be changed. Every attempt has been made to train up the present mustajirs in survey work, in order to fit them for the work of maintaining the records. Fourteen mustajirs and 103 relations of mustajirs alone have learned survey, and about 100 of these can do the work. The estate should either be settled with these 100 men as mustajirs, or a tahsildari system should be introduced as has been done in the adjoining estate of Kujang, which is similarly situated and hitherto similarly managed.

A.
Statement showing the Estate under Survey and Settlement of rents during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED (CADASTRALY).				NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN MADE OVER BY THE SETTLEMENT OFFICE.	TOTAL COST UP TO—										RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF REVENUE.	
						Up to 1st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total area surveyed.	Up to 31st March 1891.		During the half-year under report.				Total.									
											Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.		
Orissa	Cuttack	Kanika	688	2,00,148	Surveyed by professional agency.	1,77,800(a)	—	—	577	—	68,317	6,570 10 7	588 0 0	1,806 1 7	68,280 0 0	9,905 12 8	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	0 0 0	4,280 15 0	10,000 0 0	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.

(a) The survey of the estate has been completed. The area cadastrally surveyed has been shown in column 7, and the rest is jungle which has been surveyed & added to a mile.

B.
Statement showing progress of settlement of rents made in Kanika Ward's permanently-settled Estate up to the 30th September 1891.

Divisions.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.		NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN VILLAGES IN WHICH RENTS HAVE BEEN RECORDED.		Total number of tenants in the villages in column 6.		NUMBER OF RENTALS OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.		TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				Area settled.	Number of ryots who have not signed the kistans in token of their acceptance of kistans recorded.	REMARKS.
			Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous settlement.	According to present settlement.	According to previous settlement.						
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	
Orissa	Cuttack	Kanika	688	179	29	32,896	6,738	1,319	7,667	21,457 11 7	21,457 14 7	4,280 15 0	-	20,983	2,854	-	

KANIKA SETTLEMENT OFFICE,
S. HOSEIN,
Settlement Officer.
The 7th October 1891.

APPENDIX X.

No. 140, dated Gauja, the 17th November 1891.

From—SYUD SAKHAWAT HOSSAIN, Esq., Settlement Officer of Kanika,
To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

AGREEABLY to your telegram dated the 4th instant (received on the 6th) and letter No. 1750TA, dated the 4th instant (received on the 9th), I have the honour to submit the following report on the progress of survey and settlement of the estate for the period 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

2. A copy of Bengal Government letter No. 455TR, dated 24th September last, was demi-officially received on the 1st ultimo, and in accordance with the instructions contained therein, the report for the half-year ending 30th September last was submitted with this office No. 115, dated 7th ultimo. There was no mention made for submission of this annual report, and in fact the Government letter referred to above calls for no such report from the Settlement Officers. The circular No. 15TA, referred to in your telegram under reply, was received from the office of the Settlement Officer of Orissa only on the 7th instant, i.e., after receipt of the telegram. Hence the annual report now called for could not be submitted earlier.

3. During the period under report, Mr. Datta was in charge of settlement of the estate from 1st October 1890 to 14th May 1891, when he left the estate and I was, pending appointment of a successor to Mr. Datta, put in charge of the Settlement Office. The Board's orders directing me to carry on settlement work in addition to management duties were received on 3rd July last, and since then I have been doing settlement work of the estate.

4. In the half-yearly report submitted with this office No. 115, dated the 7th ultimo, full details have been given of the settlement work during the period 1st April to 30th September 1891, and an account of work done during the 1st half-year, viz., 1st October 1890 to 31st March 1891, has been included in the annual report submitted by Mr. Datta with his No. 52, dated 20th April last, and as in these reports, viz., annual report No. 52, dated 20th April 1891, and half-yearly report No. 115, dated 7th October 1891, full information has been given, there is little left to be included in the annual report now called for. However, as a report has been called for, one is being submitted, giving a brief account of what has been done during the period 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

5. The amount of touring done during the year under report is stated below :—

Up to 14th May 1891 Mr. Datta was out for—

0	days	in	October 1890,
0	"	"	November 1890,
1	day	"	December 1890,
18	days	"	January 1891,
27	"	"	February 1891,
17	"	"	March 1891,
10	"	"	April 1891,
0	"	"	May 1891,

and from 15th May I was out for—

16	"	"	May 1891,
19	"	"	June 1891,
22	"	"	July 1891,
23	"	"	August 1891, and
5	"	"	September 1891.

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In September 1891 I had to stay at head-quarters for a long time, as I was busy with office work in preparing the rate statement called for by the Board in paragraph 4 of their letter No. 699A, dated 25th June last.

6. A short account of work done during the period covered by the report is given below :—

From Mr. Datta's annual report No. 52, dated 20th April 1891 (paragraph 4), it is seen that by the end of March 1891 he was able to settle rents of 176 villages with the total area of 26,373 acres, and obtained an increase of about 15 per cent. over the old rental. Of these 176 villages, 80 were settled in March only. The progress in this month was much too rapid. The rest of his report describes his difficulties, his procedure of work, and other matters. The total quantity of settlement work done by the time he left the estate, viz., 14th May 1891, is shown in the statement B annexed to this report.

The work done since 14th May has been fully described in the half-yearly report recently submitted, and is only briefly noted here :—

Boundary disputes.—Most of the boundary disputes were disposed of during this period, and the external boundary line, 20½ miles in length, were settled.

Attestation.—It appears that 346 villages were partially attested by meharpurs in Mr. Datta's time, but how many of these were attested by him cannot be ascertained. Since 15th

May to 18th July 101 villages were attested, and of these I was able to check and complete attestation of 81 villages, containing 15,087 khasra entries, and dispose of 1,108 disputes and objections. This was done after I had met you in Ohandhally in July last.

Rate statement.—From 20th July to 30th September I was principally employed in drawing up rate statement which has been sent up.

7. Mr. Datta submitted his first rate report, based on the results of 4 villages, with his No. 108, dated 12th—14th June 1890. His next report, based on the results of 29 villages, was submitted with this office No. 20, dated 3rd February 1891; and his third and last report, which was based on the results of 100 more villages, was submitted with No. 50, dated 16th—18th April 1891.

In their letter No. 699A, dated 25th June last, the Board directed me to submit a report for the whole estate on the principles laid down in paragraph 4 of their letter, and this report, based on the results of 511 villages, has been submitted with this office No. 116, dated 9th October last. Pending receipt of orders on this report, the final settlement of villages has been kept in abeyance as desired by the Board. The result obtained in these 511 villages is an increase of Rs. 10,470-7-9 in the rental and 8,464-15 acres in area. The old area and rental of these 511 villages were 78,325-68 acres and Rs. 89,344-13-8, and the area and rental now obtained are 86,789-83 acres and Rs. 99,815-6 respectively.

8. The Board's instructions conveyed in their letter No. 699A, dated 25th June last, would explain why no rents have been recorded by me.

A.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of rents during the year ending 30th September 1891.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED (CADASTRICALLY).		NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICE—		TOTAL COST—						RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF RENT—			
						Up to 30th Sep-tember 1890.	During the year under report.	Up to 30th Sep-tember 1890.	During the year under report.	Up to 30th Sep-tember 1890.		During the year under report.		Total.		Survey.	Settle-ment.	Survey.	Settle-ment.	Actually obtained.	Expected.
										Survey.	Settle-ment.	Survey.	Settle-ment.	Survey.	Settle-ment.							Survey.	Settle-ment.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22
Orissa	Cuttack	Kasiba	688	282,540	Professional	1,63,830	14,390	177,320*	440	137	60,125 0 0	5,597 0 0	4,175 0 0	8,608 13 2	68,500 0 0	2,905 12 2	6 0	4 0	4,829 13 0	10,000 0 0†	
						Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.	Acres.

* The survey of the estate has been completed, only the area cadastrally surveyed has been shown in column 9, and the rest is jungle which has been surveyed, 4 inches to a mile.
† This is the total expected, but not in addition to 4,890 obtained.

M. P.

Statement showing progress of Settlement of Rents made in Kanika Ward's permanently-settled estate up to 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RENTS HAVE BEEN RECORDED -		Total number of ryots in the villages in column 4.	NUMBER OF RYOTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN RECORDED.			TOTAL RENTAL OF RYOTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				Area settled.	Number of ryots who have not signed the Khattas in token of acceptance of rents recorded.	REMARKS.
				Up to 30th September 1890.	During period under report.		Up to 30th September 1890.	During period under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jumabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.			
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17
Drissan ...	Outlack ...	Kanika ...	622	4	194	22,086	100	7,848	7,947	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.		Acres.		
										20,427 11 7	20,897 14 7	4,469 13 0	Nil	20,815	9,484	

KANIKA SETTLEMENT OFFICE; }
The 17th November 1891.

S. S. HONKIN,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX Y.

No. 51, dated Mollarpore, the 26th October 1891.

From—MOONSHI NUNDJEE, Settlement Officer, Mollarpore Estate,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

With reference to Government order No. 455TR, dated the 24th September 1891, a copy of which was forwarded to me by the Secretary to the Board of Revenue with his memorandum No. 1102A of the 30th idem, I have the honour to submit herewith my progress report on the survey and settlement of the Mollarpore estate, district Birbhum, for the six months ending 30th September 1891. The report was due on the 15th instant; but I regret that some delay unavoidably occurred in compiling the statistical results given in paragraphs 21 to 28.

2. *General description of the tract.*—Pargana Mollarpore, designated on the district tauzi as No. 450, comprises 45 villages, and contains an area of 23,580 acres, or 36.76 square miles. It is a permanently-settled estate, and is owned by Mohunth Gopal Das as a patnidar. It is subdivided into 14 huddas, or blocks, each hudda containing a group of villages for convenience of collection. The western portion of the pargana is overrun with jungle, and is inhabited by Sonthals; the remainder is an extensive and unbroken sheet of rice land, fringed round by villages and foliage. Some of the villages in the eastern portion of the pargana is liable to inundation.

The tract is a purely agricultural one, rice being the chief staple. Aman rice suffices to feed the population and allows of some export. Along the bank of the river Dwarka, which flows for about 3 miles through the pargana, vegetables are raised in great abundance. There is a small production of kodo and makai in the Sonthali villages, and these, with some mulberry and sugarcane cultivation, comprise the whole resources of the pargana.

3. *Soil.*—The soil of a portion of the pargana is affected by its proximity to the iron bed, and contains a great quantity of clay in its composition.

4. *Irrigation.*—The tank area is large, and water plays an important part in the irrigation of the pargana. There are no less than 1,241 tanks, of which 1,025 are used for irrigation purposes; the remaining 216 tanks are reserved for purposes of drinking-water and for the rearing of fish. Out of the 1,025 tanks used for irrigation, 565 are in tolerably good condition, but the remaining 460 stand in need of thorough repair. They are almost silted up, and water dries up in them shortly after the rainy season. Although they have not yet produced a markedly injurious effect on the agricultural operations, there can be no doubt that it will give a great stimulus to agricultural improvement if they are repaired and made available for irrigation purposes. Many tanks are in khas possession of the landlord, Mohunth Gopal Das, who ever since his succession to the estate by purchase, has been too busy in fighting out his quarrel with his tenants to think of making any improvement in his zamindari. Some of the tanks are owned by raiyats, who are not so well off as to be able to bear the cost of their re-excavation.

5. *Grazing ground.*—The area of the grazing ground is not so large as compared with that under plough.

6. *Condition of the people.*—The material condition of the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the pargana is said to have much improved of late years owing to the enhancement of the prices of agricultural products. This is due principally to better means of communication with the great commercial centre of Calcutta since the opening of the East Indian Railway loop line.

7. The Sonthals are, however, poor on account of their habits and customs. They are generally in debt to the mahajan, or village money-lender, who advances money or grain on the security of next crop. Though rents are low and the produce of the land good, the Sonthals are in constant difficulties, chiefly from improvidence. They are, however, very useful in clearing jungle and keeping in cultivation the waste lands which abound in the west of the pargana known as Jungle Mehal.

8. The raiyats of the estate had to fight out their quarrel with their landlord Mohunth, for nearly 18 years, whose men tried to squeeze as much as they could out of the raiyats. Some of the leading raiyats fared ill in the fight, having lost their jotes which the Mohunth caused to be sold in execution of decrees for arrears of rent obtained against them.

9. *Fiscal history.*—Mollarpore derives its name from Mollar Sing, who was its original proprietor, a religious and popular man. It is said that he was imposed upon by a person

who told him that the Rajah of Nagore intended to make him adopt the religion of Mahomed. He took it so much to heart that without enquiry as to its truth he put himself to death. On his death the pergunnah fell into the hands of the Rajah of Malooti, whose successor sold it to the Maharajah of Burdwan, who is its present proprietor.

10. The Maharajah let out the pergunnah (exclusive of a portion known as Jungle Mahál) in putni taluk to Umasundari Dassya and Khetra Kumari Bibi at a yearly rental of Rs. 25,600. But the latter gave a darputni lease of her 8 annas share in the taluk to Umasundari Dassya, who agreed to pay her Rs. 1,000 as profit, besides the rental payable by her to the Maharaja for her 8 annas share. Thus Umasundari Dassya became the sole malik of the taluk, which she held for 26 years, 1252 to 1278 (1846 to 1872 A.D.).

11. In 1278 Umasundari Dassya sold her putni and darputni right to Mohunth Gopal Das, who is the present talukdar.

12. The western portion of the pargana known as Jungle Mahál did not form part of the putni and darputni lease of Umasundari Dassya. The Jungle Mahál was then held as a separate putni taluk by one Kedar Nath Mitra, whose interest in it was sold in execution of a decree against him and purchased by Mohunth Gopal Das for Rs. 7,000, the rent payable to the Maharaja being Rs. 3,232.

13. It will be thus seen that Mohunth Gopal Das holds the whole estate, which is identical with pargana Mollarpore, under the Maharaja of Burdwan, at a total rental of Rs. 28,832 per annum.

14. The present mofussil collection of the Mohunth from the whole estate, including Jungle Mahál is Rs. 41,136. Deducting from this amount Rs. 28,832 payable by the Mohunth to the Maharajah of Burdwan and Rs. 1,000 to Khetra Kumari Bibi, it leaves to the Mohunth a profit of Rs. 12,304 according to his own papers. But the amount of existing rent ascertained under rule 25, chapter VI of the Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act is Rs. 37,632-6-16½ gundaha, which is less than the amount shown in the Mohunth's rent-roll by Rs. 3,563-9-3½. The difference is due to the fact that the Mohunth's rent-roll shows collections on account of hát, saer, nij-jote, &c., which do not appear in our khatian. Besides, nearly a sum of Rs. 1,000 was excluded from the existing rent as it appeared to be doubtful and disputed. The Mohunth's agent is trying to establish his title to this amount in the cases for the settlement of rent. The Government revenue of the estate is Rs. 17,741-9.

15. *Origin of dispute between the landlord and tenants.*—When Umasundari Dassya wanted to dispose of her talukdari right, she could not obtain a good price, as her profit (about Rs. 2,871) was so small that nobody cared to purchase it. She therefore caused a set of papers to be prepared raising the raiyats' rent at the rate of 2 annas, and in some cases 4 annas, per rupee. The Mohunth without sufficient enquiry as to the correctness of the papers, purchased the estate at Rs. 74,000 and called upon the tenants to pay him rents accordingly. But, as might be expected, the raiyats refused to pay anything over and above the rent actually paid by them; and hence the split. The Mohunth has been at feud with his tenants for the last 18 years, each party spending much good money on bad advice. Things went on from bad to worse, and several breaches of the peace occurred. To remedy the evil the local authorities recommended for a survey and settlement of the estate under section 101 (2) (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

16. *Government Notification sanctioning the survey.*—The Government was pleased to sanction the survey and record of rights of the estate by its notification dated the 5th November 1889, and I was placed in charge of the work.

17. *Commencement of the operation.*—The preliminaries having been settled in December 1889, the survey commenced in January 1890 under my supervision, in addition to my duties as settlement officer of the Dubalhati estates in the district of Rajshahi.

18. *Progress of the survey and settlement.*—The survey and khatanpuri having been finished in October 1890, the work of bujharat or local explanation of entries in the khaara and khatians to the parties concerned, and the office duties, such as comparison and passing of boundaries, computation and passing of field areas, checking the total area of villages by summation of field, &c., were mostly done during the last cold weather.

19. *Difficulty in carrying on the survey and attitude of the people.*—But the inexperience and incompetency of the field establishment to cope with the work without close supervision, and the difficulties experienced in securing the attendance of the tenants before the amins to point out their lands, not a little arrested the progress of the survey. Of the amins who had worked under me in Dubalhati, some had been transferred to Dumka and Dinajpore, and others had been discharged before I received orders to commence the survey of Mollarpore, and so new men had to be trained and employed in survey work.

20. The attitude of the landlord and tenants was not on the whole favourable to the survey in the beginning. It must be remembered that the survey in a manner had been forced upon them. Neither the landlord nor the tenants applied for them. The landlord viewed the work with distrust, as likely to lessen his influence over the tenants. The raiyats at first regarded the survey with apathy, as they laboured under the impression that the survey was made at the instance of the Mohunth to resume their rent-free lands and enhance their rent. They were, however, disabused of their wrong impression as the survey progressed. They now take pains to see that entries in the khatians regarding their lands and rents have been correctly made.

21. *Classification of holding.*—The attestation work of the Mollarpore estate was finished during the period under report, and a record of rights of all tenants, including

under-raiyats, was prepared. The subjoined statement gives details of the different classes of tenants in the estate :—

CLASS OF CULTIVATION.	Number of holdings.	Area of holding.	Average area per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.	REMARKS.
		Acres.	Acres.	Rs. A. G.	Rs. A. G.	
1. Tenure-holders ...	30	3,485	116	3,627 9 2½	1 0 13	
<i>Raiyats holding under proprietors.</i>						
2. Raiyats at fixed rates ...	45	226	5	222 5 17½	1 6 17	
3. Settled raiyats ...	2,316	8,894	4	30,314 7 17	3 6 10½	
4. Occupancy ...	100	594	4	1,235 9 5½	3 2 3½	
5. Non-occupancy ...	299	593	2	2,132 6 13½	3 9 10½	
Total ...	2,790	13,592	4·8	37,632 6 10½	2 12 6	
<i>Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.</i>						
6. Settled raiyats ...	215	1,025	5	1,726 9 0	1 10 19	
7. Non-occupancy ...	31	68	2	267 13 0	3 12 6½	
Total ...	246	1,093	4·4	1,994 6 0	1 13 0½	
8. Under-raiyats ...	961	465	·5	2,069 15 12½	4 4 4½	

22. *Area held by proprietor.*—The area of land entered in the name of the proprietor, is 6,228 acres, or 26·4 per cent. of the whole area. But this is not his private land within the meaning of chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

23. *Rent-free area.*—The area of rent-free land in the estate, such as brahmotter, peerpal, debotter, chakran, &c., is 2,343 acres, or 9·9 per cent. of the whole area.

24. *Rent-paying area.*—The rent-paying area is 13,592 acres, of 57·7 per cent. of the whole area.

25. According to present survey the area of cultivated land is 13,790 acres, or 58·6 per cent. of the whole area is cultivated and 41·4 per cent. is uncultivated.

26. *Cropped area.*—The area under cultivation of the different harvests is as under :—

	Acres.
Bhadoi ...	667
Aghani ...	12,286
Rabi ...	510
Double-cropped area ...	327
Total ...	13,790

27. *Average area of raiyati holding.*—The average area of a raiyati holding is 14 bighas or 4·6 acres.

28. *Average size of field.*—The average area of the field is found to be 2 bighas, or ·66 acre.

29. *Cost of survey and settlement.*—The actual cost of survey and settlement from the commencement to 30th September 1891 amounts to Rs. 12,983-9-3, of which Rs. 7,125 are for survey and Rs. 5,863-9-3 are for settlement.

30. *Explanation of expenditure likely to be incurred in excess of the estimate.*—The actual charges of the survey have been annas 4-10 per acre. But the cost of settlement is likely to be higher than would appear to be desirable. This is due to a variety of causes, the chief among which are mentioned below :—

In the first place, the Mohunth's men caused a large area of land of the neighbouring estates to be demarcated as belonging to Mollarpore estate, which gave rise to several boundary disputes, which had to be disposed of after local enquiry into each case. As it was proved that the Mohunth had been out of possession of the land for a long time, his claim was disallowed, though the cost incidental to their demarcation and survey and to their exclusion after local enquiry had been incurred. In one of these cases it was necessary to fine the zamindar of a neighbouring estate Rs. 60 for having destroyed boundary marks in order to deter others from following his example, and my order was confirmed on appeal by the Special Judge.

The total number of boundary disputes reported was 31, which have all been disposed of. Of these 5 were disposed of before and 26 during the period under report.

In the second place, in several villages detached lands of other estates are situated. These lands were demarcated at the instance of the Mohunth and his friendly tenants as belonging to the Mollarpore estate. But the proprietors of these estates are now contesting the Mohunth's claim, and the detached lands are being excluded from the operations, the Mohunth's claim to them being found utterly without foundation.

In the third place, the attempt made by the Mohunth to resume rent-free lands has given rise to numerous disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent free-tenures. The real struggle between the Mohunth and his tenants is not so much for enhancement as for resumption of rent-free lands. The Mohunth's men would not admit the existence of any rent-free lands in the estate. They have objected to every plot of land claimed by the tenants as rent-free. I have rejected the Mohunth's objection in almost all cases, as the tenants' lakhraj title is supported by long, uninterrupted possession, and in several cases by good documentary evidence.

31. *Disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures.*—The total number of disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures disposed of up to 30th September last was 818, leaving 28 pending on the 1st instant, and of these 818 disputes, 363 were disposed of before and 466 during the half-year under report.

32. *Application for settlement of rent.*—The total number of applications for the settlement of fair rent was 133, of which 43 were disposed of, leaving 90 pending at the close of the period under report.

33. *Explanation of delay in the settlement of rent.*—The disputes relating to rent-free lands stood in the way of settlement of fair rent. It would be worse than useless to settle fair rent without disposing of claim to rent-free lands, as the lands which the raiyats claimed to hold rent-free were alleged by the landlords to be rent-paying. It may be said that fair rent of a village should have been settled as soon as claims to rent-free lands were disposed of in it. But this could not be done in Mollarpore, where raiyats make lump payments, though the lands comprised in their respective holdings lie scattered in two or more villages in the hudda. I have in numerous instances found that the raiyats cultivating land in one village have got their rents entered in another in the zamindari papers. This matter did not escape the notice of the Director when he inspected the office on the 9th February last. In paragraph 9 of his memorandum of inspection the Director observed:—

"The result of the present measurement cannot at present be compared with areas shown in the Mohunth's papers generally, because these papers do not show the area of each raiyat's holding in each village, but the total area held by the raiyat in all the villages of the estate."

34. It was therefore considered advisable to prepare jamabandi of the estate after settlement of disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures. Now that the majority of such disputes have been decided, cases for settlement of rent have been taken up and are being disposed of with all possible speed.

35. *Proposal for amicable settlement of fair rent.*—As I have pointed out in previous reports, the settlement of Mollarpore requires delicate handling. The relation between the landlord and tenants is strained in the highest degree, and we have to proceed with caution and to employ much persuasion for reducing the bitterness of feeling and for effecting amicable settlement as far as possible. The cases were at first postponed at the instance of the Mohunth and his tenants, to enable them to see if they could come to an amicable arrangement, as suggested by the Director in his memorandum of inspection referred to. They did not, however, come to terms, though sufficient time was allowed to them as applied for by them. The tenants said that they could not accept the terms of compromise without an assurance from the Mohunth that he would not contest their claims to rent-free lands. The Mohunth's agent alleged that as the tenants had exaggerated their claims to rent-free lands, he could not find himself in a position to admit them all. I therefore set about settling claims to rent-free lands in view of paving way to amicable settlement of fair rent. As soon as a number of these cases was disposed of, raiyats began putting in petitions accepting the terms of compromise. I was arbitrating and trying to arrive at terms which both parties would consent to. It was a case of compromise, of conciliation, of give and take. But it now appears that the Collector disapproves of the terms of compromise on the ground that they are likely to enhance the existing rent of the raiyats, and that in his opinion the Mohunth is not deserving of such enhancement. But I respectfully beg to point out that *additional rent for additional land* is no enhancement in the eye of law. I have pointed out in my previous reports that there are no grounds for enhancement of rent under section 30 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It appeared to me, however, that grounds for alteration of rent under section 52 (a) existed in a large number of instances. It is true that in many cases the Mohunth enhanced the raiyats' rent by arbitrary exercise of proprietary power and by abuse of the rights of contract, which led to the formation of agrarian league against him. But it would, I respectfully submit, be absurd to suppose that in settling fair rent of holdings, cases of encroachment by raiyats upon the uncultivated and unoccupied land of their landlord would not come to light. Of course, in a more advanced and more settled part of the country, where there is little or no waste, where the fields are tolerably well demarcated by ails, and every field has a well-known owner, it would be difficult to get good and sufficient evidence of the existence of *excess land* in the occupation of raiyats. But such evidence would be forthcoming in several villages of the Mollarpore estate, where a considerable area of land lies fallow or waste, the opportunity and temptation to encroachment are greater, and the *bona fide* cases of encroachment

are consequently numerous. That a considerable area of land has been brought into cultivation even within six months after the present survey may be seen on the spot. And it is for the assessment of such excess land that the terms of compromise were suggested. The duty of a Settlement Officer will no doubt end with settling rent according to law. But it will not only fail to restore good feeling between the landlord and tenant, but will involve them in a heavier cost of litigation. Certainly the cost of survey and settlement is only a fraction of the total cost to the parties in the shape of fees to mookhtars, pleaders, court-fees, process-fees, payment to witnesses, expenses of appeal, &c. But an amicable settlement of disputes, which is a pledge of good faith between the contending parties, enables them to avoid the cost of litigation and creates mutual confidence and mutual reliance on one another which bind them together in a common bond of sympathy and fellow feeling.

36. The terms of compromise proposed give the Settlement Officer entire liberty of action to fix in every individual case what he considers to be a fair rent, and section 35 of the Bengal Tenancy Act empowers him to refuse enhancements, wherever existing rents are excessive. Of course amicable settlement of disputes cannot be made an excuse for prolonging the operations, and so the cases are being decided according to law.

37. *Work expected to be completed.*—I hope to be able to finish the case work by end of January next, when my services may be available for settlement of Ruksole and other villages belonging to the Hurdia Factory in Champaran. But it may be necessary, to retain a portion of the establishment up to the end of March next to arrange records to distribute khatians, &c., and the next half-yearly progress report will be my final completion report.

38. *Total cost per acre.*—The total cost of survey and settlement from the commencement of the operations to its completion is estimated at Rs. 16,180-2-6, or annas 10-10 per acre, exclusive of Rs. 1,130-9-6 on account of the price of office furniture, printed forms, &c., which need not be included in the survey expenses. They will be disposed of after the completion of the work and the proceeds credited to the estate.

39. *Court-fees, process-fees, &c.*—A sum of Rs. 1,680 has already been realised on account of process-fees, court-fees, and copying fees, and a further sum of Rs. 1,500 is expected to be realised on these accounts before the completion of the work, making a total of Rs. 3,180, which must be deducted from the total cost of the proceeding to be recovered under section 114 of the Act. Deducting Rs. 3,180 from the total cost of Rs. 16,180-2-6 the cost per acre is reduced to annas 8-9, that is to say, 9 pies in excess of the rate required by Rule 46, Chapter VI of the Government Rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act; and this, I trust, will be considered satisfactory.

40. *Conclusion.*—In conclusion, I beg to add that during the period under report a portion of my time was occupied in preparing my final completion report on the survey and settlement of the Dubalhati estate. I also went to Champaran in September last and tested the survey of a village belonging to the Hurdia Factory, as will appear from my memorandum of inspection, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my memorandum No. $\frac{CH}{1}$, dated the 23rd September 1891.

41. Appended to this are Statements A and B.

A.

Statement showing the estate under Survey and Settlement during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

Division.	District.	Number of estates.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in acres.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED.			NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER—	TOTAL COST.						RATE PER ACRE.		INCREASE OF REVENUE—		REMARKS.		
						Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total area surveyed.		Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total.	Up to 31st March 1891.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.	Survey.	Settlement.		Actually obtained.	Expected.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
Bardwan ...	Bardham ...	1 (Mollar-pore).	45	23,321	Non-professional	23,530		23,530	44	1	Ra. 7,125	Ra. A. P. 2,190 9 3	Ra. ...	Ra. 3,673	Ra. 7,125	Ra. A. P. 5,863 9 3	Ra. A. P. 0 4 10	Ra. A. P. 0 3 11	Ra. 2,777	Ra. 2,728		

B.

Statement showing progress made in Mollarpore private estate in record of rights and settlement of rents up to 30th September 1891.

DIVISION.	District.	Name of estate.	Total number of villages.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED—		Total number of raiyats in the villages in column 4.	NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHOSE RENT HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.				
				Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.		Up to 31st March 1891.	During the half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous jumabandi.	Increase.	Decrease.	REMARKS.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Hurdwan ...	Birbhum ...	Mollarpore...	45	41	4	3,997	3,006	991	3,997	Rs. 2,003 0 0	Rs. 1,726 6 0	Rs. 277 0 0	...	

The 26th October 1891.

NUNDJEE,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX Z.

No. 58, dated Mollarpore, the 5th November 1891.

From—MOONSHI NUNDHER, Settlement Officer, Mollarpore Estate,
To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

In continuation of my No. 52, dated the 27th ultimo, I have the honour to submit a separate annual report covering the period from the 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891, as called for in your telegram of the 4th instant which has been just received.

2. *General description of the tract.*—Pargana Mollarpore, designated on the district tansi as No. 450, comprises 45 villages and contains an area of 23,530 acres, or 36.76 square miles. It is a permanently-settled estate, and is owned by Mohanth Gopal Das as a patnidar. It is subdivided into 14 huddas or blocks, each hudda containing a group of villages for convenience of collection. The western portion of the pargana is overrun with jungle and is inhabited by Sonthals, the remainder is an extensive and unbroken sheet of rice land fringed round by villages and foliage. Some of the villages in the eastern portion of the pargana is liable to inundation.

The tract is a purely agricultural one, rice being the chief staple. Amun rice suffices to feed the population and allows of some export. Along the bank of the river Dwarka, which flows for about 3 miles through the pargana, vegetables are raised in great abundance. There is a small production of kodo and makai in the Sonthali villages, and these with some mulberry and sugarcane cultivation comprise the whole resources of the pargana.

3. *Soil.*—The soil of a portion of the pargana is affected by its proximity to the iron bed, and contains a great quantity of clay in its composition.

4. *Irrigation*—The tank area is large, and water plays an important part in the irrigation of the pargana. There are no less than 1,241 tanks, of which 1,025 are used for irrigation purposes; the remaining 216 tanks are reserved for purposes of drinking water and for the rearing of fish. Out of the 1,025 tanks used for irrigation, 565 are in tolerably good condition, but the remaining 460 stand in need of thorough repair. They are almost silted up, and water dries up in them shortly after the rainy season. Although they have not yet produced a markedly injurious effect on the agricultural operations, there can be no doubt that it will give a great stimulus to agricultural improvement if they are repaired and made available for irrigation purposes. Many tanks are in khas possession of the landlord, Mohanth Gopal Das, who ever since his succession to the estate by purchase has been too busy in fighting out his quarrel with his tenants to think of making any improvement in his zamindari. Some of the tanks are owned by raiyats, who are not so well off as to be able to bear the cost of their re-excavation. No facility for irrigation exists in Sonthali villages, and the crop is entirely dependent upon rainfall.

5. *Grazing ground.*—The area of the grazing ground is not so large as compared with that under plough.

6. *Condition of the people.*—The material condition of the inhabitants of the eastern portion of the pargana is said to have much improved of late years, owing to the enhancement of the prices of agricultural products. This is due principally to better means of communication with the great commercial centre of Calcutta since the opening of the East Indian Railway loop line.

7. The Sonthals are, however, poor on account of their habits and customs. They are generally in debt to the mahajan, or village money-lenders, who advance money or grain on the security of next crop. Though rents are low and the produce of the land good, the Sonthals are in constant difficulties chiefly from improvidence. They are, however, very useful in clearing jungle and keeping in cultivation the waste lands which abound in the west of the pargana known as Jungle Mahal.

8. The raiyats of the estate had to fight out their quarrel with their landlord, Mohanth, for nearly 18 years, whose men tried to squeeze as much as they could out of the raiyats. Some of the leading raiyats fared ill in the fight, having lost their jotes, which the Mohanth caused to be sold in execution of decrees for arrears of rent obtained against them.

9. *Fiscal history.*—Mollarpore derives its name from Mollar Singh, who was its original proprietor, a religious and popular man. It is said that he was imposed upon by a person, who told him that the Rajah of Nagore intended to make him adopt the religion of Mahomed. He took it so much to heart that without enquiry as to its truth he put himself to death. On his death the pargana fell into the hands of Rajah of Malooti, whose successors sold it to the Maharaja of Burdwan, who is its present proprietor.

10. The Maharaja let out the pergunnah (exclusive of a portion known as Jungle Mahal) in patni taluk to Umasundari Dasi and Khetra Kumari Bibi at a yearly rental of

Rs. 25,600. But the latter gave a darpatni lease of her 8-anna share in the taluk to Umasundari Dasi, who agreed to pay her Rs. 1,000 as profit, besides the rental payable by her to the Maharaja for her 8-anna share. Thus Umasundari Dasi became the sole malik of the taluk, which she held for 26 years, 1252 to 1278 (1846 to 1872 A.D.).

11. In 1278 Umasundari Dasi sold her putni and darpatni right to Mohanth Gopal Das, who is the present talukdar.

12. The western portion of the pargana known as Jungle Mahal did not form part of the patni and darpatni lease of Umasundari Dasi. The Jungle Mahal was then held as a separate patni taluk by one Kedar Nath Mitter, whose interest in it was sold in execution of a decree against him and purchased by Mohanth Gopal Das for Rs. 7,000, the rent payable to the Maharaja being Rs. 3,232.

13. It will be thus seen that Mohanth Gopal Das holds the whole estate, which is identical with pargana Mollarpore, under the Maharaja of Burdwan at a total rental of Rs. 28,832 per annum.

14. The present mofussil collection of the Mohanth from the whole estate, including Jungle Mahal, is Rs. 41,196. Deducting from the amount Rs. 28,832 payable by the Mohanth to the Maharaja of Burdwan and Rs. 1,000 to Khetra Kumari Bibi, it leaves to the Mohanth a profit of Rs. 12,364 according to his own papers. The amount of existing rent ascertained under Rule 25, Chapter VI of the Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act is Rs. 37,682-6-16½, which is less than the amount shewn in the Mohanth's rent-roll by Rs. 3,563-9-3½. The difference is due to the fact that the Mohanth's rent-roll shows collection on account of hât, sair, nij-jote, &c., which do not appear in our khatians.

Besides, nearly a sum of Rs. 1,000 was excluded from the existing rent, as it appeared to be doubtful and disputed. The Mohanth's agent is trying to establish his claim to this amount in the cases for the settlement of rent.

The Government revenue of the estate is Rs. 17,741-9-0.

15. *Origin of dispute between landlord and tenants.*—When Umasundari Dasi wanted to dispose of her talukdari right, she could not obtain a good price, as her profit (about Rs. 2,871) was so small that nobody cared to purchase it. She therefore caused a set of papers to be prepared raising the raiyats' rent at the rate of 2 annas, and in some cases 4 annas per rupee. The Mohanth, without sufficient enquiry as to the correctness of the papers, purchased the estate at Rs. 74,000, and called upon the tenants to pay him rent accordingly. But, as might be expected, the raiyats refused to pay anything over and above the rent actually paid by them; and hence the split. The Mohanth has been at feud with his tenants for the last 18 years, each party spending much good money on bad advice. Things went on from bad to worse, and several breaches of the peace occurred. To remedy the evil, the local authorities recommended for a survey and settlement of the estate under section 101 (2) (b) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

16. *Government notification sanctioning the survey.*—The Government was pleased to sanction the survey and record of rights of the estate by a notification dated the 5th November 1889, and I was placed in charge of the work.

17. *Commencement of the operation.*—The preliminaries having been settled in December 1889, the survey commenced in January 1890 under my supervision, in addition to my duties as Settlement Officer of the Dubulhati estates in the district of Rajshahi.

18. *Progress of the survey and settlement.*—The survey and khatnâpurî having been finished in October 1890, the work of bujharat or local explanation of entries in the khusra and khatian to the parties concerned, and the office duties, such as comparison and passing of boundaries, computation and passing of field areas, of checking the total area of villages by summation of field, &c., were mostly done during the first half of the year (1st October 1890 to 31st March 1891) under report.

19. *Difficulty in carrying on the survey, and attitude of the people.*—But the inexperience and incompetency of the field establishment to cope with the work without close supervision, and the difficulties experienced in securing the attendance of the tenants before the amins to point out their lands, not a little arrested the progress of the survey. Of the amins who had worked under me in Dubulhati, some had been transferred to Dumka and Dinajpur, and others had been discharged before I received orders to commence the survey of Mollarpore, and so new men had to be trained and employed in survey work.

20. The attitude of the landlord and tenants was not on the whole favourable to the survey in the beginning. It must be remembered that the survey in a manner had been forced upon them. Neither the landlord nor the tenants applied for it. The landlord viewed the work with distrust as likely to lessen his influence over the tenants. The raiyats at first regarded the survey with apathy, as they laboured under the impression that the survey was made at the instance of the Mohanth to resume their rent-free lands and enhance their rent. They were, however, disabused of the wrong impression as the survey progressed. They now take pains to see that entries in the khatians regarding their lands and rents have been correctly made.

21. *Attestation and classification of holdings.*—The khatians of 41 out of 45 villages were attested during the first half of the year ending 31st March 1891, and those of the remaining 4 villages during the second half-year ending 30th September 1891.

Out of the 3,997 tenants in the estate, rent and status of 3,006 were recorded during the first half, and those of the remaining 991 during the second half of the year under

report. The subjoined statement gives details of the different classes of tenants in the estate :—

Class of cultivation.	Number of holdings.	Area of holdings in acres.	Average area per holding.	Rent.	Average rent per acre.	Remarks.
1. Tenure-holders ...	30	3,486	116	Ra. A. G. 3,637 9 2½	Ra. A. G. 1 0 13	
<i>Raiyats holding under proprietors.</i>						
2. Raiyats at fixed rates ...	46	326	5	823 6 17½	1 6 17	
3. Settled raiyats ...	2,316	8,894	4	30,314 7 17	3 6 10½	
4. Occupancy ...	100	394	4	1,236 9 6½	3 2 3½	
5. Non-occupancy ...	299	693	2	2,132 6 18½	3 9 10½	
Total ...	2,790	13,692	4·8	37,632 6 16½	2 12 6	
<i>Raiyats holding under tenure-holders.</i>						
6. Settled raiyats ...	216	1,025	6	1,726 9 0	1 10 19	
7. Non-occupancy ...	31	68	2	257 18 0	3 12 6½	
Total ...	246	1,093	4·4	1,984 6 0	1 18 0½	
8. Under-raiyats...	961	483	5	3,068 15 12½	4 4 4½	

22. *Area held by proprietor.*—The area of land entered in the name of the proprietor is 6,228 acres, or 26·4 per cent. of the whole area. But this is not his private land within the meaning of Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

23. *Rent-free area.*—The area of rent-free land in the estate, such as brahmutter, perpall, debutter, chakeran, &c., is 2,343 acres, or 9·9 per cent. of the whole area.

24. *Rent-paying area.*—The rent-paying area is 13,692 acres, or 57·7 per cent. of the whole area.

25. According to present survey the area of cultivated land is 13,790 acres, or 58·6 per cent. of the whole area is cultivated, and 41·4 per cent. is uncultivated.

26. *Cropped area.*—The area under cultivation of the different harvests is as under :—

	Acres.
Bhadol ...	667
Aghani ...	12,286
Rabi ...	510
Double-cropped area ...	327
	<hr/> 13,790 <hr/>

27. *Average area of raiyati holding.*—The average area of a raiyati holding is 14 bighas, or 4·6 acres.

28. *Average size of field.*—The average area of the field is found to be 2 bighas, or ·66 acres.

29. *Cost of survey and settlement.*—The actual cost of survey and settlement from the commencement to 30th September 1891 amounts to Rs. 12,988-9-4, of which Rs. 7,125 are for survey and Rs. 5,863-9-3 are for settlement. The total cost during the year under report amounts to Rs. 6,521-11-4, of which Rs. 658-2-1 are for survey and Rs. 5,863-9-3 for settlement, as detailed in statement A.

30. The actual charges of the survey have been 4 annas and 10 pies per acre. But the cost of settlement is likely to be higher than would appear to be desirable. This is due to a variety of causes, the chief among which are mentioned below :—

In the first place, the Mohanth's men caused a large area of land of the neighbouring estates to be demarcated as belonging to Mollarpore estate, which gave rise to several boundary disputes, which had to be disposed of after local enquiry into each case. As it was proved that the Mohanth had been out of possession of the land for a long time, his claim was disallowed, though the cost incidental to their demarcation and survey and to their exclusion after local enquiry had been incurred. In one of these cases it was necessary to fine the zemindar of a neighbouring estate Rs. 60 for having destroyed boundary marks in order to deter others from following his example, and my order was confirmed on appeal by the Special Judge.

The total number of boundary disputes reported during the year was 31, which have all been disposed of. Of these, 5 were disposed of during the first half, and the remaining 26 during the second half of the year under report.

In the second place, in several villages detached lands of other estates are situated. These lands were demarcated at the instance of the Mohanth and his friendly tenants as belonging to the Mollarpore estate. But the proprietors of these estates are now contesting the Mohanth's claim. The lands are not situated in separate compact blocks marked off by defined boundaries, but are all interlaced with raiyat land of the Mollarpore estate, and much time is taken up in excluding them after local enquiry into each plot. In the third place the attempt made by the Mohanth to resume rent-free lands has given rise to numerous disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures. The real struggle between the Mohanth and his tenants is not so much for enhancement as for resumption of rent-free lands. The Mohanth's men would not admit the existence of any rent-free lands in the estate. They have objected to every plot of land claimed by the tenants as rent-free. I have rejected the Mohanth's objection in almost all cases; as the tenants' lakhiraj title is supported by long uninterrupted possession, and in several cases by good documentary evidence.

31. *Disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures.*—The total number of disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures disposed of during the year was 818, leaving 28 pending on the 1st October 1891. Of these 818 disputes, 352 were disposed of from 1st October 1890 to 31st March 1891, and 466 from 1st April to 30th September 1891.

32. *Application for settlement of rent.*—The total number of applications for the settlement of fair rent received during the year was 133, of which 43 were disposed of, leaving 90 pending at the close of the year.

33. *Explanation of delay in the settlement of rent.*—The disputes relating to rent-free lands stood in the way of settlement of fair rent. It would be worse than useless to settle fair rent without disposing of claim to rent-free lands, as the lands which the raiyats claimed to hold rent-free were alleged by the landlord to be rent-paying. It may be said that fair rent of a village should have been settled as soon as claims to rent-free lands were disposed of in it. But this could not be done in Mollarpore, where raiyats make lump payment, though the lands comprised in their respective holdings lie scattered in two or more villages in the hudda.

I have in numerous instances found that the raiyats cultivating land in one village have got their rents entered in another in the zamindari papers. This matter did not escape the notice of the Director when he inspected the office on the 9th February last. In paragraph 9 of his memorandum of inspection the Director observed:—

“The result of the present measurement cannot at present be compared with areas shown in the Mohanth's papers generally, because these papers do not show the area of each raiyat's holding in each village, but the total area held by the raiyat in all the villages of the estate.”

34. It was therefore considered advisable to prepare jumabandi of the estate after settlement of disputes relating to occupancy of land and rent-free tenures. Now that the majority of such disputes have been decided, cases for settlement of rent have been taken up and are being disposed of with all possible speed.

35. *Proposal for amicable settlement of fair rent.*—As I have pointed out in previous reports, the settlement of Mollapore requires delicate handling. The relation between the landlord and tenants is strained in the highest degree, and we have to proceed with caution, and to employ much persuasion for reducing the bitterness of feeling and for effecting amicable settlement as far as possible. The cases were at first postponed at the instance of the Mohanth and his tenants to enable them to see if they could come to an amicable arrangement, as suggested by the Director in his memorandum of inspection referred to. They did not, however, come to terms, though sufficient time was allowed to them as applied for by them. The tenants said that they could not accept the terms of compromise without an assurance from the Mohanth that he would not contest their claims to rent-free lands. The Mohanth's agent alleged that as the tenants had exaggerated their claims to rent-free lands, he could not find himself in a position to admit them all. I therefore set about settling claims to rent-free lands in view of paving way to amicable settlement of fair rent. As soon as a number of these cases was disposed of, raiyats began putting in petitions accepting the terms of compromise. I was arbitrating and trying to arrive at terms which both parties would consent to. It was a case of compromise, of conciliation, of give-and-take. But it now appears that the Collector disapproves of the terms of compromise, on the ground that they are likely to enhance the existing rent of the raiyats, and that in his opinion the Mohanth is not deserving of such enhancement. But I respectfully beg to point out that *additional* rent for *additional* land is no enhancement in the eye of law. I have pointed out in my previous reports that there are no grounds for enhancement of rent under section 30 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. It appeared to me, however, that grounds for alteration of rent under section 52 (a) existed in a large number of instances. It is true that in many cases the Mohanth enhanced the raiyat's rent by arbitrary exercise of proprietary power and by abuse of the rights of contract which led to the formation of agrarian league against him. But it would, I respectfully submit, be absurd to suppose that in settling fair rent of holdings cases of encroachment by raiyats upon the uncultivated and unoccupied land of their landlord would not come to light. Of course in a more advanced and more settled part of the country where there is little or no waste, where the fields are tolerably well demarcated by ails, and every field has a well-known owner, it would be difficult to get good and sufficient evidence of the existence of excess land in the occupation of raiyats. But such evidence would be forthcoming in several

villages of the Mollarpore estate, where a considerable area of land lies fallow or waste, the opportunity and temptation to encroachment are greater, and the *bond fide* cases of encroachment are consequently numerous. That a considerable area of land has been brought into cultivation even within six months after the present survey may be seen on the spot. And it is for the assessment of such excess land that the terms of compromise was suggested. The duty of a settlement officer will no doubt end with settling rent according to law. But it will not only fail to restore good feeling between the landlord and tenant, but will involve them in a heavier cost of litigation. Certainly the cost of survey and settlement is only a fraction of the total cost to the parties in the shape of fees to mookhtars, pleaders, court-fees, process fees, payment to witnesses, expenses of appeal, &c. But an amicable settlement of disputes, which is a pledge of good faith between the contending parties, enables them to avoid the cost of litigation, and creates mutual confidence and mutual reliance on one another, which bind them together in a common bond of sympathy and fellow feeling.

36. The terms of compromise proposed give the settlement officer entire liberty of action to fix in every individual case what he considers to be a fair rent, and section 35 of the Bengal Tenancy Act empowers him to refuse enhancements wherever existing rents are excessive. Of course amicable settlement of disputes cannot be made an excuse for prolonging the operations, and so the cases are being decided according to law.

37. *Work expected to be completed*—I hope to be able to finish the case work by end of January next, when my services may be available for settlement of Bukeole and other villages belonging to the Hurdia factory in Champaran. But it may be necessary to retain a portion of the establishment up to the end of March next to arrange records, distribute khatians, &c., and the next half-yearly progress report will be my final completion report.

38. *Total cost per acre*.—The total cost of survey and settlement from the commencement of the operations to its completion is estimated at Rs. 16,180-2-6, or annas 10-10 per acre, exclusive of Rs. 1,130-9-6 on account of the price of office furniture, printed forms, &c., which need not be included in the survey expenses. They will be disposed of after the completion of the work, and the proceeds credited to the estate.

39. *Court fees, process fees, &c.*—A sum of Rs. 1,680 has already been realised on account of process fee, court fee, and copying fees, and a further sum of Rs. 1,500 is expected to be realised on these accounts before the completion of the work, making a total of Rs. 3,180, which must be deducted from the total cost of the proceeding to be recovered under section 114 of the Act. Deducting Rs. 3,180 from the total cost of Rs. 16,180-2-6, the cost per acre is reduced to annas 8-9, that is to say, 9 pies in excess of the rate required by rule 46, of Chapter VI of the Government rules under the Bengal Tenancy Act; and this I trust will be considered satisfactory.

40. *Conclusion*.—In conclusion, I beg to add that during the period under report a portion of my time was occupied in winding up the work, and in preparing my final completion report of the survey and settlement of the Dubulhati estates. I also went to Champaran in September last, and tested the survey of a village belonging to the Hurdia factory, as will appear from my memorandum of inspection, a copy of which was forwarded to you with my memorandum No. CII—2, dated the 23rd September 1891.

Appended to this are statements A and B.

APPENDIX A. A.

No. AR, dated Camp Dumka, the 1st November 1891.

From—C. C. QUINN, Esq., Offg. Commissioner of the Bhāgalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to forward herewith Mr. Carstairs' report of progress in the settlement of estates in the Sonthal Parganas for the half-year ending 30th September.

The report I think contains sufficient information on all material points, and I have little to add to it.

2. The important work undertaken during the half-year was the determination of rents in accordance with the rules drawn up in April last, and, as far as I have been able to judge, the work has been successfully performed. Rents have been provisionally fixed for the whole area, and they were explained to the ryots in 574 villages during the half-year under report, the explanations having been completed in the majority of the remaining villages in October.

3. The rents are generally admitted to be reasonable and fair, and the small number of objections as regards measurement and classification is good evidence that the work has been well and carefully done.

4. The increase of rent as calculated in accordance with the rules is about 35 per cent., but it must not be understood from columns 11 to 14 of statement B that all rents entered therein were finally settled within the half-year. As regards a considerable number of villages the rents were only provisionally settled, i.e., subject to revision on objection at the time of explaining the khatian. The ultimate increase may therefore be something less than what is entered in column 13, but so far the revision has not as a rule affected the total rental of the village concerned, and it is not probable that there will be any considerable reduction of the aggregate total.

5. I am now on tour in the Sonthal Parganas, my chief object being to look into settlement work; and during the past week I have travelled with the Deputy Commissioner over a considerable tract under settlement in the Dumka subdivision. I have inspected the Assistant Settlement Officer's records, and have personally visited several villages and spoken to the raiyats, and have been on the whole favourably impressed by the way in which the work is being done. The Dumka circle contains 420 villages, and the khatians have been now explained in 400 of these, and most of the objections, which were generally not serious, have been disposed of.

No. ^R₂₀₁₀, dated Dumka, the 31st October 1891,

From—R. CARSTAIRS, Esq., Deputy Commissioner, Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Commissioner of the Bhāgalpur Division and Sonthal Parganas.

IN compliance with your No. 1950 of the 20th instant, I have the honour to submit my half-yearly report on settlement work in this district for the period ending the 30th September last. I have called for a report from the Subdivisional Officer of Rajmahal, but, doubtless owing to the Subdivisional Officer's absence on leave, this has been delayed. I will not detain my report for it, but send it on when it reaches me.

2. The main settlement work of the year has been that being conducted by Mr. Craven, Settlement Officer. This work was undertaken under the orders of Government, passed at various times, for 18 private estates, including those of Wards', comprising 1,430 villages. I need not lengthen this report by a detailed account of the work, but think it enough to say that by the 31st March last the whole area comprising 411,510 acres, of which 203,018 were cultivated and 238,492 were uncultivated, had been measured, and a total cost had been incurred of Rs. 1,00,456.

The payment taken from the proprietors was at the rate of 8 annas per acre for cultivated, and 3 annas for uncultivated land, a little over Rs. 146,200, so that there was a balance to credit in the estimate of Rs. 45,744.

3. The principal point remaining for determination was the rules for fixing rents, and these were drafted and published after the visit His Honour the Lieutenant-Governor paid to Dumka from the 8th to the 11th April, within the half-year under report. He also issued instructions for Mr. Craven's guidance.

4. The first work to be done was the calculation of the rents in accordance with the rules. The old calculations had to be revised and the rents in many cases altered. As this had to be done for some 55,000 holdings, whose land was classified under five classes, each with its own rates, this was a considerable addition to the recess work of checking the khasras of the last season's field work, comprising 411,300 plots. From the rough khatians fair khatians were written out. This work was done by the end of August.

5. Besides supervising the work of the office, Mr. Craven was engaged (a) in drawing up proceedings fixing the assessment in the 1,430 villages; (b) making enquiries as to the fitness of certain headmen.

6. From the 6th August Mr. Craven having fixed centres for the purpose, a list of which was submitted to you and approved, began the work of explaining the khatians to the

villagers. He started in the Dumka Circle, with his assistant Babu J. C. Bhanjo, then went on to the Godda Circle, where he started Babu Rash Behary Dutt, and then went on to Deoghur, where he had his assistant Babu B. D. Gupta, and taught him. He then handed over the Jamtara part of his work to the assistant and retained in his own charge the Deoghur part, which is, owing to the nature of the raiyats, the most troublesome.

7. As desired by His Honour, I spent a certain time with each of the four parties, and had an opportunity of seeing the way in which the work was done. In my opinion it has been done on a very good method, and any enquiry at which I have been personally present seemed to me to be made with patience, intelligence and thoroughness. I must have been with or in the neighbourhood of officers explaining rents for about three weeks in all. There did not seem to me to be any excitement or objection to the amounts of the rents, which have been quietly accepted. Not only has every ryot been told what land he has and what rent he has to pay, but every korphadar also has been told.

8. There have been objections, chiefly on the part of the persons who, from various causes, were absent at the time of measurement and who claimed that their lands have been recorded in the names of others. The objections to classification or measurement have been wonderfully few. Serious objections of a general character there appear to have been none, if we except a petition that was filed before me at Deoghur, suggesting that the old settlement should be maintained and the new not introduced. The orders were that all objections should be enquired into on the spot, before the officers left the neighbourhood, and I believe these orders have been generally acted on. The number of objections filed in all was 1,051, and of these 602 have been disposed of by the end of September. It is obviously not possible to give an unlimited latitude as to filing objections, if we are to hope for a speedy close of the work. I consider that the Settlement Officer and his assistants have been careful in disposing of objections, and have given satisfaction thereby. Except as regards the removal of headmen declared unfit, no objections to Mr. Craven's proceedings have as yet been received by me, nor have I, while touring about, as I have been, in or near every part of the area under settlement, heard any expression of distrust or dissatisfaction, except such as is always to be expected from the mahajan-riyats near Deoghur. There is a class of men there who would grumble at anything whatever.

9. The progress made in explaining the khatians was up to the end of the half-year 574 villages, leaving 856 villages remaining to be done. The progress has been satisfactory, except in the Godda Division, where it has been slow. It is not likely that the work will be closed within the month of October, as originally desired by His Honour, but it is to be hoped that there will be no great delay. I will, when I see the Settlement Officer in a day or two, prepare an estimate of the time that will still be necessary to finish the work, and submit it. It is never possible to say exactly how long a work of this kind will take, and my instructions have always been rather to exceed the time than hurry on the work and leave it imperfect. The work has been somewhat delayed by want of forms, indented for in February and not yet supplied by the Stationery Office. To my personal knowledge, Mr. Craven and most of his subordinates, both gazetted and ministerial, have been working very hard, and spared no effort to bring the work to a completion.

10. As regards the financial position, the expenditure during the half-year was Rs. 22,622-2-10, bringing the total expenditure up to Rs. 1,23,078-2-10, so that by the end of the half-year we had still a sum of Rs. 23,122 to credit, enough to carry on with for six months more, if necessary, besides the value of the tents, furniture, and instruments. There is, therefore, no present fear of expenses out-running the estimates.

11. I append a copy of Mr. Craven's reports and his statements.

No. 389, dated Camp Satur, the 27th October 1891.

From—J. A. CRAVEN, Esq., Settlement Officer, Southal Parganas,
To—The Deputy Commissioner, Southal Parganas.

I HAVE the honour to submit the progress report of the settlement operations in this district for the half-year ending the 30th September last.

2. The field work was completed in March last.

3. As regards the work done during the period of report, the assessments for the 1,430 villages under settlement were fixed. This done, the individual rents of the raiats were calculated by applying the mauza rates to the several classes of land in each jote.

* The exact number of holdings cannot be precisely stated just yet; as in the course of present enquiries it is found that the jotes have been subdivided since the measurements were made, and in many cases small jotes were at the time of measurement suppressed by headmen and others, who had the lands recorded along with their own jotes. These are now being ascertained and separated.

The rateable reductions allowed to raiats under the rules were then ascertained and applied. There are about 55,000 holdings under settlement, and the cultivated lands are divided into five classes, viz., three of rice and two of bari lands. I mention these facts to give an idea of the computation work done during the period.* In addition to the

fixing of the rents, the khasras of the last season 1890-91, comprising 111,300 plots, were checked, the rough khatians of these were made, and fair khatians written out. All this work was completed by the end of August.

4. During the period of report I was occupied—

(a) in drawing up proceedings fixing the village assessments for the 1,430 villages under assessment;

- (b) in making enquiries into cases of alleged misconduct on the part of headmen ;
- (c) in supervising the work in the office ;
- (d) and since the 6th of August last, in explaining the khatian jamabandis to raiyats in the interior.

My three assistants were employed—

- (a) in disposing of objections and disputes in connection with the past season's work ;
- (b) in making enquiries for the record of rights ;
- (c) in explaining to the mohurirs the process of calculation of rents and in checking these ;
- (d) and in explaining the khatian jamabandis to the raiyats.

5. The head-quarters of the Settlement Office has been at Dumka, but it will be seen from the following that for the greater portion of the time myself and the assistants have been in the interior:—

Settlement Officer absent on tour	103.
Babu R. B. Dutta, Assistant Settlement Officer,	160.
„ J. C. Bhanjo, „ „ „	127.
„ B. D. Gupta, „ „ „	135.

6. The accompanying statement shows the progress of work both as regards the explaining the khatian jamabandis to the raiyats in the villages and the writing up the records.

7. There are but few patwaris in the Sonthal Parganas. As far as it was possible, village men have been instructed in measurement and classification, and it is surprising how well some of these men now understand the settlement khasras.

8. The statements A and B prescribed by Government accompany this report.

STATEMENT A.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of Rent during the half-year ending 30th September 1891.

DIVISION.	DISTRICT.	Number and name of estates.	ESTIMATED AREA IN ACRES.		AREA SURVEYED IN ACRES.—		NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN HANDLED OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE OFFICER.		TOTAL COST UP TO—					RATE PER ACER.	INCREASE OF RENT.	REMARKS.								
			Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	Up to 31st March 1891.		During the half year under report.		31st March 1891.						During the half year under report	Survey and settlement.						
							Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Survey and settlement.						Survey and settlement.	Survey and settlement.				
1	2	3	4	5 (a)	5 (b)	5 (c)	6	7 (a)	7 (b)	7 (c)	8 (a)	8 (b)	8 (c)	9	10	11	12 & 13	14 & 15	16 & 17	18 & 19	20	21		
Bhopalpur	South Pargana.	1. Panna	69	4,821	16,928	15,754		4,821	16,928	15,754				15,754								690 12 0		
		2. Dhanora	13	1,795	1,844	3,273		1,795	1,844	3,273					3,273								437 4 0	
		3. Tamsel	8	1,467	1,115	2,040		1,467	1,115	2,040					2,040								324 4 0	
		4. Deenhorab	4	604	440	954		604	440	954					954								260 12 0	
		5. Narayanpur	68	6,046	10,352	17,259		6,046	10,352	17,259					17,259								2,013 4 0	
		6. Alalpur village, total Panna	1	77	257	314		77	257	314					314								48 2 0	
		7. Panna	227	20,335	65,949	1,01,321		20,335	65,949	1,01,321					1,01,321								6,289 0 0	
		8. Belkha, containing 12 taluks.	329	20,996	32,015	70,903		20,996	32,015	70,903					70,903								9,543 13 0	
		9. Lethanpur	20	4,105	9,225	13,419		4,105	9,225	13,419					13,419								1,468 0 0	
		10. Boidher	14	1,513	1,214	2,727		1,513	1,214	2,727					2,727								310 8 0	
		11. Dehra estate	24	4,702	5,692	10,394		4,702	5,692	10,394					10,394								1,725 0 0	
		12. Bhatara	110	21,572	20,000	51,542		21,572	20,000	51,542					51,542								6,421 12 0	
		13. Barpote	301	34,021	7,102	41,123		34,021	7,102	41,123					41,123								12,241 6 0	
		14. Belkha	36	13,907	12,165	25,972		13,907	12,165	25,972					25,972								2,241 6 0	
		15. Parsyah	91	12,569	9,369	21,938		12,569	9,369	21,938					21,938								3,223 0 0	
		16. Kithindran	1	30	5	44		30	5	44					44								7,193 0 0	
		17. B. Bini	253	20,234	22,776	58,310		20,234	22,776	58,310					58,310								920 12 0	
		18. Bhatara	27	3,670	5,970	9,640		3,670	5,970	9,640					9,640									3,223 12 0
		Total	1,639	2,03,015	6,39,462	4,41,510		2,03,015	6,39,462	4,41,510			4,41,510				1,00,456 0 0	22,681 2 10	1,53,078 2 10			35,491 12 0		

NOTE.—The cost of each estate cannot be shown separately, as there is no separate account for each estate.

B.

Statement showing progress made in Temporarily-settled Tracts in Record of Rights and Settlement of Rents up to 30th September 1891.

Divisions.	District.	Name of Estate.	NUMBER OF VILLAGES IN WHICH RECORD OF RIGHTS HAS BEEN COMPLETED—			TOTAL NUMBER OF RAIYATS IN THE VILLAGES IN COLUMNS 4.			NUMBER OF RAIYATS WHOSE RENTS HAD BEEN RECORDED AND STATUS DETERMINED.			TOTAL RENTAL OF TENANTS WHOSE RENTS HAVE BEEN SETTLED.			REMARKS.	
			Up to 31st March.	During half-year under report.	Total.	Sub raiyats.	7(a)	7(b)	7(c)	Up to 31st March.	During half-year under report.	Total of columns 8 and 9.	According to new settlement.	According to previous settlement.		Increase.	Decrease.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(a)	7(b)	7(c)	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15
Bhagalpur	Santbal Par-gauas.	Purnea ..	69	69	..	490	234	724	724	724	724	3,052 12	2,253 0	659 12	Re. A.	
		Phaneria ..	15	15	..	230	15	358	358	358	358	1,520 12	1,087 8	473 4	Re. A.	
		Tanazuth ..	8	8	..	144	45	189	189	189	189	1,102 0	797 12	304 4	Re. A.	
		Deocharabad ..	4	4	..	85	25	110	110	110	110	1,159 4	793 8	366 12	Re. A.	
		Narayanpur ..	65	65	..	2,516	606	2,512	2,512	2,512	2,512	6,220 8	4,168 4	2,052 4	Re. A.	
		Sita Kutta, taluk Pundari ..	1	1	..	19	9	28	28	28	28	144 4	96 2	48 2	Re. A.	
		Palsa ..	227	79	227	7,145	1,250	8,395	8,395	8,395	8,395	25,597 8	19,527 8	6,069 0	Re. A.	
		Be-patta containing 12 taluks ..	229	39	229	7,747	1,291	9,038	9,038	9,038	9,038	31,744 8	22,196 12	9,548 12	Re. A.	
		Lachampur ..	14	14	..	252	71	323	323	323	323	1,756 12	1,246 4	510 8	Re. A.	
		Rela-toler ..	28	18	28	1,225	256	1,481	1,481	1,481	1,481	6,995 0	5,311 0	1,684 0	Re. A.	
		Dumka estate ..	110	110	..	4,111	782	4,893	4,893	4,893	4,893	20,402 8	14,990 12	5,412 0	Re. A.	
		Sankisoni ..	21	21	..	826	152	978	978	978	978	5,258 0	4,516 8	741 2	Re. A.	
		Barkepe ..	35	35	..	1,650	365	2,015	2,015	2,015	2,015	10,752 0	8,759 0	2,003 0	Re. A.	
		Belbathan ..	91	91	..	2,904	1,071	3,975	3,975	3,975	3,975	13,017 8	9,794 8	3,223 0	Re. A.	
		Kutta Bhadrain ..	1	1	..	30	12	42	42	42	42	27,495 8	20,210 8	7,285 0	Re. A.	
		Robing ..	255	255	..	5,141	3,377	8,518	8,518	8,518	8,518	27,495 8	20,210 8	7,285 0	Re. A.	
		Baobati ..	37	37	..	628	449	1,076	1,076	1,076	1,076	4,280 2	3,859 4	430 8	Re. A.	
Total ..			1,630	1,643	3,273	42,177	12,145	54,322	54,322	54,322	54,322	2,14,116 2	1,59,826 6	55,490 12		

Statement showing progress in explaining the khatian jamabandis and in writing up the several records connected with the settlement.

1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
DISTRICT.	Number of khatian jamabandis finally explained.	Number of local enquiries made in connection with the khatians.	Number of khasras corrected in accordance with the khatian after they have been explained.	Number of abstract khatian jamabandis prepared in triplicate.	Number of record of rights completed in original.	Number of khatians copied in triplicate.	Number of record of rights copied in triplicate.	Number of potkas and kabaliyats prepared in duplicate.	REMARKS.
South Parganna ...	574	602	434	448	792	500	471	330	

CAMP SATAR,
The 27th October 1891. }

J. A. CRAVEN,
Settlement Officer.

APPENDIX B. B.

No. 408, dated Camp Bishonpur *via* Deoghur, the 7th November 1891.

From—J. A. CRAVEN, Esq., Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas,

To—The Director of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal.

I HAVE the honour to submit my annual report of settlement operations in this district for the period 1st October 1890 to 30th September 1891.

2. The field work that remained to be done at the close of the field season 1889-90 was the survey and measurement of 420 villages. On the 1st November 1890 I took the field with two assistants, Babus Ras Behary Dutt and Jogendra Chandra Bhanja, to complete this work.

3. There were three field parties, one being under my immediate charge, and the two others under the two assistants, while I exercised also general supervision. In the middle of December, a third Assistant Settlement Officer, Babu Balaram Das Gupta, was appointed to relieve me of the personal charge of my party, which was then working in the Jamtara subdivision. The supervising staff was further strengthened in February last by the appointment of a canoongoe to each party.

4. The party working under Babu Ras Behary Dutt, in the Godda subdivision, surveyed the boundaries and measured in detail the fields of 176 villages, covering an area of 31,709 acres of cultivated land and 12,753 acres of uncultivated land, comprised in 103,200 plots.

The Dumka party under Babu Jogendra Chunder Bhanja surveyed the boundaries and measured in detail 66 mauzas, consisting of 13,606 acres of cultivated land and 20,560 acres of uncultivated land; the whole area being comprised in 97,400 plots.

The party in Jamtara under Babu Balaram Das Gupta surveyed the boundaries and measured in detail 178 villages, with an area of 29,160 acres of cultivated land and 49,376 acres of uncultivated land, consisting of 210,000 plots.

5. The boundaries were surveyed with plane table, compass and chain, and the fields measured with 30-feet chain. The writing up of the khasras and the plotting of the fields was done on the field as the work proceeded.

6. The field work of the three parties was completed on the dates below mentioned :—

The Dumka party, ...	21st January 1891.
„ Godda „ ...	28th February „
„ Jamtara „ ...	21st March „

7. As the rules for the fixing of rents were not passed until April last, no rents could be fixed during the first half-year.

Statement B for that period is therefore blank; and the statement submitted with my No. 390, dated the 29th ultimo, shows the whole of the progress made in record of rights and settlement of rents.

8. Statement A is herewith submitted. I also submit the accompanying statement showing the miscellaneous work done by myself and assistants in connection with the settlement during the field season :—

HEADS OF WORKS.	Dumka.	Jamtara and Deoghur	Godda.	Total.
Objections disposed of ..	527	936	447	1,910
Boundary disputes settled ...	141	247	130	518
Enquiries for record of rights ...	230	606	328	1,164
Enquiries for the fixing of rates ...	140	316	236	692

9. The time spent in camp by myself and my assistants during the period 1st October 1890 to 31st March 1891 is given below. The information under this head for the months April to September 30th has already been furnished in my half-yearly report recently submitted :—

Settlement Officer	...	...	...	133 days.
Babu J. C. Bhanja, Assistant Settlement Officer, Dumka	...	...	...	143 „
„ R. B. Dutt, „ „ „ Godda	...	...	...	151 „
„ B. D. Gupta, „ „ „ Jamtara	...	...	...	151 „

10. A full report will shortly be submitted as soon as the settlement is finished.

A.

Statement showing the Estates under Survey and Settlement of Rent during the year ending the 30th September 1891.

DIVISION.	District.	Number and name of estate.	Total number of villages under survey and settlement.	Estimated area in report.	Whether surveyed by professional or non-professional agency.	AREA SURVEYED IN ACRES.					NUMBER OF VILLAGES OF WHICH THE RECORDS HAVE BEEN MADE OVER BY THE SURVEY TO THE SETTLEMENT OFFICER—					TOTAL COST—			REMARKS.									
						During the year under report.					Total area surveyed (in acres).	During the year under report.	Up to 30th September 1890.	During the year under report.	Up to 30th September 1890.	Total.												
						Cultivated.	Uncultivated.	Total.	Cultivated.	Uncultivated.							Total.											
1	2	3	4	5	6	7(a)	7(b)	7(c)	7(d)	7(e)	8(a)	8(b)	8(c)	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20			
Bhagalpur—Sonthal Parganas.		Jamul	69			4,871	10,933	15,724						15,724														
		Dhanoria	15			1,755	1,488	3,243						3,243														
		Tangidih	6			496	1,105	2,601						2,601														
		Dochanabad	4			464	43	507						507														
		Narayanpur	64			6,946	16,252	23,198						23,198														
		Siatalia	1			77	227	304						304														
		Phali	237			6,175	14,694	20,869	29,160					29,160														
		Kohini	226			20,534	53,300	73,834						73,834														
		Bonhaili	27			3,672	5,606	9,278						9,278														
		Beljatta (containing 12 taluks)	229			33,404	24,283	57,687	464					57,687														
		Lakh-nipour	29			4,193	9,221	13,414						13,414														
		Belchador	14			1,513	1,216	2,729						2,729														
		Dumka estates	110			4,722	5,602	10,324						10,324														
		Bankura	291			8,320	10,102	18,422	13,122	19,273	32,395			32,395														
		Barhpo	24			14,911	5,913	20,824	19,116	3,708	22,824			22,824														
		Khudra	1						24					24														
		Barua	21			13,399	12,062	25,461	12,164	9,229	21,393			21,393														
		Belkshan	25																									
						1,430	128,543	155,903	284,446	74,475	82,609	157,084	441,510				75,438	0	1	47,638	2	9	1,25,078	2	10	1,25,078	2	0
																									</			

cxl

DATED CAMP BISHENPUR, viâ DEOGHUR; }

The 7th November 1891.

R. D'E. & others—Reg. No. 3093J—1,000—24-3-92.

J. A. CRAVEN,

Settlement Officer, Sonthal Parganas.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

LAND REVENUE.

No. 180T-R.

DARJEELING, THE 15TH MAY 1892.

RESOLUTION.

READ—

The Annual Report of the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for the year ending 30th September 1891.

In September 1891 the Lieutenant-Governor issued orders that in future the Director should furnish two settlement reports in the course of the year, viz., (I) financial, for the period from the 1st April to the 31st March, consisting of a brief, mainly statistical and financial, account of the progress of settlement work, and (II) administrative, for the period from the 1st October to 30th September, containing a full account of the progress of survey and settlement work in the Province. It was laid down that the latter report should ordinarily be due to the Board on the 15th November, and to the Local Government on the 15th December. As the Director was absent on privilege leave until early in November, punctual submission of the first report was not expected, but he was desired to prepare it as soon as possible after his return. Instructions were given in the Government Resolution of the 28th September 1891, on Mr. Finucane's annual report for the financial year 1890-91, with a view to the preparation of the report in the manner required by Government. The present report, which is the first Administrative Settlement Report furnished under the new system, is a great improvement on the reports previously laid before Government. It bears, however, so late a date as the 18th March 1892, and was not forwarded by the Board until the 14th April. The Lieutenant-Governor is aware that Mr. Finucane has been constantly on tour since his return from leave, and it appears that he has been unable to obtain the material required by him from the Deputy Surveyor-General and several of the Settlement Officers. It is anything but satisfactory that the survey reports for Jalpaiguri, the Burdwan Raj khas mahals, Chittagong and Sarail, were not received by Mr. Finucane until the 11th to 30th of January (although they referred to the survey year which ends on 30th September), and that no report was furnished for Orissa. His Honour trusts that, with the appointment of Colonel J. E. Sandeman as Director of Bengal Surveys, all such irregularities will cease. No explanation has been offered for the delay in the local settlement reports. Sir Charles Elliott is willing to make due allowance for the change of system, and he agrees with Mr. Finucane in hoping that, timely notice having been given of what is required, the difficulties lately encountered will disappear, and that the next annual report will be submitted on the prescribed date.

2. Mr. Finucane has followed an intelligent order in dealing consecutively with (1) Government estates and temporarily-settled tracts, which are necessarily the most important settlement operations from a revenue point of view, (2) Wards' estates, and (3) private estates. In accordance with the orders on his last annual report, the Director has placed his account of the Orissa, Chittagong and Jalpaiguri settlements in the forefront of his report. Apart from the special position to be assigned to the Orissa, Chittagong and Jalpaiguri operations, Government also desired that an intelligent geographical order should be adopted both as regards the civil divisions and the districts

and estates in those divisions. These instructions appear to have escaped notice, for the order observed has been as follows :—

(1) GOVERNMENT ESTATES.		(2) WARD'S ESTATES.		(3) PRIVATE ESTATES.	
Division.	District.	Division.	Estate.	Division.	District.
Dacca ...	Backergunge.	Burdwan ...	Burdwan Raj	Burdwan ...	Midnapore.
Chittagong	Tippera.		Khas Mahala.	Ditto ...	Birbhum.
Ditto ...	Noakhali.	Bhāgalpur	Srinagar-Ba-	Rajahahi ...	Dubalhati (Raj-
Dacca ...	Dacca.		nauli.		shahi).
Burdwan ...	Midnapore.	Dacca ...	Dakhin Shah-	Chittagong	Tippera.
Presidency	Nadia.	Chittagong	bāzpur.	Bhāgalpur	Sonthal Parga-
			Sarail (Tip-		nas.
		Orissa ...	pera).		
			Kujong and		
			Kanika.		

It is evident that geographical order has not been carefully or consistently maintained, and the Lieutenant-Governor trusts that it will not be necessary to again repeat his orders on this point. The appendices have been properly totalled as desired by Government.

3. *Orissa*.—The Survey Department, as already mentioned, has furnished no report of its work in Orissa. But it appears that 361 square miles were cadastrally surveyed by the end of September 1890, and 687 square miles between that date and the end of September 1891, total 1,048 square miles. The total expenditure on the survey is stated to have been Rs. 2,19,031, or just Rs. 209 a square mile. This is a considerable increase on the rate, Rs. 165 per square mile, previously reported. It is mentioned that Mr. Patterson, the survey officer, unfortunately overlooked the survey rule which requires *parchas* or jamabandi slips to be given to the raiyats at the time of survey; also the errors and inaccuracies of the khasras prepared by the Survey Department delayed the work of attestation, and even now the records of all the villages measured by Mr. Patterson before last rains have not all been sent in. With regard to these and other matters which have come to his notice, the Lieutenant-Governor thinks it right to put on record his opinion that Mr. Patterson was entirely unfit for the position in which he was placed by the Survey Department, and that a hopeless block would have ensued had that officer not left Orissa, and had Colonel Sandeman not come in to set matters straight. Mr. H. R. Reily was in charge of the settlement since he joined on 16th February 1891 to the end of the year under report. He was assisted by Mr. Walsh, a Civilian of experience, Mr. Ambica Charan Sen, Mr. Tahiluddin Ahmed, and Mr. Banoda Charan Mitra, Statutory Civilians, Babus Hurish Chandra Roy and Chaku Lal Sarkar, besides others who from ill-health or other causes did not remain long in the Department. There were six circles and nine Assistant Settlement Officers in charge of them at different times, who were, it is said, in the field on an average 63 days each. This information would have been more valuable if the time during which they were on duty had also been mentioned. In future the Director should state for each officer the number of days (a) on duty, (b) on leave, (c) on tour. The six circles have lately, i.e., in March 1892, been re-arranged under eight officers. The demarcation work has been transferred to the Survey Department. Up to 30th September the status of 29,190 tenants was determined and their rents recorded, and 138,042 plots were attested over an area of 83,752 acres. Jamabandi slips are now being distributed by the Survey Department, and it is hoped that in future each officer will be able to attest daily many more than 600 plots, which is the standard of work laid down, and to some extent attained, in Chittagong. No rents were settled and no land revenue assessed. Out of the 464 patwāris in Orissa, 277 were trained in survey, but their work is found to be more expensive than that of amins. Arrangements have been made also for the utilization of the kánungos as required. The expenditure on settlement during the portion of the year ending 30th September 1891, during which the work was in progress, was Rs. 45,598.

The survey and settlement of Banki, in Cuttack, were completed before March 1891, at an average cost of 7 annas and 10 pies per acre. The estimate

for a non-professional survey and for settlement was Rs. 1,84,411 for the 76,800 acres of the estate: the actual cost of a professional survey has been Rs. 25,097 and of the settlement Rs. 12,598; total Rs. 37,695, the increase of revenue obtained being Rs. 7,974. The final report of the proceedings has not yet been received. The Lieutenant-Governor has already characterised this delay as very unsatisfactory; a full explanation will be required from the Settlement Officer.

4. *Chittagong*.—Mr. Slack was in charge of the operations till the 11th of July, and Mr. C. G. H. Allen for the rest of the year under report. They were assisted by Mr. Atul Krishna Rai (for one month only), Babu Durga Charan Ghose, Babu Romesh Chunder Das, as Assistant Settlement Officers. The demarcation of the Sadar sub-division was completed with the exception of the hilly portions, the work done comprising 465 villages. The cadastral survey of 380 square miles had been accomplished by September 1890, and during the season under report 348 square miles were done, besides 112 square miles of topographical work. After September 1891 534 square miles of cadastral and 252 of new topographical survey remained, besides some important traverse work. Arrangements have been made to accelerate the rate of progress. Since the 1st January 1891 the work of preparing the records required for attestation in the Sadar sub-division has been made over to the Settlement Department. The records of 212 villages with an area of 205 square miles were handed over for settlement work. The Khanapuri of 477,682 plots was completed, and the entries regarding 306,463 plots were revised. In the Sadar sub-division the status of 33,679 tenants was determined and their existing rents were recorded. No fair-rent decisions were passed, and no land revenue was assessed. A scheme has been sanctioned for strengthening and utilising the khas tahsil establishment for the maintenance of the records.

In Old Thána Ramu the survey had been completed by September 1890. The settlement work was mainly conducted by Babu Jogendra Kumar Bose, who completed the attestation, dealing with the lands of 15,389 tenants, disposed of 558 original suits and 1,062 objections, and passed eight fair-rent decisions. Fair-rent decisions have been passed in 43 of the 50 villages in Ramu. Soil class maps are now in preparation and statements of the revenue assessable on the average soil class rates are being drawn up. The settlement expenditure amounted, during the year, to Rs. 58,802 in the Sadar and Rs. 15,389 in Ramu, the cost of the survey being Rs. 1,32,540 in the Sadar sub-division. A reasonable standard of work expected from each amín and Assistant Settlement Officer has been drawn up in Chittagong, but from the monthly progress reports received, His Honour has reason to fear that the standard required is not attained.

5. *Jalpaiguri*.—By the end of the year under report 765 square miles had been cadastrally surveyed, being practically the whole of the area under settlement. Besides this 174 miles of forest and 61 of waste lands had been surveyed, leaving 290 of forest and 340 of waste lands for the survey work of the current year. The records of 8,430 jotes were made over to the Settlement Officer. An area of 162,063 acres in 8,507 jotes in the Mainaguri tahsil was assessed during the year, giving an increase of Rs. 38,210 revenue, but the revised assessment has not been finally passed by the Commissioner. Mr. Sunder was in charge throughout the year, and was on tour for 217 days. He records the constant struggles of his subordinates with fever; he has at different times had five assistants, but the climate of the Duars has necessitated several changes among them. The three men last appointed have been employed in pargana Moraghat in collecting information preparatory to the settlement of the rates on jotes in the Falakata tahsil. It is unsatisfactory to find that some of the later records of the Survey Department were so carelessly prepared that they had to be returned for revision. The increase of revenue, amounting to Rs. 60,000, expected in the Mainaguri tahsil, is chiefly due to the extension of cultivation on nearly every jote, to the recovery of the amount which was remitted seven years ago under the reduction scheme then advocated and apparently sanctioned under misapprehension, and to the application of the rates approved for this settlement. Considerable delay has been caused by the necessity of requiring the people to record the mutations of ownership and to pay the fees due on this account. The cost of the survey during the year

is separately stated to have been Rs. 1,03,658 or Rs. 1,10,784. Such discrepancies should be cleared up before this annual report is laid before Government. The expenditure on settlement was Rs. 30,459.

6. The work done in the settlement operations in progress, other than the important proceedings mentioned in the preceding paragraphs, has been sufficiently summarized in the Director's report, to which reference may be made. As the details have been reviewed for the financial year 1890-91, it is not necessary, especially at this late date, to review them again. A very few observations only are now required. In future the Administrative Settlement Report for the year ending 30th September will be the main report of the year, and the principal comments of Government will be reserved for the Resolution on it. The Srinagar-Banaili settlement, which has been completed, will shortly come under separate review. The Lieutenant-Governor understands that the dispute as to the standard of measurement in pargana Akberabad in the Malda district has been settled *ex parte*. In Backergunge there were 27 Government estates under settlement under the Tenancy Act, and up to the close of the year under report the proceedings had cost Rs. 30,015. The Director does not mention the enhanced revenue to be set against this expenditure, but from the statements furnished by the Collector of Backergunge it appears that an increase of revenue to the amount of Rs. 5,639 has already been obtained from seven of the villages, *i.e.*, estates, and that a total increase of Rs. 25,114 is expected from the 27 estates. An explanation has been given of the discrepancies noticed in paragraph 11 of the Government Resolution of the 28th September 1891 in the number of estates under settlement. It is a matter for satisfaction that the compromise accepted by the Manager and the raiyats in Sujamutha has been worked out and brought into effect. The Lieutenant-Governor concurs with the Director that the number of days spent on tour by the Settlement Officer, Dwijendra Lall Roy, *viz.* 65, in spite of the orders repeatedly given to him to go into every village and dispose of objections on the spot, was utterly inadequate. The Manager of the Burdwan Raj will be informed of the want of co-operation on the part of the Raj officials which has entailed delay and extra expense.

7. The total area of Government estates and temporarily-settled tracts under survey and settlement during the year was 9,090 square miles, of which 2,381 miles had been surveyed prior to, and 1,397 miles were surveyed during, the year under report, total 3,778 square miles; the total expenditure on survey and settlement from the beginning of the operations to the end of the year being Rs. 13,04,875, and the increase of revenue actually obtained being Rs. 1,10,078, or 8.44 per cent. on the outlay. This amount does not represent anything like the increase that will be obtained when the settlement operations are completed in Chittagong, Orissa, and Jalpaiguri, which are expected to yield an increase of revenue, amounting to about eight lakhs of rupees in addition to what has been actually obtained. The total area of wards' estates under settlement is 2,220 square miles, of which 1,945 square miles had been surveyed prior to, and 50 square miles were surveyed during, the year under report, total 1,995 square miles; the increase of rental actually obtained amounted to 6.96 per cent. on the outlay. The total area of private permanently-settled estates under survey and settlement was 815 square miles (inclusive of the Sonthal Parganas estates), the increase of rental obtained being 42.49 per cent. on the outlay.

From a revenue point of view, these results may be considered to be satisfactory. There has nowhere been any serious opposition to the proceedings, nor has any serious dissatisfaction with the results been expressed, on the part of either the landlords or tenants concerned.

8. Sir Charles Elliott agrees with the Board that much labour has been bestowed on the preparation of the Director's report, and that valuable financial results will be obtained from the operations under notice. He has had occasion more than once to state the importance which he attaches to surveys and settlements on administrative and statistical grounds, and his views are corroborated by everything that comes before him, especially in a Province dominated, as Bengal is, by the permanent settlement. The work done by Mr. Finucane in supervising the Settlement Department again merits the acknowledgments of Government.

ORDER—Ordered that the Resolution be published in the *Calcutta Gazette*.

Ordered, also, that a copy of the Resolution be submitted to the Government of India in the Revenue and Agricultural Department for information, and that a copy be forwarded to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

No. 151T—R.

Copy forwarded to the Secretary to the Board of Revenue, Lower Provinces, Land Revenue Department, for information and guidance, with reference to his letter No. 361A, dated the 14th April 1892.

No. 152T—R.

Copy forwarded to the Appointment Department of this Office for information.

No. 153T—R.

Copy forwarded to the Director of the Department of Land Records and Agriculture, Bengal, for information and guidance.

By order of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal,

C. E. BUCKLAND,

Secretary to the Govt. of Bengal.

DARJEELING,

The 15th May 1892.

